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A Check-list of West Indian Amphibians and Reptiles, by Albert Schwartz and Richard Thomas. Special Publication, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 1:1-216, 15 August 1975

p. 15—*Eleutherodactylus alticola*: for "7402 feet" read "7420 feet."

17—*Eleutherodactylus auriculatoides*: change "6 km E El Rio" to "21 km E El Rio."

24—*Eleutherodactylus haitianus*: Type-locality: change "La Vega Province" to "Santiago Province."

25—*Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis*: MCZ 2512 consists of five Syntypes.

29—*Eleutherodactylus nubicola*: for "5,000 feet" read "5,100 feet."

30—*Eleutherodactylus patriciae*: for "patriciae" read "patriciae."

42—*Hyla heilprini*: for "Pedro Santana" read "Pedro Sánchez."

42—*Hyla pulchrilineata*: for "Pedro Santana" read "Pedro Sánchez."

44—*Leptodactylus validus*: Syntypes: add CAS 39437-39438.

50—*Ameiva aquilina*: Syntypes: add CAS 39430-39432.

55—*Ameiva c. chrysoloma*: for "Ameiva affinis" read "Cnemidophorus affinis."

83—*Anolis asper*: Syntypes: add CAS 39508-39510.

89—*Anolis lividus*: Syntypes: add CAS 39422-39424.

89—*Anolis longitibialis*: for "Isla Alto Velo" read "Isla Beata."

89—*Anolis luciae*: Syntypes: add CAS 39425-39427.

106—*Anolis vincentii*: Syntypes: add CAS 39433-39435.

111—*Cyclura carinata*: change date of publication from 1825 to 1824.

133—*Leiocephalus melanochlorus*: Syntypes: add CAS 39392.

135—*Leiocephalus arenarius*: change date of publication from 1911 to 1916.

136—*Leiocephalus punctatus*: Type-locality: emend to read "north shore of the bay at Jamaica Wells, Acklin's Island, Bahama Islands."

138—*Leiocephalus schreibersi nesomorus*: correct spelling of subspecies name.

139—*Leiocephalus stictigaster parasphe*: correct citation to "Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 27(3):212."

140—*Leiocephalus vinculum altavelensis*: date of publication is 1933.

146—*Sphaerodactylus elegans*: correct spelling of generic name.

146—*Sphaerodactylus punctatissimus*: change date of publication from 1835 to 1836.

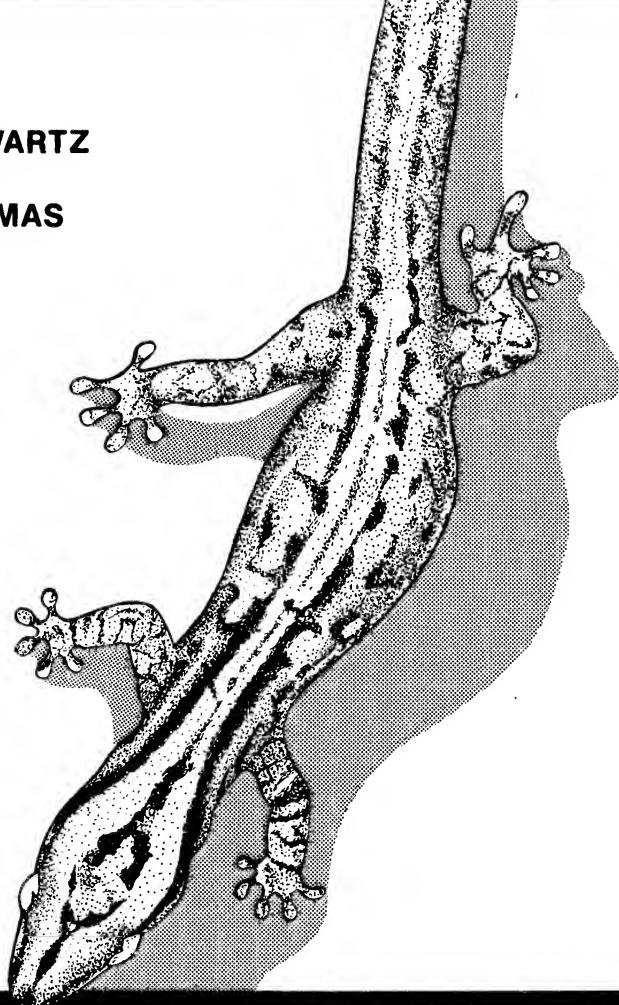
146—*Sphaerodactylus alopex*: for "449" read "499."

156—*Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus flavicauda*: Syntypes: add CAS 39337.

191—*Tretanorhinus variabilis insulaepinorum*: Holotype: CM 311.

A CHECK-LIST OF WEST INDIAN AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

by
ALBERT SCHWARTZ
and
RICHARD THOMAS



**CARNEGIE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO.1**

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By

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Carnegie Museum of Natural History
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PREFACE

For systematic zoologists and curators of systematic collections publication of a check-list is a blessed event. Check-lists are among the indispensable tools of these specialists, and for them the long, arduous, and costly process of compiling systematic and distributional data needs no further justification. For others, I can do no better than to quote the late Karl P. Schmidt: "The preparation of a conspectus of the animal and plant kingdoms, and of the segments of that conspectus, I regard as a noble program, worthy of lifetimes of devoted study. The usefulness of such syntheses is not confined within the limited field of systematic studies; they form a foundation for all of the biological sciences, and are of interest to all literate mankind."

This check-list of West Indian amphibians and reptiles is a particularly appropriate program for Carnegie Museum of Natural History. One of the first large-scale expeditions of the museum was to the Isla de Pinos, and the continuing interest of the museum and its staff in the biota of the Caribbean Region has been expressed as encouragement for this project. I especially thank Robert E. Porteous for advice and assistance on editorial matters, and Mrs. Anna R. Tauber for help with literature problems. But a major share of credit for publication of this check-list goes to M. Graham Netting, Director Emeritus of Carnegie Museum of Natural History, who supported the idea from its initiation.

March, 1975

C. J. McCoy

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INTRODUCTION

Check-lists of regional faunas are presently out of fashion. With the current general lack of emphasis on the classical disciplines of biology, including taxonomy, many modern zoologists have little interest in details of faunal distribution. But check-lists serve a dual purpose. They demonstrate current thought on the diversity of taxa in a particular region and offer zoogeographers concise statements about the distribution of animals within a region. Only with such detailed data can zoogeographers make secure generalizations about the affinities and diversity of faunas. Unless taxonomic and distributional data are periodically compiled and published in a systematic format, they will remain scattered through the literature and irretrievably locked in the personal opinions of specialists and the data accompanying their collections.

A second important justification for a check-list is the ephemerality of biological events and conditions. Populations wax and wane with seeming irrationality, but with systematic recording of pertinent data, patterns may emerge. That a colony of lizard X occurred on a small cay in year A is a pertinent datum; in year D it may no longer be there, or it may share the cay with interloper lizard Y.

Furthermore we are reminded, continually and with increasing force, of human influence on the biosphere and the resulting accelerated transience of species associations. In the West Indies the detrimental influence of man on the biota is pronounced. For this reason, we think it imperative to record as thoroughly as possible the present distribution of the amphibians and reptiles of the region. The processes of extinction are surprisingly little comprehended. To investigate them, an accurate record of the occurrence of species is a necessary starting point. This is one of the functions of a check-list. Another phenomenon of extreme interest is the invasion of islands and consequent interactions of newly arrived species with pre-existing faunal assemblages. There are many instances in the Antilles of obviously recent interlopers (both "natural" and human-engendered) whose ranges change markedly over short spans of time.

The West Indian islands have been the subject of much recent research, after their herpetofaunas had become "completely known" during the early years of the present century. Comparison of the list of species of *Eleutherodactylus* in Barbour and Ramsden (1919, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(2):102) where six species were reported from Cuba with Buide's list of 30 Cuban species (1967, Torreia, n.s. 1:7-8), illustrates the giant strides that have been made in our knowledge of the Antillean herpetofauna. The original herpetologies of the Greater Antillean islands were primarily the result of collections made in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when transportation on these large islands, espe-

cially in upland areas where the greatest abundance of species often exists, was difficult and hazardous. Such herpetologies include that of Cuba by Barbour and Ramsden (*op. cit.*), Puerto Rico by Stejneger (1904, *Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus.* (1902):549-724), and Schmidt (1928, *New York Acad. Sci., Scientific Surv. Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands* 10(1):160 pp.), Jamaica by Lynn and Grant (1940, *Bull. Inst. Jamaica, Sci. Ser.* 1:148 pp.) and Hispaniola by Cochran (1941, *Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus.* (177):398 pp.). There has never been published a comprehensive work on the herpetofauna of the Lesser Antillean islands.

Check-lists of Antillean amphibians and reptiles are equally dated. Barbour (1914, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 44(2):209-359) presented a comprehensive survey of the Antillean herpetofauna, which was followed by three further check-lists of this same fauna. The last of Barbour's check-lists (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 82(2):77-166) was published in 1937. The number of new taxa proposed since 1937 is monumental, and anyone seriously interested in the West Indian fauna must search the literature on a worldwide basis to ascertain the names of taxa and their distributions among the islands.

We have been engaged in collecting amphibians and reptiles in the West Indies since 1954, resulting in accumulation of over 70,000 specimens from 133 islands and islets that we have visited. Much of the distributional data from this material is unpublished, despite the detailed taxonomic treatments of many species and species-groups that have appeared since 1956. So many new taxa have been described during the intervening years that it is appropriate now to summarize our knowledge of the fauna, and to present the unpublished information on distribution.

Any check-list is outdated between compilation and publication, and this one is no exception. We are aware of papers in press or in manuscript that describe additional new West Indian taxa, or rearrange and comment upon the status of taxa included here. But to wait until the study of the herpetofauna of a region is "complete" before attempting a synopsis is a vain hope. Useful information then remains essentially interred for an indefinite period. Therefore, the present list is a status report. We do not suggest that our arrangements of taxa are definitive, since they certainly will be modified as time passes.

We define the West Indies (following Bond, 1956, *Check-list of birds of the West Indies*, Wickersham Printing Co., Lancaster, Penn.:iii) as comprising the Greater and Lesser Antilles (exclusive of Trinidad-Tobago, and the Dutch islands of Bonaire, Aruba, and Curaçao), the Bahama Islands (including the Turks and Caicos islands), the Cayman Islands, the Swan Islands, and the Colombian islands of San Andrés and Providencia. All these islands show a faunal community, in contrast to the peripheral islands whose faunas contain a strong continental element. We admit to

some arbitrariness in defining the West Indies. For example, Grenada at the southern end of the Lesser Antillean chain has a strongly (about 90 percent) South American herpetofauna and an Antillean component perhaps not much larger than some of the extra-Antillean islands. Grenada, however, is at the terminus of a gradual, irregular, southward decline in proportion of Antillean species through the Lesser Antilles. To include islands to the south of the Grenada Bank would necessitate treating a number of South American species having little relevance to the Antillean fauna.

We have listed, with annotations, only the Recent herpetofauna of the West Indies. We have not included forms known only from fossils, or from sub-Recent remains. Nor have we included the few non-Antillean species for which the Antillean records are unverified and zoogeographically improbable. We have included some forms known from preserved specimens taken in the Antilles, but which have not been collected in many years. We have included introduced forms, and present for each a brief summary of the extra-Antillean range.

For each taxon we present the following information: 1) current name; 2) original name, author, date, bibliographic citation, type-locality, museum number (see abbreviations) of the primary type-material if we have been able to locate it; 3) first use of the present combination, including author and citation; 4) synonyms (*sensu stricto*, not chresonyms as defined by Smith and Smith, 1972, *Syst. Zool.* 21(4):445) based on West Indian type-material, with author, date, citation, type-locality, and primary type-material; 5) distribution, including details of intraisland distribution and altitudinal range where pertinent or known; 6) remarks, including any questionable data, problems of relationships, or opinions of others on taxonomic status.

We have not hesitated to clarify or modify older or carelessly recorded type-localities, but we have refrained from restricting type-localities. We have given restrictions that have appeared in print, since in most cases these restrictions have been made with adequate attention to history, itineraries of collectors, and the era of collection of the type-material involved. Despite the fact that such restrictions have no legal status, they reflect the opinions of specialists and are thus of value. Where single specimens have been selected as lectotypes from syntypic series, we have used these designations and cited the source. Also, we have changed all *ii* patronyms to single *i*. The exact original orthography is, however, given in the synonymous citation of the name. It has long been our practice to emend patronyms to the single *-i* ending, and we trust that the difference in *-i* or *-ii* terminations will not prevent readers from recognizing the basic identity of the name.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Our indebtedness to many people who are interested in Antillean herpetogeography is great indeed. C. J. McCoy has acted as editor for this publication. To a large extent consistency in the accounts is the result of his efforts, and he has checked on correctness in many matters as well as supplied us with literature references. Errors of either commission or omission are ours, however, and not his. Early in our intention to compile a check-list Philip A. Evers offered to comb the literature for museum numbers of type-specimens, thereby relieving us of this task. In the United States we have enjoyed the cooperation of various museums that have Antillean material. We especially thank Ernest E. Williams and George R. Zug for their prompt replies to our many (and often bizarre) requests and queries. Ronald I. Crombie at the National Museum of Natural History also has been unfailingly helpful in all technical matters, and has read the accounts of Jamaican species. Overseas, Orlando H. Garrido of the Academia de Ciencias de Cuba, Instituto de Zoológia, has kept us informed of his own research and has checked for accuracy the Cuban portion of the manuscript. Juan A. Rivero and George Drewry have read the Puerto Rican sections and made valuable comments.

In locating primary type-specimens in foreign collections we have had the complete cooperation of A. F. Stimson, British Museum (Natural History), F. W. Braestrup, Universitetets Zoologiske Museum in København, Günther Peters, Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, Jean Guibé, Muséum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Robert Mertens, Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, W. Ladiges, Zoologisches Museum of the Universität Hamburg, and Josef Eiselt, Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien. In addition, Volker Mahnert in Genève, M.S. Hoogmoed in Leiden, and Lothar Forcart in Basel have offered suggestions for locating type-specimens in European collections.

In addition, we gratefully recognize the aid of Edmond V. Malnate and Hobart M. Smith in matters of literature, and George C. Gorman and James D. Lazell, Jr., for comments on anoline lizards and the Lesser Antillean herpetofauna in general. Richard E. Etheridge has aided us with problems involving iguanid lizards. Margaret M. Stewart has provided additional Jamaican locality records, and M. J. Fouquette assisted with the problem of the St. Lucia *Hyla rubra*. Richard Philibosian made available a manuscript on the herpetology of the Virgin Islands. The entire final manuscript was read by Lewis D. Ober and Donald W. Buden, to whom we are grateful for comments and criticism. Douglas A. Rossman also read a number of the accounts, and made helpful suggestions.

Although we have used pertinent records from other collections and from the literature, the majority of the distributional data is based upon specimens collected by ourselves and parties since 1954, and now in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History and of the senior author (Albert Schwartz Field Series). Our work in Cuba and Hispaniola has been greatly aided by four grants from the National Science Foundation (G-3865, G-6252, G-7977, B-023603). But the very essence of the large quantity of material we have from the Antilles is the number of enthusiastic collectors — both friends and students — over the years. To list all of them here, as well as others who have contributed specimens for our use, is impossible, but to omit the names of some would be a slight to their competent activities. We acknowledge the assistance in the field of Patricia A. Adams, Robert K. Bobilin, Donald W. Buden, Danny C. Fowler, David C. Leber, Ronald F. Klinikowski, James W. Norton, Dennis R. Paulson, James A. Rodgers, Jr., Barton L. Smith, and William W. Sommer. For gifts of specimens over the years, we wish especially to acknowledge C. Rhea Warren, W. Michael Carey, Lewis D. Ober, Louis W. Porras, James R. McCranie, and John C. Rindfleish. The task of reading proof has been facilitated by Michael H. Strahm, and the senior author is especially in his debt for this assistance.

The following abbreviations for museum collections that house type-material of Antillean amphibians and reptiles have been employed.

- AMNH — American Museum of Natural History, New York
- ANSP — Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia
- BMNH — British Museum (Natural History), London
- BYU — Brigham Young University, Provo
- CAS-SU — Stanford University (in California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco)
- CM — Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh
- ChM — Charleston Museum, Charleston
- FMNH — Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
- HZM — Universität Hamburg, Zoologische Museum, Hamburg
- IZ — Instituto de Zoología, Academia de Ciencias, La Habana
- KU — Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence
- LSUMZ — Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
- MB — Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel
- MCZ — Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge
- MFP — Museo Felipe Poey, La Habana
- MNHN — Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
- NMV — Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien
- PU — Princeton University, Princeton

RNH — Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden
SMF — Natur-Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main
SMNH — Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm
UF/FSM — Florida State Museum, University of Florida,
Gainesville
UIMNH — University of Illinois Museum of Natural History,
Urbana
UMMZ — Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor
USNM — National Museum of Natural History, Washington
UZM — Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, København
YPM — Yale Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven
ZMB — Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin
ZSM — Zoologisches Staatsammlung, München

SALIENTIA

BUFO CATAULACICEPS Schwartz

Bufo cataulaciceps Schwartz, 1959, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 72:110. *Type-locality*: 7.9 mi. N Santa Fé, Habana Province, Isla de Pinos. *Holotype*: AMNH 61982.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos and extreme western Cuba in Pinar del Río Province (Pinar del Río, La Fé, Isabel Rubio).

BUFO EMPUSUS Cope

Peltaphryne empusa Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:344.

Type-locality: Cuba. *Holotype*: ANSP 2721.

Bufo empusus: Stejneger, 1905, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 28:765.

Bufo taladai jaumei Vogel, 1965 (*nomen nudum*), Monatssch. ornith. und vivarienkunde, Ausg. B, Aquarien und Terrarien 12(12):422. *Type-locality*: Near Nueva Gerona, Isla de Pinos. *Holotype*: MFP 953. See also Vogel, 1968, Monatssch. ornith. und vivarienkunde, Ausg. B, 15(3):88-89, for validation of name, and Vogel, 1968, Poeyana (89):1-4, for further description; also Moreno, 1969, Acad. Cien. Cuba, Mus. Felipe Poey, Ser. Biol. 13:3-19, for analysis of holotype and status of name.

Distribution. Cuba and Isla de Pinos, islandwide at low elevations.

BUFO FLUVIATICUS Schwartz

Bufo fluviatricus Schwartz, 1972, J. Herpetol. 6(3-4):226. *Type-locality*: 1.8 mi. (2.9 km) W Los Quemados, Santiago Rodríguez Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype*: CM 54074.

Distribution. Northwestern República Dominicana, known from the type-locality and 2 km E Santiago Rodríguez (= Sabaneta), at elevations of about 500 feet.

BUFO GUNDLACHI Ruibal

Bufo qundlachi Ruibal, 1959, Breviora (105):2. *Type-locality*: About 14 km NE Camagüey, Camagüey Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: MCZ 30551.

Distribution: Cuba; known from all provinces, but in Oriente apparently only in the extreme southwest (Manzanillo, Yara); Isla de Pinos.

BUFO GUNTHERI Cochran

Bufo güntheri Cochran, 1941, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. (177):8. *Type-locality*: Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. *Holotype*: USNM 59081.

(1) *Bufo guntheri guntheri* Cochran

Bufo guntheri guntheri: Schwartz, 1972, J. Herpetol. 6(3-4):218.

Distribution. Hispaniola; in the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain from Momance, Haiti, in the west to Barahona, República Dominicana, in the east; also in the Llanos de Azua (Peravia Province) and Valle de San Juan northwest to Bánica on the Dominican-Haitian border; northern Hispaniola from Jean Rabel in extreme northwestern Haiti east through the Dominican Valle de Cibao to Pontón, Duarte Province; generally in low xeric regions, but also in mesic and slightly higher areas near La Vega and at Pontón.

(2) *Bufo guntheri fractus* Schwartz, 1972, J. Herpetol. 6(3-4):218. Type-locality: 0.7 mi. (1.1 km) W Higüey, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 189235.

Distribution. Known from mesic regions in the vicinity of Higüey and La Enea, where very abundant.

BUFO LEMUR Cope

Peltaphryne lemur Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 20:311. Type-locality: Puerto Rico. Holotype: unlocated.

Bufo lemur: Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:570.

Bufo turpis Barbour, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 30:102.

Type-locality: Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands. Holotype: MCZ 4099.

Distribution. Puerto Rico and Virgin Gorda; apparently now uncommon.

BUFO LONGINASUS Stejneger

Bufo longinasus Stejneger, 1905, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 28:765. Type-locality: El Guama, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: USNM 27419.

(1) *Bufo longinasus longinasus* Stejneger

Bufo longinasus longinasus: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):96.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality and northwest of Pinar del Río.

(2) *Bufo longinasus dunni* Barbour

Bufo dunni Barbour, 1926, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 5:192. Type-locality: Mina Carlota, near Cumanayagua, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 11076.

Bufo longinasus dunni: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):96.

Distribution. Known only from the uplands of the Sierra de Trinidad in Las Villas Province, where common.

(3) *Bufo longinasus ramsdeni* Barbour

Bufo ramsdeni Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):240. Type-locality: Los Hondones, Monte Líbano, Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 3213.

Bufo longinasus ramsdeni: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):96.

Distribution. Known from a very few specimens from the mountains north of Guantánamo in eastern Cuba.

BUFO MARINUS Linnaeus

Rana marina Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1:211.

Type-locality: America; restricted by Müller and Hellmich, 1936, Wissenschaftl. Ergebn. deutscher Gran Chaco-Exped.: Amphib. und Rept.:4, to Suriname. Holotype: unlocated.

Bufo marinus: Schneider, 1799, Hist. Amph. nat. et lit. 1:219.

Distribution. Central and South America. Successfully introduced in the West Indies, on Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, Hispaniola, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigua; apparently unsuccessfully introduced on Cuba (Buide, 1967, Torreia, n.s. (1):13). Altitudinal distribution in the Antilles from sea level to about 2000 feet (Valle de Jarabacoa, República Dominicana), but much more abundant, often locally, at low elevations.

BUFO PELTOCEPHALUS Tschudi

Bufo peltcephalus Tschudi, 1838, *Classif. Batr.* :82. Type-locality: Cuba.

Restricted to the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, by Schwartz, 1960, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 73:47. Holotype: MNHN 4989.

(1) *Bufo peltcephalus peltcephalus* Tschudi

Bufo peltacephalus peltacephalus: Schwartz, 1960, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 73:46.

Distribution. Cuba: from Las Villas Province (vicinity of Cienfuegos) east throughout Oriente Province; Isla de Pinos; Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Santa María).

(2) *Bufo peltcephalus fustiger* Schwartz

Bufo peltacephalus fustiger Schwartz, 1960, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 73:47. Type-locality: San Vicente, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 59847.

Distribution. Western Cuba; in Pinar del Río, Habana, and extreme north-western Matanzas provinces.

REMARKS. The subspecific status of the Isla de Pinos populations is questionable (Schwartz, 1960, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 73:49-50). Intergradation between *B. p. peltcephalus* and *B. p. fustiger* is unknown, and there is a possibility that these taxa are distinct species. The name *peltcephalus* is etymologically incorrect, and many authors have used the etymologically correct *peltacephalus*. A specimen of *B. peltcephalus* has recently been taken at Playa Larga, Ciénaga de Zapata, but remains unassigned subspecifically.

BUFO TALADAI Schwartz

Bufo taladai Schwartz, 1960, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 73:51. Type-locality: 2 mi. S Taco Bay (Bahía de Taco), Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63485.

Distribution. Central and western Cuba, from Soledad and Cumanayagua, Las Villas Province, east to the type-locality.

REMARKS. *B. taladai* hybridizes with *B. peltcephalus* in Oriente Province (Schwartz, 1960, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 73:54).

CALYPTAHYLA CRUCIALIS Harlan, new combination

Hyla crucialis Harlan, 1826, *Amer. J. Sci. and Arts* 10:64. Type-locality: Jamaica. Holotype: ANSP 2180.

Trachycephalus lichenatus Gosse, 1851, *Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica*:362. Type-locality: The summit of Bluefields Mountain, Westmoreland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: unlocated.

Trachycephalus anochloros Gosse, 1851, *Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica*:366. Type-locality: Western Jamaica, probably Hanover Parish (see Gosse, 1851:366). Holotype: unlocated.

Distribution. Known from scattered, principally interior localities over much of Jamaica; one record from southern St. Catherine Parish (Hellshire Hills); not recorded from Trelawny, St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Andrew, or St. Thomas parishes. The only elevation record is 1600 feet (4 mi. W Ewarton, St. Catherine Parish).

REMARKS. Trueb and Tyler (1974, Occ. Papers Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas (24):41) used the combination *Calyptahyla lichenata* for this species. Crombie (1973, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 30(1):4-6) recommended use of the name *Hyla crucialis*.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ABBOTTI Cochran

Eleutherodactylus abbotti Cochran, 1923, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 36:93. Type-locality: Laguna, Samaná Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 65055.

Distribution. Hispaniola; in Haiti, known from scattered localities on the Tiburon Peninsula from Dame-Marie in the extreme west to Morne de Cayette, Kenscoff-Furcy, Seguin, Fond Verrettes, Thiotte, and Forêt des Pins in the east, in both the Massif de la Hotte and Massif de la Selle and in the lowlands (Dame-Marie; Aquin); extreme northern Haiti (Limbé; Citadelle Laferrière; Marmelade; Anse à Margot; Grande Rivière du Nord); widely distributed in the República Dominicana, but apparently absent in the xeric northwest (Monte Cristi Province) and most of the southeast, where found only along the southern shore of the Bahía de Samaná (Sabana de la Mar; Miches) and in the mountains northwest of San Cristóbal; an isolated occurrence at the Río Cumayasa, La Romana Province; very abundant in all mountains except the Cordillera Oriental in the República Dominicana, even occurring in the Sierra Martín García in Barahona and Azua provinces, but absent from the xeric Península de Barahona. Altitudinal distribution from sea level at many localities to 5600 feet (Furcy, Montagne Noire) and to 6000 feet in the Cordillera Central north and southeast of Constanza; in the Sierra de Baoruco and Massif de la Selle in southwestern República Dominicana from 600 feet (13.0 mi. N Pedernales) to 4800 feet (El Aguacate),

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ACMONIS Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus acmonis Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):42. Type-locality: West slope, El Yunque de Baracoa, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63426.

Distribution. Cuba; known from the type-locality, Cupeyal, and west-southwest of Maffo in the Sierra Maestra, Oriente Province.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ALBIPES Barbour and Shreve

Eleutherodactylus albipes Barbour and Shreve, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80(9):383. Type-locality: Pico Turquino, 5400 feet to 6000 feet, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 22045.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality in the Sierra Maestra.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ALCOAE Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus alcoae Schwartz, 1971, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 43(2):26. Type-locality: 22 km NE Cabo Rojo, 1500 feet (458 meters), Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: CM 45889.

Distribution. Hispaniola; República Dominicana south of the Massif de la Selle-Sierra de Baoruco, from the Río Pedernales east to 32 km SE Pedernales on the Península de Barahona; an isolated occurrence at Los

Patos, Barahona Province; expected in extreme southeastern Haiti. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Los Patos) to 2000 feet in the Sierra de Baoruco.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ALTICOLA Lynn

Eleutherodactylus alticola Lynn, 1937, *Herpetologica* 1(3):89. Type-locality: Blue Mountain Peak, St. Thomas Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: USNM 102524.

Distribution. Jamaica: high elevations of the Blue Mountains between Sir Johns Peak and the type-locality. Altitudinal distribution from 3450 feet (Sally River at Radnor Plantation) to 7420 feet (Blue Mountain Peak).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ANDREWSI Lynn

Eleutherodactylus andrewsi Lynn, 1937, *Herpetologica* 1(3):88. Type-locality: Chester Vale, St. Andrew Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: USNM 102515.

Distribution. Jamaica: high elevations of the Blue Mountains in St. Andrew, Portland, and St. Thomas parishes. Altitudinal distribution from 2500 feet (north of Irish Town) to 4250 feet (Hardwar Gap).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ANTILLENSIS Reinhardt and Lütken

Hyloides antillensis Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, *Vidensk. Med. naturhist. Foren. København* 1862:209. Type-locality: "St. Thomas," Virgin Islands. Syntypes: UZM R. 1182 (St. Croix), R.1183-84 (St. John), R.1177, R.1196 (St. Thomas), R.1197 (Vieques).

Eleutherodactylus antillensis: Stejneger, 1904, *Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus.* for 1902:591.

Distribution. The Puerto Rico Bank: widespread in Puerto Rico at low to intermediate elevations, rare or absent from upland forests; known from the islands of Vieques, Culebra, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, St. Croix, and Virgin Gorda. Altitudinal distribution, sea level (many localities) to 1500 feet (5.5 mi. NE Utuado), although specimens are known from Toro Negro (probably about 4000 feet).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS APOSTATES Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus apostates Schwartz, 1973, *J. Herpetol.* 7(3):262. Type-locality: Ca. 2 km S Castillon, 3800 feet (1159 meters), Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: CM 54093.

Distribution. Known only from the region of the type-locality. Altitudinal distribution between 3500 feet and 3900 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ARMSTRONGI Noble and Hassler

Eleutherodactylus armstrongi Noble and Hassler, 1933, *Amer. Mus. Novitates* (652):2. Type-locality: 'El Propio Esfuerzo,' coffee finca of Luis E. Del Monte, near Barahona, 1800 feet, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 44554.

Distribution. Hispaniola; in Haiti, known from the Montagne Noire (Furcy; Obleón; Peneau) and the Massif de la Selle (3.8 - 5.4 mi. SW Seguin); in the República Dominicana, known from the Sierra de Baoruco in the Polo-Las Auyamas region, but also descending to within 1.9 mi. W Paraisó in riverine forest near the coast; in Haiti, primarily a denizen of pinewoods but absent from this habitat in the western Sierra de Baoruco (above Cabo

Rojo; Aceitillar) and present in deciduous woods and *cafetales* in the Polo region. Altitudinal distribution from 500 feet (west of Paraíso) to 5600 feet (Furcy).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ATKINSI Dunn

Eleutherodactylus atkinsi Dunn, 1925, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 5:165. Type-locality: Colonia Guabairo, near Cienfuegos, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 10587.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus atkinsi atkinsi* Dunn
Eleutherodactylus atkinsi atkinsi: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):103.

Distribution. Throughout Cuba, except in the eastern uplands of Oriente Province between Moa and Imías; Isla de Pinos.

(2) *Eleutherodactylus atkinsi orientalis* Barbour and Shreve
Eleutherodactylus atkinsi orientalis Barbour and Shreve, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80(9):382. Type-locality: Upper Río Ovando, 1000 feet to 1200 feet, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 22158.

Distribution. Extreme eastern Oriente Province, between Moa and the mountains north of Imías; most localities are coastal or nearly so (Bahía de Taco; Baracoa; mouth of Río Yumurí), but the subspecies also occurs to moderate elevations at the type-locality and north of Imías (3000 feet to 4000 feet).

REMARKS. Intergrades between the two subspecies are known from 22 km S Bueycito, San Vicente, and Cuabitas, Oriente Province; however, material from Santiago de Cuba and vicinity is fairly typical of *E. a. atkinsi*. *E. atkinsi* has been reported from Cayo Las Brujas in the Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey off the northern Cuban coast.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS AUDANTI Cochran

Eleutherodactylus audanti Cochran, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:164. Type-locality: Pic la Selle, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 19704.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus audanti audanti* Cochran
Eleutherodactylus audanti audanti: Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 133(8):380.

Distribution. Hispaniola; in Haiti, the Massif de la Hotte (foothills of Pic Macaya; south of Castillon), the Montagne Noire and the Massif de la Selle (Furcy, Kenscoff, Morne Cabaio, Morne la Visite, Pic la Selle, Forêt des Pins, Seguin, Bois Pin); in the República Dominicana known only from between Los Arroyos and El Aguacate in the Dominican portion of the Massif de la Selle. Altitudinal distribution from 3800 feet (south of Castillon) to 7200 feet (north of Los Arroyos).

(2) *Eleutherodactylus audanti melatrigonum* Schwartz
Eleutherodactylus audanti melatrigonum Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 133(8):384. Type-locality: 7 km (4 mi.) N Constanza, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43206.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the Cordillera Central north of Constanza and the Valle de Culata, La Vega Province. Altitudinal distribution about 5000 feet.

(3) *Eleutherodactylus audanti notidodes* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus audanti notidodes Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 133(8):380. Type-locality: 20 km (11.7 mi.) SW Hondo Valle, 5950 feet, Independencia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43204.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the Sierra de Neiba in Independencia and La Estrella provinces. Altitudinal distribution from about 4400 feet to 5950 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS AURICULATOIDES Noble

Eleutherodactylus auriculatooides Noble, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates (61):3.

Type-locality: Near Constanza-Jarabacoa Trail, Paso Bajito, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 11403.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Cordillera Central in the República Dominicana, from the type-locality in the north, 7 mi. W Jayaco in the east, between Rancho Arriba and Piedra Blanca in the south, and 6 km E El Río in the west. Altitudinal distribution 2600 feet (between Rancho Arriba and Piedra Blanca) to 6200 feet (20.4 km SE Constanza).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS AURICULATUS Cope

Hylodes auriculatus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:152.

Type-locality: Eastern Cuba. Holotype: formerly in ANSP, now lost.

Eleutherodactylus auriculatus: Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:538.

Eleutherodactylus sonans Dunn, 1925, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.,

5:164. Type-locality: Soledad, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 10609.

Distribution. Islandwide at low to moderate elevations on Cuba and Isla de Pinos.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BAKERI Cochran

Eleutherodactylus bakeri Cochran, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(6):369.

Type-locality: Mt. la Hotte (=Pic Macaya), 5000 feet to 7800 feet, Département Sud, Haïti. Holotype: MCZ 19837.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Massif de la Hotte in Haïti, known from the type-locality and the vicinity of Castillon. Altitudinal distribution 2500 feet to 7698 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BARLAGNEI Lynch

Eleutherodactylus barlagnei Lynch, 1965, Breviora (220):2. Type-locality:

Matouba, ca. 700 meters, the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe. Holotype: MCZ 35334.

Distribution. Known only from the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe at elevations of 600 to about 2100 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BARTONSMITHI Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus bartonsmithi Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art

Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):10. Type-locality: Mouth of Río Yumuri, east side, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63409.

Distribution. Cuba; known from the type-locality and Cupeyal, Oriente Province.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BRESSLERAЕ Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus bresslerae Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):45. Type-locality: Mouth of Río Yumuri, east side, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63432.

Distribution. Cuba; known from the type-locality and “La Patana, Baracoa” in extreme eastern Oriente Province.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BREVIROSTRIS Shreve

Eleutherodactylus brevirostris Shreve, 1936, Proc. New England Zool. Club 15:95. Type-locality: Northern and eastern foothills, Massif de la Hotte, 1000 feet to 4000 feet, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 21557.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Massif de la Hotte in Haiti, known from the type-locality and south of Castillon. Altitudinal distribution from 3500 feet to 7698 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS BRITTONI Schmidt

Eleutherodactylus brittoni Schmidt, 1920, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 28:179. Type-locality: El Yunque, near the Forester’s Cabin, about 1300 feet altitude, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: AMNH 10318.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; known from scattered interior and upland localities from 5 mi. SE Mayagüez in the west to the El Yunque region in the east, and peripherally from the Cordillera Jaica (7 km S Mora) and the Sierra de Panduras (2 mi. SW Yabucoa). Altitudinal distribution from 800 feet (7 km S Mora) to 2100 feet (2 km NE Barranquitas).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CAVERNICOLA Lynn

Eleutherodactylus cavernicola Lynn, 1954, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 44(12):400. Type-locality: Portland Cave, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: USNM 135239.

Distribution. Jamaica; known from the type-locality and two caves near Jackson’s Bay, Clarendon Parish.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS COCHRANAE Grant

Eleutherodactylus cochranae Grant, 1932, J. Dept. Agr. Puerto Rico 16(3):325. Type-locality: “St. John,” U.S. Virgin Islands; however, the syntypes all bear the datum “Hassel I., nr. St. Thomas.” Holotype: Chapman Grant Collection 5659; the only type material now known is MCZ 18603-21, regarded as syntypes by Barbour and Loveridge, 1946, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 96(2):105.

Distribution. The Puerto Rico Bank: scattered, primarily peripheral localities throughout Puerto Rico, inland to Utuado, Aibonito, the Sierra de Cayey (Jájome region) and the southwestern flank of El Yunque; also Isla Vieques, St. Thomas, Hassel I. and Bovoni Cay near St. Thomas, St. John, and Tortola. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (many localities) to 1100 feet (17.7 km NE Utuado).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS COOKI Grant

Eleutherodactylus cooki Grant, 1932, J. Dept. Agr. Puerto Rico 16(2):145. Type-locality: Sierra de Panduras, southeastern Puerto Rico. Holotype: UMMZ 73442.

Distribution. Southeastern Puerto Rico in the Sierra de Panduras region, west to the San Lorenzo-Patillas road. Altitudinally, recorded from 800 feet (7.6 km WSW Yabucoa).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS COQUI Thomas

Eleutherodactylus coqui Thomas, 1966, Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 28(4):376.

Type-locality: 11.8 km S Palmer, Area Recreo La Mina, Puerto Rico.

Holotype: MCZ 43208.

Distribution. Throughout Puerto Rico, although not common in the extremely xeric southwest; introduced on St. Thomas and St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Is., and at Miami, Florida (Fairchild Gardens). Altitudinal distribution from sea level (various localities) to 3900 feet (10 km E La Pica, Reserva Forestal de Toro Negro).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS COOUNOUSPEUS Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus counouspeus Schwartz, 1964, Breviora (208):2. Type-locality: Grotte de Counou Bois, 1 mi. (1.6 km) SW Camp Perrin, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 43199.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, known from the type-locality, Les Platons, and near Castillon (all at moderate elevations in the Massif de la Hotte) and the Monts Cartaches (Grotte la Forêt). Altitudinal distribution from about 1000 feet to 2500 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CUBANUS Barbour

Eleutherodactylus parvus Barbour and Shreve, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80(9):386. Preoccupied by *Hyloides* (=*Eleutherodactylus*) *parvus* Girard, 1853, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 6:423. Type-locality: Cueva del Aura, ca. 3500 feet, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 21947.

Eleutherodactylus cubanus Barbour, 1942, Copeia (3):179 (substitute name for *Eleutherodactylus parvus* Barbour and Shreve).

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CUNDALLI Dunn

Eleutherodactylus cundalli Dunn, 1926, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 38:121. Type-locality: Spaldings, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 11126.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus cundalli cundalli* Dunn

Eleutherodactylus lynnii Goin and Cooper, 1950, Occ. Papers Inst. Jamaica (4):4. Type-locality: Sweetwater, near Horse Guards Road, St. James Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: USNM 127976.

Eleutherodactylus cundalli cundalli: Schwartz and Fowler, 1973, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 43(142):69.

Distribution. Western Jamaica, east to the vicinity of Port Maria on the north coast; not recorded from St. Elizabeth Parish or from the southern parts of Manchester, Clarendon, and St. Catherine parishes. Altitudinal dis-

tribution from sea level (Negril; Ocho Rios) to 1800 feet (Lookout, St. Catherine Parish).

(2) *Eleutherodactylus cundalli glaucoreius* Schwartz and Fowler

Eleutherodactylus cundalli glaucoreius Schwartz and Fowler, 1973, Stud.

Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 43(142):73. Type-locality: 4.5 mi. (7.2 km) S Fair Prospect, Portland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 43320.

Distribution. Eastern Jamaica in St. Andrew, Portland, and St. Thomas parishes, from sea level to at least 4250 feet (Hardwar Gap).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CUNEATUS Cope

Hylodes cuneatus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:152. Type-locality: Eastern Cuba. Syntypes: USNM 5202(2).

Eleutherodactylus cuneatus: Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):244.

Distribution. Islandwide on Cuba; Isla de Pinos.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS DARLINGTONI Cochran

Eleutherodactylus darlingtoni Cochran, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.

40(6):368. Type-locality: Near La Visite, Massif de la Selle, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 19847.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Massif de la Selle in Haiti, known from the type-locality and the ridge of the La Selle on the road to Saltrou, presumably widely distributed in the Massif de la Selle; to be expected in the República Dominicana between Los Arroyos and El Aguacate. Altitudinal distribution from about 5000 feet to about 7000 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS DIMIDIATUS Cope

Hylodes dimidiatus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:151. Type-locality: Eastern Cuba. Holotype: unlocated.

Eleutherodactylus dimidiatus: Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):244.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus dimidiatus dimidiatus* Cope

Eleutherodactylus dimidiatus dimidiatus: Schwartz, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1873):12.

Distribution. Central and eastern Cuba, from Las Villas Province (Sierra de Trinidad) east to the tip of the island (Baracoa; mountains north of Imías); rarely encountered in lowlands and more abundant in mountainous forested areas (Sierra de Trinidad; Loma de Cunagua; Sierra de Cubitas; Sierra Maestra; Sierra de la Gran Piedra; Cuchillas de Toa; Sierra de Purial).

(2) *Eleutherodactylus dimidiatus amelasma* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus dimidiatus amelasma Schwartz, 1958, Amer. Mus.

Novitates (1873):12. Type-locality: Entrance of a small cave just south of San Vicente, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 59830.

Distribution. Western Cuba in Pinar del Río Province, from 19.5 km NW Pinar del Río east to Soroa; apparently restricted to the Sierra de los Organos and the Sierra del Rosario.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS EILEENAE Dunn

Eleutherodactylus eileenae Dunn, 1926, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.

5:212. Type-locality: Mina Carlota, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 11128.

Eleutherodactylus gehrmanni Schwartz, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1873):4. Type-locality: San Vicente, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 59828.

Distribution. Cuba, from Pinar del Río Province east throughout Camagüey Province (Sierra de Najasa); an isolated and questionable record from Pico Turquino, Oriente Province (UMMZ 80910).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS EMILIAE Dunn

Eleutherodactylus emiliae Dunn, 1926, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 5:213. Type-locality: Mina Carlota, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 11129.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality in the Sierra de Trinidad.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ENEIDAE Rivero

Eleutherodactylus eneidae Rivero, 1959, Breviora (103):4. Type-locality: Doña Juana Forests, Villalba, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 30429.

Distribution. Interior uplands of Puerto Rico, from 8.5 mi. N Sabana Grande in the west to the Bosque Experimental de Luquillo in the east. Altitudinal distribution from 1000 feet (2.2 mi. SW Sabana) to 3500-3800 feet (30 km N, 3.1 km E Ponce).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ETHERIDGEI Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus etheridgei Schwartz, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1873):16. Type-locality: United States Naval Base, Guantánamo Bay, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: UMMZ 110180.

Distribution. Cuba; known from the type-locality and Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS EUNASTER Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus eunaster Schwartz, 1973, J. Herpetol. 7(3):250. Type-locality: Castillon, ca. 2500 feet (763 meters), Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 189254.

Distribution. Hispaniola; Haiti, known from the region of the type-locality and 25 mi. N Les Cayes on the road between Les Cayes and Jérémie. Altitudinal distribution from 2500 feet to 3800 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS FLAVESCENS Noble

Eleutherodactylus flavescens Noble, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates (61):2. Type-locality: Los Bracitos, Duarte Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 11402.

Distribution. Hispaniola; eastern República Dominicana, from Sosúa on the north coast south to Pico Diego de Ocampo and the Cordillera Septentrional, through eastern La Vega Province (9 km SW La Vega; 11.1 km W Jayaco; 9.4 mi. SW Piedra Blanca), to southern San Cristóbal Province (southeast of El Cacao; northwest of Cambita Garabitas), and eastward including the Península de Samaná and the extreme eastern end of the island (Punta Cana; Boca de Yuma). Altitudinal distribution from sea level at many localities to 3000 feet (11.1 km W Jayaco), but reported from Pico Diego de Ocampo (4122 feet) and about 3112 feet at the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS FOWLERI Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus fowleri Schwartz, 1973, J. Herpetol. 7(3):255. *Type-locality:* 1.5 mi. (2.4 km) N Los Arroyos, 4300 feet, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* USNM 189255.

Distribution. Hispaniola; known from the vicinity of Los Arroyos, and from 4.8 mi. SW Seguin, Dépt. de l'Ouest, Haiti. Altitudinal distribution from 3450 feet to 4300 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS FURCYENSIS Shreve and Williams

Eleutherodactylus furcyensis Shreve and Williams, 1963, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 129(5):329. *Type-locality:* Furcy, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 34307.

Distribution. Hispaniola; in Haiti known from the Montagne Noire (type-locality; Obléon), the Morne la Visite, Savane Mouton, and the Massif de la Selle (3.8 mi. - 5.4 mi. SW Seguin) and in this range in the República Dominicana between Pedernales and El Aguacate, but apparently absent from northern slopes in the latter region. Altitudinal distribution from 2650 feet (30 km N Pedernales) to 5800 feet (5 km NE Los Arroyos), both in the República Dominicana.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS FUSCUS Lynn and Dent

Eleutherodactylus fuscus Lynn and Dent, 1943, Copeia (4):235. *Type-locality:* Dolphin Head, Westmoreland Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype:* USNM 115976.

Distribution. Western Jamaica; known from restricted inland portions of Hanover, Westmoreland, St. James, and St. Elizabeth parishes. Altitudinal distribution from 400 feet (Medley) to 2250 feet (Mocho).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GLANDULIFER Cochran

Eleutherodactylus glandulifer Cochran, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(6):367. *Type-locality:* North and east foothills of the Massif de la Hotte (=Pic Macaya), between 1000 feet and 4000 feet, Département du Sud, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 19851.

Distribution. Hispaniola; Haiti, known from the vicinity of the type-locality and south of Castillon. Altitudinal distribution from 1000 feet to 4000 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GLANDULIFEROIDES Shreve

Eleutherodactylus glanduliferooides Shreve, 1936, Proc. New England Zool. Club 15:96. *Type-locality:* Near La Visite, Massif de la Selle, 5000 feet to 7000 feet, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 21597.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GLAPHYCOMPUS Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus glaphycompus Schwartz, 1973, J. Herpetol. 7(3):257. *Type-locality:* Castillon, ca. 2500 feet, Département du Sud, Haiti. *Holotype:* CM 54092.

Distribution. Known only from the region of the type-locality. Altitudinal distribution from 2500 feet to 3900 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GOSSEI Dunn

Eleutherodactylus gossei Dunn, 1926, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 38:121. Type-locality: Spaldings, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 11125.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus gossei gossei* Dunn

Eleutherodactylus gossei gossei: Schwartz and Fowler, 1973, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 43(142):91.

Distribution. Widespread in Jamaica except for the western end of the island (most of Hanover and Westmoreland parishes), the south-central coastal region, and the eastern third of Portland Parish. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to over 5000 feet (Cinchona and Morce's Gap).

(2) *Eleutherodactylus gossei oligaulax* Schwartz and Fowler

Eleutherodactylus gossei oligaulax Schwartz and Fowler, 1973, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 43(142):95. Type-locality: 3.5 mi. (5.6 km) S Fair Prospect, Portland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 43321.

Distribution. Extreme eastern Jamaica on northern slopes of the John Crow Mountains, in the valley between this range and the Blue Mountains, and onto northern slopes of the Blue Mountains (all in Portland Parish). Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Boston Bay) to 1000 feet (Durham).

REMARKS. Schwartz and Fowler (*op. cit.*) regarded all coastal *E. gossei* from eastern Portland Parish (with the possible exception of a sample from 1.0 mi. E Boston Bay) as intergradient between *E. g. gossei* and *E. g. oligaulax*. Pure *E. g. oligaulax* occurs in the interior and its range is almost entirely surrounded by that of *E. g. gossei*.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GRABHAMI Dunn

Eleutherodactylus grabhami Dunn, 1926, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 38:121. Type-locality: Spaldings, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 11127.

Distribution. Widespread in western Jamaica, although not known from St. Elizabeth Parish; east of Trelawny and Manchester parishes known only from Mt. Diablo in eastern St. Ann Parish. Altitudinal distribution from 500 feet (Dolphin Head vicinity) to 2200 feet (Cambridge).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GREYI Dunn

Eleutherodactylus greyi Dunn, 1926, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 5:213. Type-locality: Soledad, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 11131.

Distribution. Central Cuba; Las Villas Province (Sierra de Trinidad and the region around San José del Lago) and Camagüey Province (Sierra de Cubitas).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GRYLLUS Schmidt

Eleutherodactylus gryllus Schmidt, 1920, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 28:172.

Type-locality: El Yunque, near the Forester's Cabin, about 1300 feet altitude, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: AMNH 10307.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; known from a few, scattered, principally upland localities from Maricao in the west to the region of the type-locality in the east. Altitudinal distribution from about 1000 feet (ca. 2 mi. SW Sabana) to 3900 feet (10.3 km E La Pica).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS GUNDLACHI Schmidt

Eleutherodactylus plicatus Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):244. Pre-occupied by *Hyloides plicatus* Günther, 1901, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Batr.:228 (=Eleutherodactylus rhodopis Cope). Type-locality: La Unión, Monte Líbano, Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 3056.

Eleutherodactylus gundlachi Schmidt, 1920, Proc. Linnaean Soc. New York 33:3 (substitute name for *E. plicatus* Barbour).

Distribution. Cuba; uplands of the Sierra Maestra (Pico Turquino), Sierra del Cobre, Sierra de la Gran Piedra, east to the mountains north of Imías, Oriente Province.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS HAITIANUS Barbour

Eleutherodactylus intermedius Cochran, 1941, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. (177):70.

Preoccupied by *Eleutherodactylus intermedius* Barbour and Shreve, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80(9):384. Type-locality: Loma Rucilla, Cordillera Central, 8000 feet to 10000 feet, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 107566.

Eleutherodactylus haitianus Barbour, 1942, Copeia (3):179 (substitute name for *E. intermedius* Cochran).

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Cordillera Central in the República Dominicana, from the type-locality and La Compartición on the north to 6.5 mi. NW La Horma in the south, in La Vega, extreme northeastern San Juan, and extreme northwestern Peravia provinces. Altitudinal distribution from 5100 feet (18 km SE Constanza) to 8100 feet (La Nevera, 12 km SE Valle Nuevo; south slope, Loma Rucilla), but perhaps higher at the type-locality or on adjacent Pico Duarte.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS HEDRICKI Rivero

Eleutherodactylus hedricki Rivero, 1963, Breviora (185):2. Type-locality: El Verde, west flank of El Yunque, 1500 feet, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 36903.

Distribution. Known from the Reserva Forestal de Toro Negro and the vicinity of the type-locality. Altitudinal distribution 1500 feet (El Verde) to 3800 feet (9.7 km ENE La Pica, Reserva Forestal de Toro Negro).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS HEMINOTA Shreve and Williams

Eleutherodactylus bakeri heminota Shreve and Williams, 1963, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 129(5):325. Type-locality: Furcy, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 31734.

Eleutherodactylus heminota: Schwartz, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:167.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti (Les Cayes, Les Platons, Marfranc, Castillon, Paillant) east to the vicinity of the type-locality on the Montagne Noire and to 5.4 - 8.4 mi. SW Seguin on the Massif de la Selle; one record from the extreme eastern Sierra de Baoruco (24 km SW Barahona, Barahona Province, República Dominicana). Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Les Cayes) to 5600 feet (Furcy).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS HYPOSTENOR Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus hypostenor Schwartz, 1965, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.

132(6):498. Type-locality: 10.5 mi. S Cabral, 3500 feet, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43187.

Distribution. Hispaniola; including the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti and the Sierra de Baoruco in the República Dominicana; in Haiti, known from the Massif de la Hotte north of Les Cayes and Castillon; in the República Dominicana, from the Massif de la Selle (2.6 mi. S Los Arroyos and 7 km N Cabeza de Agua, Pedernales Province), and the eastern Sierra de Baoruco near the type-locality and Las Auyamas; a voice record from 25.5 km N Cabo Rojo, Pedernales Province. Altitudinal distribution from 2200 feet (7 km N Cabeza de Agua) to 3500 feet (type-locality). Records of this species are extremely scattered due to its burrowing habits. Presumably the species is more widely distributed, both geographically and altitudinally, than records indicate.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS INOPTATUS Barbour

Leptodactylus inoptatus Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):252. Type-locality: Diquini, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti. Holotype: MCZ 3087.
Eleutherodactylus inoptatus: Schmidt, 1921, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 44(2):9.

Distribution. Hispaniola; islandwide but unreported from large areas in Haiti and the República Dominicana; Ile de la Tortue. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (many localities) to 5600 feet (Furcy).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS INTERMEDIUS Barbour and Shreve

Eleutherodactylus intermedius Barbour and Shreve, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80(9):384. Type-locality: Near Cueva del Aura, Pico Turquino, 1500 feet to 4000 feet, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 21965.

Distribution. Cuba; known from Pico Turquino and the type-locality in the Sierra Maestra, the Sierra del Cobre, and the mountains north of Imías, all in Oriente Province. Altitudinal distribution from about 1500 feet to about 6000 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JAMAICENSIS Barbour

Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis Barbour, 1910, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 52(15):287. Type-locality: Mandeville, Manchester Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 2512.

Distribution. Jamaica; widespread in interior localities. Altitudinal distribution from 400 feet (Windsor) to 4250 feet (Hardwar Gap).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JOHNSTONEI Barbour

Eleutherodactylus johnstonei Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):249. Type-locality: St. George's, St. George Parish, Grenada. Holotype: MCZ 2759.

Distribution. St.-Martin, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Nevis, Barbuda, Antigua, Montserrat, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada; introduced on Jamaica.

REMARKS. Both prior to and subsequent to the description of *E. johnstonei*, the name *Eleutherodactylus martinicensis* Tschudi has been applied to the populations of frogs now called *E. johnstonei*. Schwartz (1967, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 24(91):18-20) discussed the nomenclatorial history of this species.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JUGANS Cochran

Leptodactylus darlingtoni Cochran, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(6):372.

Type-locality: Near La Visite, Massif de la Selle, between 5000 feet and 7000 feet, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 19852.

Eleutherodactylus jugans Cochran, 1937, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 27(7):312.

Substitute name for *Leptodactylus* (=*Eleutherodactylus*) *darlingtoni* Cochran (not *E. darlingtoni* Cochran, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(6):368).

Distribution. Hispaniola; known from the type-locality in the Massif de la Selle in Haiti and from the same range in the República Dominicana along the Dominico-Haitian border between Los Arroyos and 2 km S El Aguacate, Pedernales Province. Altitudinal distribution from 4100 feet to 7000 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JUNORI Dunn

Eleutherodactylus junori Dunn, 1926, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 38:120. Type-locality: Spaldings, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 11124.

Distribution. Jamaica; known only from three central localities: near Troy in southern Trelawny Parish, the type-locality, and near Kellits in Clarendon Parish. Calls possibly of this species have been heard at Mt. Diablo, St. Ann Parish. Altitudinal distribution from 2000 feet (near Troy) to 2750 feet at Spaldings.

REMARKS. Schwartz and Fowler (1973, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 43(142):101) noted that specimens of this species, and hence locality records, might be lost in series of *E. gossei*; without knowledge of call and habitat the two are not readily distinguishable.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS KARLSCHMIDTI Grant

Eleutherodactylus karlschmidti Grant, 1931, Copeia (1):55. Type-locality: Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: UMMZ 73426.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; principally upland localities from Las Vegas near Maricao in the west to the region of the type-locality in the east, south to the area between San Lorenzo and Patillas. Altitudinal distribution 600 feet (between San Lorenzo and Patillas) to 2080 feet (Bosque de Guavate, 8 km SE Las Cruces), and probably higher.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS KLINIKOWSKII Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus klinikowskii Schwartz, 1959, Herpetologica 15(2):62. Type-locality: Mogote de Tumbadero, 1 km E Viñales, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63120.

Distribution. Western Cuba, in the Sierra de los Organos and the Sierra del Rosario, between Guane and San Diego de los Baños.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LAMPROTES Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus lamprotes Schwartz, 1973, J. Herpetol. 7(3):253. Type-locality: Ca. 2.5 km S Castillon, 3300 feet (1007 meters), Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: CM 54091.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LEBERI Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus leberi Schwartz, 1965, Herpetologica 21(1):27. Type-locality: 14.6 mi. WSW Maffo, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 71968.

Distribution: Known only from the type-locality in the northern foothills of the Sierra Maestra.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LENTUS Cope

Hylodes latus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:151. Type-locality: St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Syntypes: ANSP 2770-71.

Hylodes riisei Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vidensk. Med. naturhist. Foren. København 1862:211. Type-locality: St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Syntypes: UZM R.1175-76, R.1185-86, R.11100-103.

Eleutherodactylus latus: Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus. for 1902: 595.

Distribution. The Virgin Islands; known from St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LEONCEI Shreve and Williams

Eleutherodactylus leoncei Shreve and Williams, 1963, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 129(5):335. Type-locality: Forêt des Pins, near Pic La Selle, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti. Holotype: YPM 1167.

Distribution. Hispaniola; known from the Massif de la Selle in Haïti (type-locality) and in the República Dominicana (between Los Arroyos and El Aguacate); one record from the Sierra de Baoruco (Las Abejas, 7 mi. NW Aceitillar) in the latter country. Altitudinal distribution from 4000 feet (Las Abejas) to 7600 feet (12 km NE Los Arroyos).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LOCUSTUS Schmidt

Eleutherodactylus locustus Schmidt, 1920, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 28:174.

Type-locality: El Yunque, near the forester's Cabin, about 1300 feet altitude, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: AMNH 10240.

Eleutherodactylus cramptoni Schmidt, 1920, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 28:176.

Type-locality: Peak of El Yunque, 3485 feet altitude, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: AMNH 10305.

Distribution. Known from widely scattered localities in eastern Puerto Rico, from the Área Recreo Dña Juana east to the Reserva Forestal Carite (Bosque de Guavate) and the El Yunque region.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LUTEOLUS Gosse

Litoria luteola Gosse, 1851, Naturalist's sojourn in Jamaica: 366-367. Type-locality: Content, Westmoreland Parish, Jamaica. Syntypes: BMNH 47.12.27.80.

Eleutherodactylus lewisi Lynn and Dent, 1942, Herpetologica 2(4):72. Type-locality: Dolphin Head, Westmoreland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: USNM 115435.

Eleutherodactylus luteolus: Barbour, 1910, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 52(15):286-87.

Distribution. Known from numerous localities in western Jamaica (Hanover, Westmoreland, and St. James parishes), from near Troy, Manchester Parish, and questionably from near Ewarton, St. Catherine Parish. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Old Hope and Negril Point, Westmoreland Parish) to 2250 feet (west of Mocho, St. James Parish).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MARTINICENSIS Tschudi

Hyloides martinicensis Tschudi, 1838, Class. Batr.:77. Type-locality: Martinique (apparently in error). Schwartz, 1967, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 24(91):34-35, has shown that the provenance of the syntypes is probably Guadeloupe. Syntypes: MNHN 4881-83, 4883A-C.

Eleutherodactylus martinicensis: Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:584.

Distribution. Antigua, Guadeloupe (and Ilet à Kahouanne and Ilet à Cochons), La Désirade, Iles des Saintes (Terre-de-Bas, Terre-de-Haut, and Mare Basse), Dominica, and Martinique.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MINUTUS Noble

Eleutherodactylus minutus Noble, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates (61):4. Type-locality: Near Paso Bajito, Jarabacoa-Constanza Trail, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 11404.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Cordillera Central in the República Dominicana from Paso Bajito in the north, 7.0 mi. W Jayaco in the east, 6.5 mi. NW La Horma in the south, and Loma Rucilla in the west, in La Vega, Peravia, and extreme northeastern San Juan provinces. Altitudinal distribution from 2900 feet (7.0 mi. W Jayaco) to 6100 feet (12.6 mi. SE Constanza). Loma Rucilla reaches a height of slightly over 10,000 feet and specimens from that mountain are labeled as having been collected between 4000 and 7000 feet, higher than more recent records.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MONENSIS Meerwarth

Hyloides monensis Meerwarth, 1901, Mitt. naturhist. Mus. Hamburg 18:39. Type-locality: Isla Mona. Holotype: Destroyed; formerly in HZM.

Eleutherodactylus monensis: Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:595.

Distribution. Isla Mona.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MONTANUS Schmidt

Eleutherodactylus montanus Schmidt, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

41(12):519. Type-locality: Mountainous interior of Azua Province, República Dominicana; restricted by Schwartz, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(4):478, to Alto Bandera, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 6434.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Cordillera Central in the República Dominicana, from Loma Rucilla and La Compartición in the north, south to 6.5 mi. NW La Horma, in La Vega, San Juan, and extreme northern Peravia provinces; extremely abundant at higher elevations between Constanza and La Nevera. Altitudinal distribution from 4500 feet (12 km SE Constanza) to 8000 feet (11 km SE Valle Nuevo); probably occurring at higher elevations at the restricted type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS NEODREPTUS Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus neodreptus Schwartz, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:165. Type-locality: 24 km SW Barahona, 3700 feet, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43207.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS NUBICOLA Dunn

Eleutherodactylus nubicola Dunn, 1926, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 38:116. Type-locality: Cinchona, 5000 feet elevation, St. Andrew Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 2846.

Distribution. Jamaica; high elevations of the Blue Mountains in the conterminous parts of Portland, St. Thomas, and St. Andrew parishes. Altitudinal distribution 3500 feet to 6200 feet (Blue Mountain Trail), but apparently absent from the extreme elevations of the range (above 6200 feet).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ORCUTTI Dunn

Eleutherodactylus orcutti Dunn, 1928, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 74:1. Type-locality: Arntully, St. Thomas Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: USNM 73866.

Eleutherodactylus cunctator Dunn, 1928, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 74:2. Type-locality: Arntully, St. Thomas Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: USNM 73865.

Distribution. Eastern Jamaica; inland portions of Portland, St. Andrew, and St. Thomas parishes at elevations of 750 feet (south of Seaman's Valley) to 4000 feet (Hardwar Gap).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS OXYRHYNCHUS Duméril and Bibron

Hylodes oxyrhyncus Duméril and Bibron, 1841, *Erp. Gén.* 8:622. Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: MNHN 753.

Eleutherodactylus oxyrhynchus: Guibé, 1948, *Cat. Types Amphibiens Mus. Nat. Paris*:29.

Eleutherodactylus femur-levis Cochran, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(6):371. Type-locality: Desbarrière, north and east foothills, Massif de la Hotte, about 4000 feet altitude, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 19836.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Massif de la Hotte (vicinity of Castillon; Desbarrière) and the Massif de la Selle (5.4 mi. SW Seguin) in Haiti. Altitudinal distribution from 2500 feet to 4000 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PANTONI Dunn

Eleutherodactylus pantoni Dunn, 1926, Proc. Boston. Soc. Nat. Hist. 38:119. Type-locality: Spaldings, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica (altitude 2900 feet). Holotype: MCZ 11123.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus pantoni pantoni* Dunn

Eleutherodactylus pantoni pantoni: Schwartz and Fowler, 1973, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 43(142):106.

Distribution. Along the central axis of Jamaica from Beeston Spring and Darlington, Westmoreland Parish, east through Manchester, Clarendon, St. Catherine, and St. Andrew parishes; specimens from Bath, St. Thomas Parish may pertain to this subspecies. Altitudinal distribution from sea level at Kingston (possibly in error) to 5400 feet (Portland Gap area).

(2) *Eleutherodactylus pantoni amiantus* Schwartz and Fowler

Eleutherodactylus pantoni amiantus Schwartz and Fowler, 1973, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 43(142):109. Type-locality: 0.4 mi. (0.6 km) NE Mt. Horeb, 800 feet (244 m), St. James Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 43360.

Distribution. Western Jamaica in Hanover and northern Westmoreland parishes, and throughout St. James Parish; intergrades with *E. p. pantoni* in the southern half of Trelawny Parish and in extreme northern Clarendon and extreme southwestern St. Ann parishes. Altitudinal distribution 400 feet (NW Moreland Hill) to 1000 feet (1.3 mi. S Mt. Horeb).

(3) *Eleutherodactylus pantoni pentasyringos* Schwartz and Fowler
Eleutherodactylus pantoni pentasyringos Schwartz and Fowler, 1973, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 43(142):114. Type-locality: 4.5 mi. (7.2 km) S Fair Prospect, Portland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 43333.

Distribution. Known only from Portland Parish to the north of the Blue Mountains and John Crow Mountains, although the species certainly occurs throughout the John Crow Mountains. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Port Antonio) to about 1100 feet but likely occurs at higher elevations in the Blue Mountains.

REMARKS. Schwartz and Fowler (1973, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 43(142):118) suggested that *pentasyringos* may be a distinct species.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PARABATES Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus parabates Schwartz, 1964, Breviora (208):9. Type-locality: 20 km SW Hondo Valle, 5950 feet (1800 meters), Independencia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43202.

Distribution. Hispaniola; República Dominicana, known only from the Sierra de Neiba along the Dominico-Haitian border between Puesto Calimete and the type-locality. Altitudinal distribution from 5000 feet to 5950 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PATRICIAE Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus patriciae Schwartz, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(4):474. Type-locality: 9 km NNW Valle Nuevo, above 8000 feet, on the side of Alto Bandera, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43192.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Cordillera Central in the República Dominicana, from Loma Rucilla and La Compartición in the north, and between Constanza and the La Vega-Peravia province boundary, the two areas of occurrence not known to be continuous. Probably widely distributed at appropriate elevations in the pine-clad uplands of the Cordillera Central in San Juan, La Vega, and Peravia provinces. Altitudinal distribution 7000 feet to 8200 feet, where often extremely abundant.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PAULSONI Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus paulsoni Schwartz, 1964, Breviora (208):5. Type-locality: 4.5 mi. (7.2 km) NW Les Cayes, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 43200.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, from Dame-Marie in the west, east to Pétionville in the north and 10.1 mi. N Jacmel in the south, occurring in both the lowlands and the Massif de la Hotte (Castillon, Les Platons) and the Morne l'Hôpital (Pétionville). Altitudinal distribution from sea level (northwest of Les Cayes) to 2475 feet (Les Platons).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PEZOPETRUS Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus pezopetrus Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):37. Type-locality: La Cantera, Miranda, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63469.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PICTISSIMUS Cochran

Eleutherodactylus pictissimus Cochran, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(6):371. Type-locality: Tardieu, Massif de la Hotte, about 3000 feet, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 19846.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus pictissimus pictissimus* Cochran

Eleutherodactylus pictissimus pictissimus: Schwartz, 1965, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 22(86):105.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, from Jérémie and Moron in the north and Les Platons and Les Cayes in the south, east (in the north) to Grand Goâve and Fauché and (in the south) to the southern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco (above Cabo Rojo); Ile-à-Vache; intergrades between *E. p. pictissimus* and *E. p. apantheatus* occur along the northern coast (and inland to Furcy) of the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti between Ca Ira and Dufort on one hand and Pétionville and Port-au-Prince on the other, and along the extreme southeastern edge of the Sierra de Baoruco near Enriquillo and Caletón, República Dominicana. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (many localities) to 3000 feet at the type-locality, and to 1700 feet in the Sierra de Baoruco (northeast of Cabo Rojo); intergradient specimens from Furcy at 5800 feet in the Montagne Noire.

(2) *Eleutherodactylus pictissimus apantheatus* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus pictissimus apantheatus Schwartz, 1965, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 22(86):102. Type-locality: 6.5 mi. NE Jimani, Independencia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43195.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the Valle de Neiba from Jimani east to the vicinity of Barahona, south along the eastern coast of the Peninsula de Barahona to Paraíso, and northeast to Fondo Negro; presumably also in the Haitian Cul de Sac Plain. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (localities ties along the east coast of the Península de Barahona) or below (in the Valle de Neiba at Jimani and Duvergé) to 1800 feet near Barahona.

(3) *Eleutherodactylus pictissimus eremus* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus pictissimus eremus Schwartz, 1965, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 22(86):107. Type-locality: 9.7 mi. E Azua, Azua Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43196.

Distribution. República Dominicana in the xeric Llanos de Azua, Azua and Peravia provinces, from the type-locality east to south of Bani. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 700 feet in the Sierra de Ocoa.

REMARKS. *E. pictissimus* is also known from 19 km SE Martín García, Santiago Rodríguez Province, República Dominicana.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PINARENSIS Dunn

Eleutherodactylus pinarensis Dunn, 1926, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 5:213. Type-locality: Isla de Pinos; restricted by Schwartz, 1959, Herpetologica 15(2):61, to Los Indios, Isla de Pinos. Holotype: MCZ 3814.

Distribution. Cuba; from north-central Habana Province (Cueva de Rincón de Guanabo) to northwestern Matanzas Province (Pan de Matanzas); two isolated records from the extreme western Península de Guanahacabibes (Valle de San Juan; Cueva de Bolondrón); Isla de Pinos.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PINCHONI Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus pinchoni Schwartz, 1967, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 24(91):45. *Type-locality:* 3 km W Grand Café, 600 feet elevation, Guadeloupe. *Holotype:* MCZ 43231.

Distribution. The Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe at elevations between 600 and 2200 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PITUINUS Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus pituinus Schwartz, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(4):497. *Type-locality:* 6 mi. W Constanza, 4250 feet, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* MCZ 43194.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Cordillera Central in the vicinity of the type-locality and 6.5 mi. NW La Horma, Peravia Province. Altitudinal distribution from 4000 feet to 5400 feet, but apparently not continuously distributed in the Central uplands.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS Cope

Hylodes planirostris Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:153. *Type-locality:* New Providence Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* in the "Mus. Salem," unlocated.

Lithodrytes (=Eleutherodactylus) *ricordii*: Cope, 1875, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. (1):31 (part).

(1) *Eleutherodactylus planirostris planirostris* Cope

Eleutherodactylus planirostris planirostris: Schwartz, 1965, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 22(86):100.

Distribution. Cuba, widespread except in the Sierra de los Organos and the Sierra del Rosario in Pinar del Río Province, and the western and southern slopes of the Sierra de Trinidad, Las Villas Province; Isla de Pinos; Bahama Islands, known from Grand Bahama I., Great Abaco I., Little Abaco I., South Bimini I., and presumably Eleuthera I. (see REMARKS); Cayman Islands (Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac); Caicos Islands (North Caicos); introduced in Florida, including the Florida Keys; introduced in Jamaica where islandwide; introduced at Veracruz, México; possibly introduced on Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands.

(2) *Eleutherodactylus planirostris casparii* Dunn

Eleutherodactylus casparii Dunn, 1926, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 5:215. *Type-locality:* Mina Carlota, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* MCZ 11130.

Eleutherodactylus planirostris casparii: Schwartz, 1965, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 22(86):100.

Distribution. Cuba; western and southern slopes of the Sierra de Trinidad, Las Villas Province.

(3) *Eleutherodactylus planirostris goini* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus ricordi goini Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and

Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):19. Type-locality: South base of Pan de Guajaibón, 3 km W and 13.5 km S Las Pozas, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63212.

Eleutherodactylus planirostris goini: Schwartz, 1965, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 22(86):100.

Distribution. Cuba; the Sierra de los Organos and Sierra del Rosario, Pinar del Río Province. Intergradation between *E. p. planirostris* and *E. p. goini* is suggested by specimens from the Alturas de Pizarras.

(4) *Eleutherodactylus planirostris rogersi* Goin

Eleutherodactylus ricordi rogersi Goin, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1708):1. Type-locality: Darby Island, Exuma Cays, Bahama Islands, latitude 23° 50' S., longitude 76° 11' W. Holotype: AMNH 57564.

Eleutherodactylus planirostris rogersi: Schwartz, 1965, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 22(86):100.

Distribution. Bahama Islands; Exuma Cays (Darby I., Bell I., Compass Cay, Staniel Cay, Great Exuma I., Little Exuma I.), Berry Islands (Great Harbour Cay), Andros I., Cat I., Long I., San Salvador I., and Green Cay.

REMARKS. The subspecific status of the population of *E. planirostris* on Eleuthera Island remains unclear. Whether *casparii* should be regarded as a subspecies of *E. planirostris* is uncertain. The Sierra de Trinidad, except for the limited range ascribed to *casparii*, is inhabited by the nominate subspecies and syntopy is unknown.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS POOLEI Cochran

Eleutherodactylus poolei Cochran, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 51:93.

Type-locality: Citadel of King Christophe (=Citadelle Laferrière), Département du Nord, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 73999.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PORTORICENSIS Schmidt

Eleutherodactylus portoricensis Schmidt, 1927, Amer. Mus. Novitates (279):2.

Type-locality: El Yunque, 2000 feet, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: AMNH 10249.

Distribution. Forested uplands of Puerto Rico, from the Reserva Forestal de Maricao in the west to the region of the type-locality in the east. Altitudinal distribution from 900 feet (2 mi. SW Sabana) to ca. 3900 feet (10.3 km E La Pica).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PROBOLAEUS Schwartz, new combination

Eleutherodactylus pictissimus probolaeus Schwartz, 1965, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 22(86):110. Type-locality: 0.5 mi. NW Boca de Yuma, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43197.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality.

REMARKS. Although described as a subspecies of *E. pictissimus*, *E. probolaeus* has a peculiarly circumscribed distribution remote from the nearest locality record for the former species. In addition, *E. probolaeus* is vocal whereas *E. pictissimus* is not and the two taxa differ in proportions.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RAMOSI Rivero

Eleutherodactylus ramosi Rivero, 1959, Breviora (103):2. Type-locality: Bosque Estatal de Cambalache, northern Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 30428.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

REMARKS. Some doubt exists that *E. ramosi* is a valid species; it is known only from the holotype.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RICHMONDI Stejneger

Eleutherodactylus richmondi Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:593.

Type-locality: Catalina Plantation, about 890 feet altitude, eastern slope of El Yunque, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: AMNH 26884.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; known from scattered principally interior localities over most of the island, from 11.7 km W Sabana Grande in the west to the El Yunque region in the east, in the northwest the Cordillera Jaica and the Montañas Guarionex; apparently absent from much of the northern and southern coastal plains. Altitudinal distribution from 800 feet (7.0 km S Mora) to 3500-3800 feet (30 km N, 3.1 km E Ponce).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RICORDI Duméril and Bibron

Hylodes ricordii Duméril and Bibron, 1841, Erp. Gén. 8:623. Type-locality: Cuba; restricted by Schmidt, 1953, Check List North Amer. Amph. and Rept.:236, to Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MNHN 754.

Eleutherodactylus ricordii: Barbour, 1910, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 23:100.

Distribution. Cuba; southern Oriente Province, from west-southwest of Maffo in the Sierra Maestra to the upper Río Ovando in the Cuchillas de Toa, at moderate to high elevations (Pico Turquino) in these ranges and the Sierra de la Gran Piedra.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RONALDI Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus ronaldi Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):14. Type-locality: La Esperancita (=La Isabelica), 3500 feet, Gran Piedra, 1.9 mi. SE, thence 10 mi. NE Sevilla, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63401.

Distribution. Cuba; extreme eastern Oriente Province, from Dos Caminos in the southwest to the Bahía de Taco in the northeast. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 3500 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RUFIFEMORALIS Noble and Hassler

Eleutherodactylus rufifemoralis Noble and Hassler, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novitates (652):4. Type-locality: Above 'Salvation Station' on property of Luis E. Del Monte, 3000 feet, near Barahona, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 44556.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the extreme eastern portion of the Sierra de Baoruco, República Dominicana; known only from the type-locality and 24 km SW Barahona. Altitudinal distribution 2400 feet to 3700 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RUTHAE Noble

Eleutherodactylus ruthae Noble, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates (61):6. Type-locality: Samaná, Samaná Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 11406.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus ruthae ruthae* Noble

Eleutherodactylus ruthae ruthae: Schwartz, 1965, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 132(6):484.

Distribution. Hispaniola; eastern República Dominicana, including the Península de Samaná, the southern shore of the Bahía de Samaná (Miches), south into La Altagracia Province (Otra Banda; Punta Cana; Boca de Yuma). Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 350 feet (Otra Banda).

(2) *Eleutherodactylus ruthae aporostegus* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus ruthae aporostegus Schwartz, 1965, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 132(6):487. Type-locality: Camp Perrin, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 43186.

Distribution. Hispaniola; Haiti, known from the type-locality, Les Anglais, Les Platons in the west, 6.7 mi. SW Jacmel in the south, and 6 mi. W Péitionville and Boutilliers Road on the Morne l'Hôpital in the east. Altitudinal distribution between sea level (Les Anglais) and 2900 feet (Boutilliers).

(3) *Eleutherodactylus ruthae bothroboans* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus ruthae bothroboans Schwartz, 1965, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 132(6):494. Type-locality: 12 km NE Jarabacoa, 2100 feet, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43189.

Distribution. Hispaniola; República Dominicana, known from the type-locality and just north of Jarabacoa, on the northern slopes of the Cordillera Central.

(4) *Eleutherodactylus ruthae tychathrous* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus ruthae tychathrous Schwartz, 1965, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 132(6):491. Type-locality: 7 km NW Vallejuelo, 2600 feet, San Juan Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43188.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

REMARKS. *E. ruthae* has also been heard calling in the vicinity of Sosúa, Puerto Plata Province, República Dominicana, but remains uncollected in that region.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SCHMIDTI Noble

Eleutherodactylus schmidti Noble, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates (61):5. Type-locality: Along stream bed, Los Bracitos, Duarte Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 11405.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus schmidti schmidti* Noble

Eleutherodactylus schmidti schmidti: Cochran, 1941, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. (177):54.

Distribution. Hispaniola; República Dominicana, the Cordillera Septentrional between Pico Diego de Ocampo and the type-locality; in the Cordillera Central, from Monción, Río Bao, Los Limones, between La Vega and El Río,

and to the south and east of the latter locality (but not in the Valle de Constanza), on the southeastern slopes (15.7 km SW Piedra Blanca). Also known from the region along the Dominican-Haitian border between Loma de Cabrera and Villa Anacaona, presumably extending into the Massif du Nord in Haiti. Altitudinal distribution from about 300 feet (south of La Vega) to 4500 feet (east of Paso Bajito).

(2) *Eleutherodactylus schmidti limbensis* Lynn

Eleutherodactylus schmidti limbensis Lynn, 1958, *Herpetologica* 14(3):155. Type-locality: On moist bank at the source of a small tributary of the Rivière du Limbé about 1.5 mi. S of the Limbé-Cap-Haïtien road where it skirts the Baie de l'Acul and about 3 mi. SW (=SE?) Limbé, Département du Nord, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 140166.

Distribution. Northern Haiti, from the type-locality southeast to Marmelade and south to Dondon. Altitudinal distribution from near sea level (type-locality) to ca. 3400 feet (2:2 mi. E Carrefour Marmelade).

(3) *Eleutherodactylus schmidti rucillensis* Cochran

Eleutherodactylus schmidti rucillensis Cochran, 1939, *Proc. New England Zool. Club* 18:3. Type-locality: Loma Rucilla and mountains north, 4000 feet to 7000 feet, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 23300.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the Cordillera Central from Loma Rucilla in the north, south to the Valle de Constanza and southeast on the Constanza-San José de Ocoa road to 19 km SE Constanza; presumed to occur in these same mountains in adjacent San Juan Province. Altitudinal distribution from 4000 feet to at least 5800 feet (the type-locality may be even higher).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SCHWARTZI Thomas

Eleutherodactylus schwartzii Thomas, 1966, *Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci.* 28(4):386. Type-locality: Rose Lodge, 750 feet elevation, Tortola, British Virgin Islands. Holotype: MCZ 43228.

Distribution. Tortola, St. John (evidently extinct), and Virgin Gorda in the Virgin Islands.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SCIAGRAPHUS Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus sciagraphus Schwartz, 1973, *J. Herpetol.* 7(3):259. Type-locality: Ca. 2 km (airline) S Castillon, 3500 feet to 3900 feet, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 189256.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SEMIPALMATUS Shreve

Eleutherodactylus semipalmatus Shreve, 1936, *Proc. New England Zool. Club* 15:94. Type-locality: Northern and eastern foothills, Massif de la Hotte, 1000 feet to 4000 feet, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 21561.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality and the vicinity of Furcy-Peneau on the Montagne Noire above Pétionville. Altitudinal distribution from 1000 feet to 5600 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SIERRAMAESTRAE Schmidt

Eleutherodactylus sierra-maestrae Schmidt, 1920, *Proc. Linnaean Soc. New York* 33:3. Type-locality: Sierra Maestra range, Oriente Province, Cuba.

Holotype: AMNH 6450.

Eleutherodactylus brevipalmatus Schmidt, 1920, Proc. Linnaean Soc. New York 33:4. Type-locality: Sierra Maestra range, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 6448.

Distribution. Cuba; southern Oriente Province, from south of Bueycito in the Sierra Maestra in the west, throughout the Sierra de la Gran Piedra to Bahía de Taco and Cupeyal in the north. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 3500 feet.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS SYMINGTONI Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus symingtoni Schwartz, 1957, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 70:210. Type-locality: Cueva de Santo Tomás, 10 km N Cabezas, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 60801.

Distribution. Cuba; the Sierra de los Organos and Sierra del Rosario, Pinar del Río Province.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS THOMASI Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus thomasi Schwartz, 1959, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1926):3.

Type-locality: 6.5 mi. NW Banao, Paso de la Trinchera, Sierra de Cubitas, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 61054.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus thomasi thomasi* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus thomasi thomasi Schwartz, 1959, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1926):4.

Distribution. Cuba; the Sierra de Cubitas and the Sierra de Najasa, Camagüey Province.

(2) *Eleutherodactylus thomasi trinidadensis* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus thomasi trinidadensis Schwartz, 1959, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1926):11. Type-locality: Finca Morales, 8 mi. NW Trinidad, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 61013.

Distribution. Cuba; southern coast of Las Villas Province, adjacent to and in the southern foothills of the Sierra de Trinidad, from Guajimico in the west to Trinidad in the east. Specimens from northeastern Las Villas Province (Yaguajay, Punta Caguanes, Cueva de Manatí) are intermediate between *thomasi* and *trinidadensis* but much closer to the former.

(3) *Eleutherodactylus thomasi zayasi* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus thomasi zayasi Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):28. Type-locality: Pan de Matanzas, 2.5 mi. S Corral Nuevo, Matanzas Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63164.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS TURQUINENSIS Barbour and Shreve

Eleutherodactylus turquinensis Barbour and Shreve, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80(9):380. Type-locality: Cueva del Aura, Pico Turquino, 1500 feet to 4000 feet, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 21975.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS UNICOLOR Stejneger

Eleutherodactylus unicolor Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:597.
Type-locality: Camp on El Yunque at 2978 feet altitude, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: USNM 26963.

Distribution. Known only from the region of the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS URICHI Boettger

Hylodes urichi Boettger, 1894, J. Trinidad Field Nat. Club 2:88. Type-locality: Trinidad. Holotype: SMF 3818.

Eleutherodactylus urichi: Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):251.

- (1) *Eleutherodactylus urichi euphronides* Schwartz
Eleutherodactylus urichi euphronides Schwartz, 1967, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 29(91):6. Type-locality: Grand Etang, 1700 feet, St. Andrew Parish, Grenada. Holotype: MCZ 43229.

Distribution. Grenada.

- (2) *Eleutherodactylus urichi shrevei* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus urichi shrevei Schwartz, 1967, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 24(91):13. Type-locality: Lowrt, 1000 feet, St. Andrew Parish, St. Vincent. Holotype: MCZ 43230.

Distribution. St. Vincent.

REMARKS. *E. u. urichi*, the only other subspecies, occurs on Trinidad and in Venezuela and the Guianas.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS VARIANS Gundlach and Peters

Hylodes varians Gundlach and Peters, 1864, Monatsb. Akad. wiss. Berlin:390.
Type-locality: Cuba. Syntypes: ZMB 5108, MCZ 11621.

- (1) *Eleutherodactylus varians varians* Gundlach and Peters
Eleutherodactylus varians: Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):245.
Eleutherodactylus varians varians: Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):5.

Distribution. Central Cuba, from Las Villas Province (Soledad) to Camagüey Province (Banao). To the west of this range, the species has been heard calling between Central Australia and the Bahía de Cochinos in the Ciénaga de Zapata, but no specimens were secured.

- (2) *Eleutherodactylus varians ionthus* Schwartz
Eleutherodactylus varians ionthus Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):6. Type-locality: 6 mi. E La Maya, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63414.

Distribution. Cuba; southern Oriente Province, from Pico Turquino in the west to Baracoa and the upper Río Ovando in the east. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to about 4000 feet.

- (3) *Eleutherodactylus varians olibrus* Schwartz
Eleutherodactylus auriculatus olibrus Schwartz, 1958, Herpetologica 14(2):72.
Type-locality: Cliffs above Cueva del Río, San Vicente, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 61155.

Eleutherodactylus varians olibrus: Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):5.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality.

(4) *Eleutherodactylus varians staurometopon* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus varians staurometopon Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):8. *Type-locality*: 2 km N, thence 12 km W Santa Fé, Isla de Pinos. *Holotype*: AMNH 63243.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS VARLEYI Dunn

Eleutherodactylus varleyi Dunn, 1925, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 5:163.

Type-locality: Soledad, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: MCZ 10601.

Eleutherodactylus phyzelus Schwartz, 1958, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1973):7. *Type-locality*: 4.4 mi. NW San Vicente, on road between San Vicente and Puerto Esperanza, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: AMNH 59832.

Distribution. Islandwide on Cuba; Isla de Pinos.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS VENTRILINEATUS Shreve

Leptodactylus ventrilineatus Shreve, 1936, Proc. New England Zool. Club.

15:98. *Type-locality*: Mt. La Hotte (=Pic Macaya), 5000 feet to summit,

Département du Sud, Haiti. *Holotype*: MCZ 19857.

Eleutherodactylus ventrilineatus: Cochran, 1941, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. (177):35.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS WEINLANDI Barbour

Eleutherodactylus weinlandi Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):246.

Type-locality: Puerto Plata, Puerto Plata Province, República Dominicana.

Holotype: MCZ 2050.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus weinlandi weinlandi* Barbour

Eleutherodactylus weinlandi weinlandi: Schwartz, 1965, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 22(86):115.

Distribution. Hispaniola; northern Haiti (Anse à Margot), the Chaine de Mathieu and the Montagnes de Trou-d'Eau and their northern affiliates in southern Haiti and the adjacent Sierra de Neiba in the República Dominicana; central República Dominicana from Valverde and northern La Estrelleta provinces (Cruce de Guayacanes and Río Limpio) in the north, south along the northern and eastern slopes of the Cordillera Central in Santiago and La Vega provinces, central San Cristóbal Province to within 17 kilometers of Santo Domingo. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (many localities along the northern Haitian and Dominican littoral) to 2600 feet in the Cordillera Septentrional (north of Puerto Grande), 2000 feet in the Cordillera Central (west of Jarabacoa) and 2600 feet in the Sierra de Neiba (west of Vallejuelo).

(2) *Eleutherodactylus weinlandi chersonesodes* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus weinlandi chersonesodes Schwartz, 1965, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 22(86):115. *Type-locality*: 8 km W Samaná, Samaná Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype*: MCZ 43203.

Distribution. Eastern Hispaniola, including the Península de Samaná and the eastern República Dominicana from northeastern San Cristóbal Province southeastward to central La Altagracia Province; intergrades with *E. w. weinlandi* in Duarte, María Trinidad Sánchez, Sánchez Ramírez, and La Vega provinces.

REMARKS. *E. weinlandi* also occurs along the southern coast of the República Dominicana from Santo Domingo in the west to La Romana Province in the east. This population differs from both the nominate subspecies and *chersonesodes*. Additionally, *E. weinlandi* is known from two isolated stations: Thomonde, Dépt. de l'Artibonite, Haiti, and Cap-Haïtien, Dépt. du Nord, Haiti. The subspecific status of these populations remains in doubt.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS WETMOREI Cochran

Eleutherodactylus wetmorei Cochran, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 45:191.
Type-locality: Fond des Nègres, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 72617.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus wetmorei wetmorei* Cochran
Eleutherodactylus wetmorei wetmorei: Schwartz, 1968, Breviora (290):3.

Distribution. Hispaniola; Haiti, the Tiburon Peninsula at moderate elevations associated with the Massif de la Hotte, from Camp Perrin and Les Platons in the west to the vicinity of Miragoâne (Paillant) in the east. Altitudinal distribution from 730 feet to 3000 feet.

(2) *Eleutherodactylus wetmorei ceraemerus* Schwartz
Eleutherodactylus wetmorei ceraemerus Schwartz, 1968, Breviora (290):5.
Type-locality: Thiotte, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 36101.

Distribution. Hispaniola; northern and southern slopes of the Massif de la Selle and the Morne l'Hôpital in extreme southeastern Haiti, and southeast of Los Arroyos, República Dominicana. Haitian localities include the type-locality, Marbial, Savane Zombi, Seguin, Colombier, La Mahot, Boutiliers Road, and La Boule. Altitudinal distribution from 600 feet to 4170 feet.

(3) *Eleutherodactylus wetmorei diplasius* Schwartz
Eleutherodactylus wetmorei williamsi Schwartz, 1968, Breviora (290):9. Type-locality: Marfranc, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 37757.
Eleutherodactylus wetmorei diplasius Schwartz, 1973, J. Herpetol. 7(3):250 (substitute name for *E. wetmorei williamsi*, preoccupied by *Eleutherodactylus williamsi* Rivero, 1961, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 126(1): 71).

Distribution. Northern slopes of the Massif de la Hotte and the Monts Cartaches near the tip of the Tiburon Peninsula, Haiti. Known from the type-locality, Perine, Carrefour Sanon, Moron, and Castillon. Altitudinal distribution from 130 feet to 2700 feet.

REMARKS. *E. wetmorei* also occurs in the vicinity of La Montagne, southwest of Jacmel, Dépt. de l'Ouest, Haiti, but the specimens are clearly not *E. w. ceraemerus* which is known from Marbial to the northeast of Jacmel. In addition, there is an unexpected population of *E. wetmorei* in the Chaine de Marmelade, Dépt. de l'Artibonite, Haiti, at elevations above 3000 feet. Both these populations require additional study.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS WIGHTMANAE Schmidt

Eleutherodactylus wightmanae Schmidt, 1920, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 28:181.

Type-locality: El Yunque, near the Forester's Cabin, about 1300 feet altitude, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: AMNH 10317.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; known from scattered, interior, upland localities from the Maricao region in the west to the region of the type-locality in the east. Altitudinal distribution from 1000 feet (2.2 mi. SW Sabana) to 3900 feet (10.3 km E La Pica).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ZEUS Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus zeus Schwartz, 1958, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 71:38. Type-locality: 0.5 mi. S San Vicente, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 60791.

Distribution. The Sierra de los Organos, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ZUGI Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus zugi Schwartz, 1958. J. Washington Acad. Sci. 48(4):127. Type-locality: Soroa, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 60938.

(1) *Eleutherodactylus zugi zugi* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus zugi zugi: Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):35.

Distribution. Sierra del Rosario, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba.

(2) *Eleutherodactylus zugi erythrocrotus* Schwartz

Eleutherodactylus zugi erythrocrotus Schwartz, 1960, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (11):33. Type-locality: Pan de Matanzas, 2.5 mi. S Corral Nuevo, Matanzas Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 63263.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS Holbrook

Engystoma carolinensis Holbrook, 1836, North Amer. Herpetology 1:83. Type-locality: Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. Syntypes: ANSP 14455-57.

Gastrophryne carolinensis: Stejneger, 1910, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 23:166.

Distribution. Southeastern North America, from Chesapeake Bay along the coast and piedmont to Key West, Florida, and westward to eastern Texas; introduced on Grand Bahama Island, Bahama Islands.

HYLA CINEREA Schneider

Calamita cinereus Schneider, 1799, Hist. Amph. 1:174. Type-locality: Carolina; restricted by Schmidt, 1953, Check List North Amer. Amph. and Rept.:69, to Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. Holotype: unlocated.

Hyla cinerea: Garman, 1891, Bull. Illinois State Lab. Nat. Hist. 3:189.

Distribution. Southeastern North America, in lowlands of the Atlantic and Gulf states from Virginia to Texas, and in the Mississippi Basin; introduced in northwestern Puerto Rico.

HYLA CRUCIFER Wied

Hyla crucifer Wied, 1838, Reise Nord Amer. 1, pt. 5:275. Type-locality: Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Holotype: unlocated.

Distribution. Eastern North America, from southern Canada west to Minnesota, south to eastern Texas and northern Florida; introduced in Cuba at Marianao, Habana Province, and near Canasí, Matanzas Province.

REMARKS. Two subspecies, *H. c. crucifer* and *H. c. bartramiana*, are often recognized in North America, the latter occurring in southern Georgia and northern Florida. The few Cuban specimens have not been assigned to a subspecies, but it seems likely that they are *H. c. crucifer*.

HYLA HEILPRINI Noble

Hyla heilprini Noble, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates (61):1.

Type-locality: Los Bracitos, Duarte Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 11401.

Distribution. Hispaniola; in Haiti, known from the Massif de la Hotte (Camp Perrin; Les Platons; base of Pic Macaya), the Montagne Noire (Furcy), the Massif de la Selle (Seguin), near and at the coast on the Tiburon Peninsula (Jérémie; Place Nègre; Miragoâne), and in the Massif du Nord (Marmelade; Plaisance; Dondon); in the República Dominicana, widespread in the Cordillera Central including more arid slopes (north and west of Azua), the Cordillera Septentrional (La Cumbre; north of Puesto Grande; Los Bracitos), the Sierra de Neiba (south of Las Matas de Farfán; east of Hondo Valle), the Cordillera Oriental (Pedro Santana), and the Sierra de Yamasá (Esperalvillo). Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Jérémie) to 5600 feet (Furcy) but most common at elevations between 2000 feet and 3500 feet.

HYLA MARIANAE Dunn

Hyla marianae Dunn, 1926, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 38:129.

Type-locality: Spaldings, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 11122.

Distribution. The central interior of Jamaica, St. James Parish to St. Catherine and St. Ann parishes. Altitudinal distribution 400 feet (Windsor, Trelawny Parish) to 2900 feet (Spaldings).

HYLA PULCHRILINEATA Cope

Hyla pulchrilineata Cope, 1869, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 11:163.

Type-locality: Eastern part of San Domingo island (=eastern Hispaniola). Holotype: ANSP 14495.

Distribution. Hispaniola; apparently islandwide but restricted in distribution; in Haiti, known only from the distal Tiburon Peninsula (Marfranc; Camp Perrin; vicinity of Les Cayes), Mariani, and, in the north, Limbé, Plaisance, and between Jonas and Dondon; in the República Dominicana, localized along the Dominican-Haitian border (Villa Anacaona to Loma de Cabrera, and eastward to the Río Artibonito near Río Limpio) in the Cordillera Central and associated lowlands (Copey), Puerto Plata on the north coast, Península de Samaná and the southern side of the Bahía de Samaná (Miches) south into the Cordillera Oriental (Pedro Santana) to Higüey, the Cordillera Septentrional (Puesto Grande) and northern slopes of the Cordillera Central (south of La Vega), the Valle de San Juan (southwest of San Juan). Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Les Cayes, Puerto Plata, Sánchez, Caño Hondo, Miches) to 2100 feet (south of Loma de Cabrera; north of Puesto Grande).

HYLA RUBRA Daudin

Hyla rubra Daudin, 1802, Hist. Nat. Rainettes, Grenouilles, Crapauds:19. Type-locality: Suriname. Lectotype: RNH 15922B (selected by Fouquette, in press).

Distribution. St. Lucia; on the mainland, from Central America throughout much of tropical South America.

REMARKS. Boulenger (1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (3):354) first reported *Hyla rubra* from St. Lucia. The taxonomic status of some of the nominal forms currently synonymized with *H. rubra* is uncertain (see Cochran and Goin, 1970, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. (288):242, for an extensive synonymy.) The St. Lucia *Hyla* may not be conspecific with mainland *H. rubra*.

HYLA SQUIRELLA Sonnini and Latreille

Hyla squirella Sonnini and Latreille, 1802, *Hist. Nat. Rept.* 2:181.

Type-locality: Carolina; restricted by Schmidt, 1953, *Check List North Amer. Amph. and Rept.*:72, to Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. **Holotype:** unlocated.

Distribution. North America, lower coastal plain from southern Virginia to Texas and the Mississippi Basin; introduced on Grand Bahama I., Bahama Is.

HYLA VASTA Cope

Hyla vasta Cope, 1871, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 23:219. **Type-locality:** Near the city of Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana. **Holotype:** ANSP 2097.

Distribution. Hispaniola; widespread in Haiti, south of the Cul de Sac Plain where recorded from the Massif de la Hotte (Camp Perrin; Castillon) and from the Montagne Noire (Kenscoff; Furcy; Peneau), also south of the Massif de la Selle (La Vallée), but recorded only from Dondon in northern Haiti; in the República Dominicana, known from the Massif de la Selle (19 km N Pedernales) and the eastern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco (4.8 mi. W Paraíso); elsewhere occurring in the Cordillera Central, the Cordillera Septentrional, and the Sierra de Yamasá, also from lowland and sea level localities (Río San Juan on the Península de Samaná; Liali; Higüey). Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 5600 feet (Furcy), but most abundant along streams between elevations of 1000 feet and 3500 feet.

HYLA WILDERI Dunn

Hyla wilderi Dunn, 1925, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 5:161. **Type-locality:** Moneague, St. Ann Parish, Jamaica. **Holotype:** MCZ 10500.

Hyla shrevei Taylor, 1952, Breviora (1):1. **Type-locality:** La Loma, Chiriquicito, República de Panamá (presumably in error). **Holotype:** MCZ 26769.

Distribution. Jamaica; widely distributed with localities concentrated in the western central part of the island, not recorded from the southern coastal region and sparsely recorded east of Ewarton (St. Catherine Parish), although the easternmost record is at Seaman's Valley in eastern Portland Parish. Altitudinal distribution from 400 feet (Windsor, Trelawny Parish) to 2900 feet (Spaldings, Clarendon Parish).

LEPTODACTYLUS ALBILABRIS Günther

Cystignathus albilabris Günther, 1859, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 3(4):217. **Type-locality:** St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands. **Syntypes:** BMNH 59.10.1.5-6, BMNH 60.4.18.61-68. *Leptodactylus albilabris*: Boulenger, 1882, Cat. Batr. Salient. British Mus.:245.

Distribution. The Puerto Rico Bank; virtually ubiquitous in Puerto Rico, known from Cayo Santiago and Cayo Icacos (off Puerto Rico), Isla Vieques, Isla

Culebra, St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix, Jost Van Dyke, Tortola, Anegada. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (many localities) to 3400 feet (10.5 km SSE Villa Pérez, Reserva Forestal de Monte Guilarde).

LEPTODACTYLUS DOMINICENSIS Cochran

Leptodactylus dominicensis Cochran, 1923, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 13(9):184. Type-locality: Las Cañitas, El Seibo Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 65670.

Distribution. Hispaniola; in the República Dominicana along the southern shore of the Bahía de Samaná from the Río Yabón (1.1 mi. W Sabana de la Mar) in the west to Miches in the east, where very abundant; an isolated record (tadpole) from the Península de Samaná, where the species has not been subsequently taken.

REMARKS. Heyer (1970, Contr. Sci. Los Angeles County Mus. (191):39) used *L. mystaceus* in reference to the "Haitian" *Leptodactylus*. The similarities between *dominicensis* and the Puerto Rican *L. albilabris* Günther suggest that these two taxa might be conspecific.

LEPTODACTYLUS FALLAX Müller

Leptodactylus dominicensis Müller, 1923, Zool. Anz. 57:49. Preoccupied by *L. dominicensis* Cochran, 1923, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 13(9):184. Type-locality: Dominica. Holotype: ZSM 258/1909.

Leptodactylus fallax Müller, 1926, Zool. Anz. 65:200 (substitute name for *Leptodactylus dominicensis* Müller).

Distribution. St. Christopher, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, and St. Lucia; now extant only on Montserrat and Dominica.

LEPTODACTYLUS INSULARUM Barbour

Leptodactylus insularum Barbour, 1906, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 46(12):228. Type-locality: San Miguel Island and Saboga Island, Bahía de Panamá. Syntypes: MCZ 2424, MCZ 6901-02, MCZ 2444.

Distribution. Isla San Andrés and Isla de Providencia; also Central America and northern South America east to Venezuela.

LEPTODACTYLUS WAGNERI Peters

Plectromantis wagneri Peters, 1862, Monatsb. Akad. wiss. Berlin :232. Type-locality: "an den Westseite der Anden in Ecuador"; Heyer (1970, Los Angeles Co. Mus. Contr. Sci. (191):19-21) has shown that the type-locality is probably Pastaza, Ecuador, on the east side of the Andes. Holotype: Probably ZSM 1080/0, no longer extant (neotype designated by Heyer, op. cit.).

Leptodactylus validus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:14. Type-locality: Kings-town, St. George Parish, St. Vincent. Syntypes: ANSP 26108, ANSP 19425, MCZ 2185 (see REMARKS).

Leptodactylus wagneri: Nieden, 1923, Das Tierreich 46:479.

Distribution. St. Vincent, the Grenadines (Bequia I.), Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad; also South America north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

REMARKS. Heyer (op. cit.:21) designated MCZ 71920 as lectotype of *L. validus*, but since this specimen is not part of the syntypic series the designation is invalid.

OSTEOPILUS BRUNNEUS Gosse

Hyla brunnea Gosse, 1851, *Naturalist's sojourn in Jamaica*:361. Type-locality: Savanna-la-Mar, Westmoreland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: Unlocated (not designated).

Trachycephalus scutigerus Cope, 1864, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 15:46. Type-locality: Jamaica. Holotype: USNM 6268 (apparently lost).

Osteopilus brunneus: Trueb and Tyler, 1974, *Occ. Papers Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas* (24):36.

Distribution. Jamaica; essentially island-wide but not recorded from the xeric south-central coastal region. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (various localities) to about 5000 feet (Morce's Gap).

OSTEOPILUS DOMINICENSIS Tschudi

Hypsiboas dominicensis Tschudi, 1838, *Mem. Soc. Sci. Nat. Neuchatel* 2:30. Type-locality: St.-Domingue. Syntypes: MNHN 4614.

Trachycephalus ovatus Cope, 1864, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 15:44. Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haïti. Syntypes: MCZ 1518.

Osteopilus dominicensis: Trueb and Tyler, 1974, *Occ. Papers Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas* (24):38.

Distribution. Hispaniola; widespread in lowlands to elevations of about 5000 feet in southern Haïti (Kenscoff) and about 4000 feet in central República Dominicana (Constanza); Ile de la Gonâve; Ile-à-Vache; Ile Grande Cayemite; Ile de la Tortue; Isla Saona.

OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS Duméril and Bibron

Trachycephalus marmoratus Duméril and Bibron, 1841, *Erp. Gén.* 8:538. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: MNHN 4612.

Hyla septentrionalis Duméril and Bibron, 1841, *Erp. Gén.* 8:538. Substitute name for *Trachycephalus* (=*Hyla*) *marmoratus* Duméril and Bibron (not *Hyla marmorata* Laurenti, 1768, *Spec. Med. Synopsin Rept.*:29).

Trachycephalus insulsum Cope, 1864, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 15:43. Type-locality: Cuba. Syntypes: ANSP 2181, USNM 12166, USNM 167237.

Trachycephalus wrightii Cope, 1864, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 15:45. Type-locality: District of Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: USNM 5174.

Hyla schebestana Werner, 1917, *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Hamburg* 34:36. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: formerly in HZM, now destroyed.

Osteopilus septentrionalis: Trueb and Tyler, 1974, *Occ. Papers Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas* (24):39.

Distribution. Cuba and Isla de Pinos, including the Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo Cantiles), Cayos de San Felipe (Cayo Real), and the Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Santa María); Cayman Is. (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, Cayman Brac); Bahama Is. (Grand Bahama I. including Stranger's Cay, Little Abaco I., Great Abaco I. including Pensacola Cays and Elbow Cay, South Bimini I., Berry Is. including Frazer's Hog Cay and Great Harbour Cay, New Providence I., Eleuthera I., Andros I., Exuma Cays including Pipe Cay and Great Exuma I., Cat I., Conception I., Long I., Rum Cay, San Salvador, Crooked I., Acklin's I., Great Inagua I.); introduced in extreme northwestern Puerto Rico (Ramey Air Force Base), on St. Croix, and on the Florida Keys and mainland from Collier County to Highlands and Palm Beach counties.

RANA CATESBEIANA Shaw

Rana catesbeiana Shaw, 1802, Gen. Zool. 3:106. Type-locality: South Carolina; restricted by Schmidt, 1953, Check List North Amer. Amph. and Rept.:79, to vicinity of Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. Holotype: unlocated.

Distribution. North America, from southern Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and west to about the 100th meridian, southward into northern Mexico; introduced on Cuba, Isla de Pinos, Puerto Rico, Hispaniola, and Jamaica; success of all Antillean populations apparently assured.

RANA GRYLIO Stejneger

Rana grylio Stejneger, 1901, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 24:212. Type-locality: Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Mississippi. Holotype: USNM 27443.

Distribution. North America, from South Carolina to extreme southeastern Texas; introduced in the Bahama Islands (New Providence I., Andros I.).

RANA UTRICULARIA Harlan

Rana utricularia Harlan, 1826, Am. J. Sci. Arts 10:60. Type-locality: Pennsylvania and New Jersey; restricted by Schmidt, 1953, Check List North Amer. Amph. and Rept.:82, to vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Holotype: none designated; neotype ANSP 2803, selected by Pace, 1974, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan (148):18.

(1) *Rana utricularia sphenocephala* Cope

Rana oxyrhynchus Hallowell, 1856, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 8:142. Preoccupied by *Rana oxyrhynchus* Smith, 1849, Illus. Zool. S. Afr., Rept., pl. 77. Type-locality: A sulphur spring near the St. John's River, about three hundred miles from Key West. Holotype: unlocated.

Rana virescens sphenocephala Cope, 1889, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus. (34):399 (substitute name for *Rana oxyrhynchus* Hallowell). Neotype: UMMZ 56130, from Enterprise, Volusia County, Florida, designated by Pace (op. cit.:18).

Rana utricularia sphenocephala: Pace (op. cit.:20).

Distribution. Peninsular Florida; introduced in the Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama I.).

SMINTHILLUS LIMBATUS Cope

Phylllobates limbatus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:154. Type-locality: Eastern Cuba. Syntypes: USNM 5205.

Sminthillus limbatus: Barbour and Noble, 1920, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 63(8):402.

(1) *Sminthillus limbatus limbatus* Cope

Sminthillus limbatus limbatus: Barbour and Shreve, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80(9):379 (by inference).

Distribution. Presumably throughout Cuba, but reported only from the provinces of Habana, Las Villas, and Oriente.

(2) *Sminthillus limbatus orientalis* Barbour and Shreve

Sminthillus limbatus orientalis Barbour and Shreve, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80(9):379. Type-locality: El Yunque de Baracoa, 1000 feet to 1800 feet, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 22082.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

TESTUDINES

CHRYSEMYS DECORATA Barbour and Carr, new combination

Pseudemys decorata Barbour and Carr, 1940, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 54(5):409.
Type-locality: Fond Parisien, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti. Holotype: MCZ 36862.

Distribution. Hispaniola; apparently localized in the lakes (Trou Caïman, Etang Saumâtre, Lago Enriquillo, Laguna del Rincón) in the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain.

CHRYSEMYS DECUSSATA Gray

Emys decussata Gray, 1831, Synopsis Rept.:28. Type-locality: "America boreali"; Mertens and Wermuth, 1961, Schildkröten, Krokodile, Brückenechsen:160 gave "West Indies." Holotype: BMNH 1947.3.4.79.

Chrysemys decussata: Schwartz, 1967, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(17):259.

(1) *Chrysemys decussata decussata* Gray, new combination

Pseudemys decussata decussata: Barbour and Carr, 1940, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 54(5):396.

Testudo rugosa Shaw, 1802, Gen. Zool. 3:28. Type-locality: unknown; restricted by Mittleman, 1947, Herpetologica 3(5):175, to Río Jobabo, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: unlocated.

Emys vermiculata Gray, 1844, Cat. Tort. Brit. Mus. :25. Type-locality: West Indies. Holotype: formerly in BMNH; now lost.

Emys jamao Duméril, 1861, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris:435, 445 (nomen nudum).

Emys gnatho Vilaró, 1867, in Poey, Repert. Físico-nat. Cuba 2(9):204. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: unlocated.

Emys jamao Vilaró, 1868, in Poey, Repert. Físico-nat. Cuba 2:121. Type-locality: La Habana, Habana Province, Cuba. Holotype: unlocated.

Pseudemys decussata angusta Barbour and Carr, 1940, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 54(5):402. Type-locality: Río Taco, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 34340.

Pseudemys decussata plana Barbour and Carr, 1940, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 54(5):405. Type-locality: Río Jobabo, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 34134.

Distribution. Cuba and Isla de Pinos; reported from Cayo Santa María in the Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey off the northern Cuban coast, but not represented by specimens.

(2) *Chrysemys decussata granti* Barbour and Carr, new combination

Pseudemys granti Barbour and Carr, 1941, Proc. New England Zool. Club 18:59. Type-locality: Grand Cayman Island, Cayman Islands. Holotype: MCZ 46045.

Pseudemys decussata granti: Williams, 1956, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 115(5):157.

Distribution: Cayman Is. (Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac).

(3) *Chrysemys decussata stejnegeri* Schmidt, new combination

Pseudemys stejnegeri Schmidt, 1928, New York Acad. Sci., Sci. Surv. Porto Rico and Virgin Is. 19(1):147. Type-locality: San Juan, Puerto Rico. Holotype: USNM 25642.

Pseudemys decussata stejnegeri: Williams, 1956, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 115(5):157.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; possibly occurring on Isla Vieques (Grant, 1932, J. Dept. Agri. Porto Rico 18(1):39) but no specimens collected; also reported from Marie-Galante.

(4) *Chrysemys decussata vicina* Barbour and Carr, new combination
Pseudemys stejnegeri vicina Barbour and Carr, 1940, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 54(5):408. Type-locality: Sánchez, Samaná Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: FMNH 5977.
Pseudemys decussata vicina: Williams, 1956, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 115(5):157.

Distribution. Hispaniola; introduced on Marie-Galante.

CHRYSEMYS FELIS Barbour

Pseudemys felis Barbour, 1935, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:205. Type-locality: Tea Bay, Cat Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 38385.
Chrysemys felis: Schwartz, 1968, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(17):259.

Distribution. Bahama Islands (Cat I., Eleuthera I., Andros I.).

CHRYSEMYS MALONEI Barbour and Carr

Pseudemys malonei Barbour and Carr, 1938, Proc. New England Zool. Club 17:76. Type-locality: Ponds near Northwest Point, Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 44338.
Chrysemys malonei: Schwartz, 1968, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(17):260.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Great Inagua I.

REMARKS. Williams (1956, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 115(5):157) suggested that *Ch. felis* and *Ch. malonei* may be neither native nor recognizable. Schwartz (1968, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(17):259) suggested that perhaps at least *Ch. felis* might be a subspecies of *Ch. decussata*. Both taxa are distinctive, but perhaps nomenclatural combination with *Ch. decussata* would more properly show their relationships.

CHRYSEMYS SCRIPTA Schoepff

Testudo scripta Schoepff, 1792, Hist. Testud.:16. Type-locality: unknown; designated as Charleston, South Carolina, by Schmidt, 1953, Check List North Amer. Amph. Rept.:102. Holotype: unlocated.
Chrysemys scripta: Boulenger, 1889, Cat. Chelonians, Rhynchocephalians, Crocodilians British Mus.:77.

(1) *Chrysemys scripta elegans* Wied
Emys elegans Wied, 1838, Reise Nord Amer. 1:213. Type-locality: Fox River at New Harmony, Indiana. Holotype: unlocated.
Chrysemys scripta var. *elegans*: Boulenger, 1889, Cat. Chelonians, Rhynchocephalians, Crocodilians British Mus.:78.

Distribution. Eastern North America, west to Kansas and south into north-eastern México; introduced on Guadeloupe (Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre.).

CHRYSEMYS TERRAPEN Lacépède, new combination

(*Testudo*) *terrapen* Lacépède, 1788, Hist. Nat. Quadrup. Ovip. 1:129. Type-locality: Jamaica. Holotype: unlocated.
Testudo palustris Gmelin, 1789, Linn. Syst. Nat., Ed. 13, 1:1041. Type-locality: Jamaica. Holotype: unlocated.
Testudo fasciata Suckow, 1798 (part, not *Testudo fasciata* Daudin, 1802), Anfansgr. Naturgesch. Thiere 3:40. Type-locality: "Amboina und Virginia." Type-material: unlocated.

Emys rugosa var. *livida* Gray, 1831, *Syn. Rept.* 1:30. *Type-locality*: unknown.
Holotype: unlocated.

Distribution. Jamaica.

GEOCHELONE CARBONARIA Spix

Testudo carbonaria Spix, 1824, *Spec. Nov. Testud. Brasil.*:22. *Type-locality*: Amazonas." *Holotype*: unlocated.

Testudo boiei Wagler, 1833, *Icon. Amph.*:13. *Type-locality*: unknown. *Holotype*: unlocated.

Geochelone carbonaria: Williams, 1960, *Breviora* (120):10.

Distribution. Throughout much of tropical South America; introduced on St. Thomas including Water I., St. John, Tortola, Peter I., St.-Barthélemy, Barbuda, Antigua, Montserrat, the Grenadines (Cannouan I.), and Grenada. According to Underwood (1962, Caribbean Affairs Univ. West Indies (New Ser.) 1:162) *G. carbonaria* occurs on "many of the Grenadines."

REMARKS. Records of *Geochelone* (species not determined) include the Virgin Is. (Lovango Cay), ?St.-Martin, ?St. Eustatius, ?St. Christopher, and ?Dominica (questioned islands indicate records evidently based on hearsay). In some instances *Geochelone denticulata* or its synonym *Testudo tabulata* were reported, but these are either unverified or predate Williams (1960, *Breviora* (120):1-13) who showed *carbonaria* and *denticulata* to be distinct species.

PELUSIOS SUBNIGER Lacépède

Testudo subnigra Lacépède, 1788, *Hist. Nat. Quadrup. Ovip.* 1: *Synops. method.* 175. *Type-locality*: unknown. *Holotype*: MNHN 8366.

Pelusios subniger: Lindholm, 1929, *Zool. Anz.* 81:288.

Distribution. Africa south of the Sahara, Mauritius Is., Madagascar; introduced on Guadeloupe where moderately common.

SAURIA

AMEIVA AMEIVA Linnaeus

Lacerta ameiva Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed.10:202. *Type-locality*: Brasil; amended by Hoogmoed, 1973, *Biogeographia* 4:44, to confluence of the Cottica River and the Perica Creek, Suriname. *Syntypes*: Two specimens in SMNH and one in the Gyllenborg collection, Uppsala (*fide* Hoogmoed, *loc. cit.*).

Ameiva ameiva: Cockerell, 1893, *J. Inst. Jamaica* 1:310.

(1) *Ameiva ameiva fuliginosa* Cope

Tiaporus fuliginosus Cope, 1862, *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 30:132. *Type-locality*: Swan Island. *Syntypes*: USNM 14710, USNM 32119-20.

Ameiva panchlora Barbour, 1921, *Proc. New England Zool. Club* 7:83. *Type-locality*: Isla de Providencia. *Holotype*: USNM 13879. *Ameiva ameiva fuliginosa*: *Ameiva ameiva fuliginosa*: Dunn and Saxe, 1950, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 102:155.

Distribution. Swan I., Isla de Providencia.

(2) *Ameiva ameiva tobagana* Cope

Amiva (sic) suranamensis tobaganus Cope, 1879, *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 18:276. *Type-locality*: Tobago, apparently in error; Tuck and Hardy, 1973, *Proc. Biol.*

Soc. Washington 86(19):231-240, showed that the holotype probably came from Grenada, the Grenadines, or St. Vincent. *Holotype*: USNM 10113.

Ameiva aquilina Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:3. *Type-locality*: St. George's, St. George Parish, Grenada. *Syntypes*: ANSP 19595, MCZ 6088-89.

Ameiva ameiva tobagana: Tuck and Hardy, 1973, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 86(19):239.

Distribution. St. Vincent, the Grenadines (known from the islands of Bequia, Mustique, Cannouan, Mayreau, Union, Petit Bateau, Frigate, Ronde, and Caille), Grenada and its satellites Sandy and Green Is.

AMEIVA AUBERI Cocteau

Ameiva auberi Cocteau, 1838 or 1839, in de la Sagra, *Historia . . . de Cuba*:51.

Type-locality: Cuba. Restricted by Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):65, to the vicinity of La Habana, Habana Province, Cuba. *Syntypes*: MNHN 1112, MNHN 2647, MNHN 1788, MNHN 4178 (see Schwartz, *op. cit.*).

(1) *Ameiva auberi auberi* Cocteau

Ameiva auberi auberi: Hecht, 1954, Year Book Amer. Phil. Soc.:133 (by inference).

Ameiva trilineata Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.:19. *Type-locality*: Cuba. *Syntypes*: BMNH 1946.8.29.33-34.

Distribution. The north coast of Cuba, from Marianao and La Habana on the west, east to vicinity of Canasí, Matanzas Province.

(2) *Ameiva auberi abducta* Schwartz

Ameiva auberi abducta Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):70. *Type-locality*: Punta Hicacos, Matanzas Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: AMNH 96331.

Distribution. Known only from the distal half of the Península de Hicacos, Matanzas Province, Cuba.

(3) *Ameiva auberi atrothorax* Schwartz

Ameiva auberi atrothorax Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):79. *Type-locality*: Finca Morales, 8 mi. NW Trinidad, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: AMNH 78035.

Distribution. South-central Las Villas Province, Cuba, from Paso Caballo and Soledad in the west to Trinidad and Casilda in the east.

(4) *Ameiva auberi bilateralis* McCoy

Ameiva auberi bilateralis McCoy, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):142. *Type-locality*: South end of Great Ragged Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype*: CM 40985.

Distribution. Bahamas Islands: Ragged Is. (Nurse Cay, Great Ragged I., Little Ragged I., Hog Cay).

(5) *Ameiva auberi cacuminis* Schwartz

Ameiva auberi cacuminis Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):56. *Type-locality*: Ensenada de Cajón, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: AMNH 83028.

Distribution. Extreme tip of Cabo de San Antonio, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba.

(6) *Ameiva auberi citra* Schwartz

Ameiva auberi citra Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):89. *Type-locality*: 2 mi. W Playa Santa Lucía, Camagüey Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: AMNH 96375.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of Playa Santa Lucía, Camagüey Province, Cuba.

(7) *Ameiva auberi denticola* Schwartz

Ameiva auberi denticola Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):57. Type-locality: North shore, Ensenada de Corrientes, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 79202.

Distribution. The Península de Guanahacabibes, from the western shore of Cabo Corrientes west to about 45 km W Cayuco, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba.

(8) *Ameiva auberi extorris* Schwartz

Ameiva auberi extorris Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):76. Type-locality: Cayuelo de la Vela, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 52.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality in the Archipiélago de Sabana, off the north coast of Cuba.

(9) *Ameiva auberi extraria* Schwartz

Ameiva auberi extraria Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):73. Type-locality: Cayo Bahía de Cádiz, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 82982.

Distribution. The Archipiélago de Sabana off the north coast of Las Villas Province, Cuba; known from the type-locality, Cayo Monos de Jutía, Cayo Lanzanillo, Cayo Carenero, Cayo las Tocineras, and Cayo Tío Pepe.

(10) *Ameiva auberi felis* McCoy

Ameiva auberi felis McCoy, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):128. Type-locality: The Bight, Cat Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 20440.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Cat I.

(11) *Ameiva auberi focalis* McCoy

Ameiva auberi focalis McCoy, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):137. Type-locality: Ship Channel Cay, Exuma Cays, Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 41147.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: the type-locality. Possibly also occurring on others of the northernmost Exuma Cays.

(12) *Ameiva auberi galbiceps* Schwartz

Ameiva auberi galbiceps Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):111. Type-locality: Southernmost point of large cay, 3 km NW Cayo Cachiboca, Laberinto de las Doce Leguas, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 78058.

Distribution. Known only from cays in the Jardines de la Reina (= Laberinto de las Doce Leguas) off the southern coast of Cuba: type-locality, Cayo Caballones, Cayo Anclitas, Cayo Cachiboca, Cayo Cabeza del Este, and several other unnamed small islets.

(13) *Ameiva auberi garridoi* Schwartz

Ameiva auberi garridoi Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):77. Type-locality: Cuatro Bocas, Sagua la Grande, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 96.

Distribution. Known only from the region between the city of Sagua la Grande and La Isabela, northern Las Villas Province, Cuba.

(14) *Ameiva auberi gemmea* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi gemmea Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):71. Type-locality: Mouth of Río de Sierra Morena, near Playa Ganuza, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 82972.
Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality.

(15) *Ameiva auberi granti* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi granti Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):91. Type-locality: Baracoa, east side, Bahía de Miel, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 83784.
Distribution. The north coast of Oriente Province, Cuba, from Banes (and possibly as far west as Gibara) on the west to the vicinity of Baracoa in the east.

(16) *Ameiva auberi hardyi* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi hardyi Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):100. Type-locality: Ocuja, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: USNM 138468.
Distribution. Southwestern coast of Oriente Province, Cuba, from the vicinity of Cabo Cruz on the west presumably to the Bahía de Santiago on the east, but specimens are lacking from the area immediately west of the bay.

(17) *Ameiva auberi kingi* McCoy
Ameiva auberi kingi McCoy, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):130. Type-locality: Gibson Cay, mouth of South Bight, Andros Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 40915.
Distribution. Bahama Islands: Andros I., including the type-locality and associated cays and islets.

(18) *Ameiva auberi llanensis* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi llanensis Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):84. Type-locality: Just south of west end of Sierra de Cubitas, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 59321.
Distribution. The serpentine savannas from the western end of the Sierra de Cubitas south to the vicinity of the city of Camagüey, Camagüey Province, Cuba.

(19) *Ameiva auberi marcida* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi marcida Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):105. Type-locality: Jacksonville, Isla de Pinos, Habana Province. Holotype: AMNH 82991.
Distribution. The southern third of the Isla de Pinos, south of the Ciénaga de Lanier, including the Paso de Piedras.

(20) *Ameiva auberi multilineata* McCoy
Ameiva auberi multilineata McCoy, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):132. Type-locality: Bond's Cay, Berry Islands, Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 41196.
Distribution. Bahama Islands: Berry Is. (Great Harbour Cay, Cistern Cay, Devil's Cay, Little Harbour Cay, Bond's Cay, Frazer's Hog Cay, Chub Cay).

(21) *Ameiva auberi obsoleta* McCoy
Ameiva auberi obsoleta McCoy, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):139. Type-locality: Adderly's, Long Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 43976.
Distribution. Bahama Islands: Long I.; Exuma Cays (Warderick Wells Cay, Bell I., Compass Cay, Sampson Cay, Staniel Cay, Bitter Guana Cay, Cave Cay, Great Exuma I., Elizabeth I., Little Exuma I.)

(22) *Ameiva auberi orlandoii* Schwartz and McCoy
Ameiva auberi festiva Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (141):37. Preoccupied by *Cnemidophorus* (=*Ameiva*) *festiva* Lichtenstein and Von Martens, 1856, *Nomen. Rept. Amph. Mus. Berolinensis*: 13. Type-locality: Cayo Santa María, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 3427.

Ameiva auberi orlandoii Schwartz and McCoy, 1975, *Herpetologica* 31(2):240. (substitute name for *Ameiva auberi festiva* Garrido).

Distribution. Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey, Las Villas Province, Cuba: Cayo Santa María, Cayo Francés, Cayo Guillermo, Cayo las Brujas, and Cayo Caimán Grande de Santa María.

(23) *Ameiva auberi paulsoni* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi paulsoni Schwartz, 1970, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 41(4):63. Type-locality: 1 km N Las Canas, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 83012.

Distribution. Pinar del Río Province, Cuba, in the vicinity of Las Canas and La Coloma.

(24) *Ameiva auberi peradusta* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi peradusta Schwartz, 1970, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 41(4):83. Type-locality: Juraguá, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 85.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(25) *Ameiva auberi procer* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi procer Schwartz, 1970, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 41(4):60. Type-locality: San Vicente, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 78390.

Distribution. Cuba, in Pinar del Río Province, from the vicinity of Cayuco in the southwest, north at lower elevations (about 1000 feet) in at least southern and central portions of the Sierra de los Organos and Sierra del Rosario, east to San Diego de los Baños and Dayaniguanas on the south coast, and north on the coast to Bahía Honda and Cabañas.

(26) *Ameiva auberi pullata* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi pullata Schwartz, 1970, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 41(4):67. Type-locality: 13 km NE Matanzas, Matanzas Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 82953.

Distribution. Cuba, from the vicinity of Matanzas (city) east to Cárdenas (excluding the distal half of the Península de Hicacos), and presumably inland to the vicinity of San Miguel de los Baños, Matanzas Province.

(27) *Ameiva auberi richmondi* McCoy
Ameiva auberi richmondi McCoy, 1970, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 41(4):134. Type-locality: Near Lyons, North Bimini Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 34140.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Bimini Is. (East Bimini, Easter Cay, Gun Cay, North Bimini, South Bimini, South Cat Cay).

(28) *Ameiva auberi sabulicolor* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi sabulicolor Schwartz, 1970, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 41(4):94. Type-locality: 2.8 mi. E Imías, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 83941.

Distribution. The southeastern coast of Oriente Province, Cuba, from the vicinity of Guantánamo (city) and Boquerón, east to Cajobabo, and probably to Cabo Maisí.

(29) *Ameiva auberi sanfelipensis* Garrido
Ameiva auberi sanfelipensis Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (141):45. *Type-locality:* Cayo Real, Cayos de San Felipe, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* IZ 2987.

Distribution. Known only from Cayo Real and Cayo Juan García in the Cayos de San Felipe off the southern Pinar del Río coast.

(30) *Ameiva auberi secta* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi secta Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):102. *Type-locality:* Playa de Rocas, between Bibijagua and Júcaro, Isla de Pinos, La Habana Province. *Holotype:* AMNH 82997.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos, north of the Ciénaga de Lanier.

(31) *Ameiva auberi sublesta* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi sublesta Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):87. *Type-locality:* Playa Bonita, east end, Cayo Sabinal, Camagüey Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 96393.

Distribution. Cayo Sabinal off the northern coast of Cuba.

(32) *Ameiva auberi thoracica* Cope
Ameiva thoracica Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:64. *Type-locality:* New Providence Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* ANSP 9158.
Ameiva auberi thoracica: Hecht, 1954, Year Book Amer. Phil. Soc., 1954:133.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: New Providence I., Rose I., Eleuthera I., Little San Salvador I.

(33) *Ameiva auberi ustulata* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi ustulata Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):97. *Type-locality:* 7.8 mi. E Siboney, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 83778.

Distribution. Cuba, on the southern coast of Oriente Province between the Bahía de Santiago and the Bahía de Guantánamo, and occurring inland to the northwest of Santiago de Cuba at San Luis, El Cobre, and Palma Soriano.

(34) *Ameiva auberi zugi* Schwartz
Ameiva auberi zugi Schwartz, 1970, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 41(4):107. *Type-locality:* Cayo Largo, Archipiélago de los Canarreos, Habana Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 83003.

Distribution. The Archipiélago de los Canarreos east of the Isla de Pinos; known from Cayo Matías, Cayo Hicacos, Cayo Avalos, Cayo Cantiles, and Cayo Largo, and Las Salinas, extreme northeast Peninsula de Zapata.

REMARKS. *A. auberi* is known from the vicinity of Mariel, north of Quiebra Hacha, and Herradura, Pinar del Río Province, the Sierra de Jatibonico near the Las Villas-Camagüey province line, and from north of the Sierra de Cubitas, Camagüey Province; these specimens have not been allocated subspecifically. Doubtless *A. auberi* occurs on many islets in the cayerías off both coasts of Cuba and on many other cays and islets in the Bahamas whence it is unreported. McCoy (*op. cit.*: 144) tentatively assigned specimens from Green Cay to *bilateralis*, but this assignment is subject to reassessment.

AMEIVA CHRYSOLAEMA Cope

Ameiva chrysolaema Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 20:127. Type-locality: "Île de la Gonâve;" restricted by Cochran, 1941, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. (177): 275, to within 25 miles of Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Syntypes: USNM 12140, USNM 12142.

(1) *Ameiva chrysolaema chrysolaema* Cope

Ameiva (sic) *vittipunctata* Cope, 1871, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 23:220. Type-locality: City of Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana; restricted by Cochran, 1941, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. (177):275-276, to within 25 miles of Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: ANSP 9132. *Ameiva affinis* Fischer, 1883, Separat-Abdruck aus dem Osterprogramm akad. Gymnasiums Hamburg:1. Type-locality: Haiti. Holotype: Formerly HZM 760a, now destroyed.

Ameiva chrysolaema chrysolaema: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):143.

Distribution. Haiti, from Diquini and Carrefour in the west, northwest along the Golfe de la Gonâve to Pont Sondé, and east throughout the Cul de Sac Plain to near the Dominico-Haitian border (Manneville; Fond Parisien); on the Morne l'Hôpital to Pétionville and the Montagnes du Trou-d'Eau to Fond Michelle. Altitudinal distribution from sea level and below to 1800 feet (Fond Michelle).

(2) *Ameiva chrysolaema abbotti* Noble

Ameiva abbotti Noble, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates (64):1. Type-locality: Isla Beata, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 24327. *Ameiva chrysolaema abbotti*: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):144.

Distribution. Isla Beata.

(3) *Ameiva chrysolaema alacris* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema alacris Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 133(10):444. Type-locality: 10 km SE San Juan, San Juan Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77232.

Distribution. From east-central Haiti (Cerca-la-Source) southeastward through the Valle de San Juan; intergrading with *A. ch. boekeri* at Hato Nuevo, Azua Province, and *A. ch. chrysolaema* in the vicinity of Mirebalais, Dépt. de l'Ouest.

(4) *Ameiva chrysolaema boekeri* Mertens

Ameiva chrysolaema boekeri Mertens, 1938, Senckenbergiana 20:338. Type-locality: South of Fondo Negro, lower Rio Yaque del Sur, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: SMF 25033.

Distribution. República Dominicana, from north of the Rio Yaque del Sur, extreme eastern Valle de Neiba, north and east to north of Azua, and east to the vicinity of Bani, where *A. ch. boekeri* intergrades with *A. ch. procax*.

(5) *Ameiva chrysolaema defensor* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema defensor Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 133(10):470. Type-locality: Môle St. Nicholas, Département du Nord Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 63379.

Distribution. Northwestern Haiti, from Bombardopolis in the south to the vicinity of Port-de-Paix in the northeast, and south (Gros-Morne) to Ennery and southeast of Gonâves; intergrades with *A. ch. chrysolaema* in the vicinity of Dessalines, Dépt. de l'Artibonite.

(6) *Ameiva chrysolaema evulsa* Schwartz

Ameiva chrysolaema evulsa Schwartz, 1973, *Herpetologica* 29(2):101. Type-locality: Grosse Caye, Département du Sud, Haïti. Holotype: USNM 189236.

Distribution. Known certainly only from the type-locality, but may also occur at Aquin and Cap St. Georges.

(7) *Ameiva chrysolaema picta* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema picta Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 133(10):461. Type-locality: 13.1 mi. (20.8 km) SW Enriquillo, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77237.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the Península de Barahona from 30 km NW Oviedo in the west, east to Oviedo, and north to Enriquillo.

(8) *Ameiva chrysolaema jacta* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema jacta Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 133(10):454. Type-locality: Juanillo, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 75267.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(9) *Ameiva chrysolaema parvoris* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema parvoris Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 133(10):450. Type-locality: 0.9 mi. (1.4 km) E Boca Chica, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77234.

Distribution. República Dominicana, from Boca Chica in the west to east of San Pedro de Macorís; Isla Catalina.

(10) *Ameiva chrysolaema procax* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema procax Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 133(10):448. Type-locality: Santo Domingo, 2.2 km SW Río Ozama, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77233.

Distribution. República Dominicana, from the Río Ozama in the east to Sabana Grande de Palenque, San Cristóbal Province, in the west, intergrading with *A. ch. boekeri* in the vicinity of Bani; primarily coastal but observed in the interior city of San Cristóbal.

(11) *Ameiva chrysolaema quadrijugis* Schwartz

Ameiva chrysolaema quadrijugis Schwartz, 1968, *Herpetologica* 24(1):24. Type-locality: 4 mi. (6.4 km) SE Léogâne, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti. Holotype: MCZ 92046.

Distribution. Haïti; known from the vicinity of Ça Ira and Léogâne in the west, east to the vicinity of Gressier, where it intergrades with *A. ch. chrysolaema*.

(12) *Ameiva chrysolaema regularis* Fischer

Ameiva regularis Fischer, 1888, *Jahr. wiss. Anst. Hamburg* 5:26. Type-locality: Sans Souci, Département du Nord, Haïti. Holotype: Formerly in HZM, now destroyed.

Ameiva chrysolaema regularis: Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 133(10):476.

Distribution. North-central Hispaniola: from Carosse (north of Port Margot), Limbé, and Dondon in the west, east to Fort Liberté, Haïti, and to Monte Cristi and throughout the Valle de Cibao east to the vicinity of Santiago, República Dominicana; also the Cayos Siete Hermanos (Isla Muertos, Torurú, Monte Chico, Tercero); Isla Cabras. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 1400 feet (Dondon).

(13) *Ameiva chrysolaema richardthomasi* Schwartz and Klinikowski
Ameiva chrysolaema richardthomasi Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 133(10):455. Type-locality: Environs of Mano Juan, Isla Saona, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77235.

Distribution. Isla Saona.

(14) *Ameiva chrysolaema secessa* Schwartz and Klinikowski
Ameiva chrysolaema secessa Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 133(10):467. Type-locality: Etroits, Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 77238.

Distribution. Ile de la Gonâve.

(15) *Ameiva chrysolaema umbratilis* Schwartz and Klinikowski
Ameiva chrysolaema umbratilis Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 133(10):437. Type-locality: Barahona, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77231.

Distribution. República Dominicana, in the Valle de Neiba, from Jimaní to the vicinity of the type-locality.

(16) *Ameiva chrysolaema woodi* Cochran
Ameiva chrysolaema woodi Cochran, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:181. Type-locality: Ile de la Tortue. Holotype: MCZ 37583.
Ameiva chrysolaema juliae Barbour, 1935, Zoologica 19(3):127; lapsus.

Distribution. Ile de la Tortue.

AMEIVA CINERACEA Barbour and Noble

Ameiva cineracea Barbour and Noble, 1915, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 59(6):453.
 Type-locality: Grand Ilet off Petit-Bourg on the east coast of Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe. Holotype: MCZ 10577.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality, now apparently extinct.

AMEIVA CORVINA Cope

Ameiva corvina Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:312. Type-locality: Sombrero Island. Syntypes: ANSP 9115-30, MCZ 10525, MCZ 5531, MCZ 3613, MCZ 52215-16.

Distribution. Sombrero I.

AMEIVA DORSALIS Gray

Ameiva dorsalis Gray, 1838, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1(1):277. Type-locality: South America (in error) and Jamaica. Holotype: BMNH III.11a.
Ameiva sloanei Duméril and Bibron, 1839, Erp. Gén. 5:107. Type-locality: Jamaica. Syntypes: MNHN 2646, MNHN 4171.

Distribution. Known from widely scattered, primarily coastal localities around Jamaica, including Pigeon I. east of the Portland Peninsula. Specimens reputedly from the Bogue Is. near Montego Bay may be from the town of Montego Bay, where the species occurs.

AMEIVA ERYTHROCEPHALA Daudin

Ameiva erythrocephala Daudin, 1802, *Hist. Nat. Rept.* 3:22. Type-locality: St. Christopher. Holotype: Unlocated.
Ameiva erythrops Cope, 1871, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 23:221. Type-locality: St. Eustatius. Syntypes: ANSP 9892-96.
Ameiva punctata Gray, 1838, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1(1):277. Type-locality: Demerara. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.30.40.
Ameiva major var. *flaviceps* Bocourt, 1874, *Miss. Sci. Mex.*, *Rept.* 4:246. Type-locality: Cayenne. Holotype: MNHN 4172.

Distribution. St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Nevis.

AMEIVA EXSUL Cope

Ameiva plei var. *exsul* Cope, 1863, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 14:66. Type-locality: Water Island, near St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Holotype: USNM 30696.
Ameiva riisei Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, *Vid. Meddel. naturhist. Foren. Kbhavn* 1862:232. Type-locality: St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. John, Water I., Vieques, Puerto Rico; restricted by Bocourt, 1874, *Miss. Sci. Mex.*, *Rept.* 4, pl. xx, B, figs. 3-3c, to St. Thomas, this restriction followed by Stejneger, 1904, *Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 1902:613. Syntypes: UZM R.4336-37 (St. Thomas), R.4339 (Water I.), R.4338 (Vieques), R.4340-43, R.4346-48 (St. John), R.4349-51 (Puerto Rico), R.4352-54, R.4344-45 (West Indies).
Ameiva exul (sic): Stejneger, 1904, *Rept. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 1902:612.

(1) *Ameiva exsul exsul* Cope, new combination

Ameiva birdorum Grant, 1932, *J. Dept. Agr. Puerto Rico* 16(2):160. Type-locality: Cayo Diablo (= Cayo La Llave), off Fajardo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: UMMZ 73854.

Distribution. The Puerto Rico Bank, except Isla Mona and Isla Desecheo. Widespread on Puerto Rico at low to moderate elevations around the periphery of the island, penetrating inland to Caguas, Utuado, and the vicinity of Lares; also the satellite islets of Puerto Rico: Cayo Cardona, Isla Caja de Muertos, Platillo (= Isla Morrillito), Isla de Cabras off San Juan, Cayo Batata, Cayo Santiago, Levin's Rock, Cayo Algodones, Isla Cabras, Isla Piñeros, Cabeza de Perro, Isla de Ramos, Cayo Ahogado, Isleta Marina, Cayo Palominitos, Cayo Palominos, Cayo Hicacos, Konyoki, Cayo Ratones, Cayo Lobos, Isla Blanquilla, Cayo Diablo (= Cayo La Llave). The islands east of Puerto Rico: Vieques (and satellites Cayo de Tierra and Cayo de Afuera), Culebra (and Cayo Norte and Isla Culebrita), St. Thomas (and Saba, Dutchman Cap, Salt Cay, Savanna I., Inner Brass I., Outer Brass I., Water I., Hassel I., Thatch Cay, Great St. James I., Little St. James I., Dog I., Prickly Pear Cay, Bovoni Cay, Cas Cay, and Rotto Cay), St. John (and Mingo Cay, Lovango Cay, Leduck I., Flanagan I.), Sandy Cay off Jost Van Dyke, Tortola (and Guana I., Little Camanoe I., Great Camanoe I., Beef I., Marina Cay, Scrub I.), Peter I., Dead Man's Chest, Salt I., Cooper I., Virgin Gorda (and Mosquito I.), Necker I., and Anegada. Altitudinal distribution from sea level at many localities to 1200 feet (5 mi. NE Lares, Puerto Rico).

(2) *Ameiva exsul alboguttata* Boulenger, new combination

Ameiva alboguttata Boulenger, 1896, *Jahresber. Naturw. Ver. Magdeburg* 1894-1896:112. Type-locality: Isla Mona. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.30.35.

Distribution: Isla Mona.

(3) *Ameiva exsul deschensis* Heatwole and Torres, new combination
Ameiva deschensis Heatwole and Torres, 1967, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 24(92):95. Type-locality: Isla Desecheo. Holotype: MCZ 100041.

Distribution. Isla Desecheo.

REMARKS. Although Heatwole and Torres (1967) considered *alboquattata* and *desechensis* as species distinct from *A. exsul*, we feel that their close relationships warrant use of trinomials.

AMEIVA FUSCATA Garman

Ameiva fuscata Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:5. Type-locality: Dominica.
 Syntypes: MCZ 6087.

Ameiva brachiosquamatum Cope, 1892, in *Verrill*, Trans. Connecticut Acad. 8:352. Type-locality: Dominica. Holotype: Unlocated.

Distribution. Dominica.

AMEIVA GRISWOLDI Barbour

Ameiva griswoldi Barbour, 1916, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 29:216. Type-locality: St. John's, St. John Parish, Antigua. Holotype: MCZ 11945.

Distribution. The Antigua Bank: Barbuda, Antigua and its satellites (Long I., Great Bird I., Green I.).

AMEIVA LEBERI Schwartz and Klinikowski, new combination

Ameiva chrysolaema leberi Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 133(10):459. Type-locality: 5 km E Pedernales, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77236.

Distribution. Hispaniola, from Tean near Saltrou, Dépt. de l'Ouest, Haiti, east across the Península de Barahona, República Dominicana, to the vicinity of Oviedo.

REMARKS. Although described as a subspecies of *A. chrysolaema*, additional collections from the Península de Barahona indicate that *A. ch. picta* and *A. leberi* are broadly syntopic without intergradation for about 30 kilometers along the Pedernales-Oviedo road, and *A. leberi* occurs at the type-locality of *A. ch. picta*. See Schwartz and Klinikowski (1966, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 133(10):463-464) for a discussion of specimens available at that time.

AMEIVA LINEOLATA Duméril and Bibron

Ameiva lineolata Duméril and Bibron, 1839, Erp. Gén. 5:119. Type-locality: St.-Domingue; restricted by Schwartz, 1966, Caribbean J. Sci. 5(1/2):47, to the Cul de Sac Plain in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MNHN 2644.

(1) *Ameiva lineolata lineolata* Duméril and Bibron

Ameiva lineolata lineolata: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. Naturf. Ges.(449):73.

Distribution. Hispaniola: from Gonaïves and Dessalines, Dépt. de l'Artibonite, Haiti, in the northwest, south to Port-au-Prince, east across the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain (including the southern slopes of the Montagnes du Trou-d'Eau) into the Llanos de Azua, República Dominicana, east to the vicinity of Bani; also the Valle de San Juan to Bánica on the Dominican-Haitian border; Ille à Cabrit in the Golfe de la Gonâve. Altitudinal distribution from sea level and below to 1800 feet (Fond Michelle and Terre Rouge, both in the Montagnes du Trou-d'Eau).

(2) *Ameiva lineolata beatensis* Noble
Ameiva beatensis Noble, Amer. Mus. Novitates (64):2. *Type-locality*: Isla Beata, República Dominicana. *Holotype*: AMNH 24328.
Ameiva lineolata beatensis: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. Naturf. Ges. (449):73.

Distribution. Isla Beata.

(3) *Ameiva lineolata meracula* Schwartz
Ameiva lineolata meracula Schwartz, 1966, Caribbean J. Sci. 5(1/2):51. *Type-locality*: Monte Cristi, Monte Cristi Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype*: AMNH 39486.

Distribution. República Dominicana, in the arid Valle de Cibao, from Monte Cristi southeast to near Los Quemados, Valverde Province; Isla Cabras.

(4) *Ameiva lineolata perplicata* Schwartz
Ameiva lineolata perplicata Schwartz, 1966, Caribbean J. Sci. 5(1/2):49. *Type-locality*: Môle St. Nicholas, Département du Nord Ouest, Haiti. *Holotype*: MCZ 63344.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(5) *Ameiva lineolata privigna* Schwartz
Ameiva lineolata privigna Schwartz, 1966, Caribbean J. Sci. 5(1/2):55. *Type-locality*: 5 km N Pedernales, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype*: MCZ 77223.

Distribution. Southern Haiti, from Saltrou west to 10 km NW Oviedo, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana.

(6) *Ameiva lineolata semota* Schwartz
Ameiva lineolata semota Schwartz, 1966, Caribbean J. Sci. 5(1/2):53. *Type-locality*: Isla Catalina, La Romana Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype*: MCZ 77222.

Distribution. Isla Catalina.

AMEIVA MAJOR Duméril and Bibron

Ameiva major Duméril and Bibron. 1839. *Erp. Gén.* 5:117. *Type-locality*: “Cayenne” (probably in error) and “Trinité” (probably Trinité, Martinique). *Lectotype*: MNHN 1491 from “Trinité”; designated by Baskin and Williams, 1966, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 23(89):175.

Distribution. Probably Martinique, apparently now extinct.

AMEIVA MAYNARDI Garman

Ameiva maynardi Garman. 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 20:10. *Type-locality*: Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. *Syntypes*: MCZ 6225.

(1) *Ameiva maynardi maynardi* Garman
Ameiva maynardi maynardi: Noble and Klingel, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novitates (549):21.
Amiva leucomelas Cope, 1895, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 46:436. *Type-locality*: Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. *Syntypes*: ANSP 26120-21.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Great Inagua I., north and west coast, from Mathew Town to Union Creek.

(2) *Ameiva maynardi parvinaguae* Barbour and Shreve
Ameiva maynardi parvinaguae Barbour and Shreve, 1936, Proc. New England Zool. Club 16:3. *Type-locality*: Little Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype*: MCZ 42039.

Distribution: Bahama Islands: Little Inagua I.

(3) *Ameiva maynardi uniformis* Noble and Klingel
Ameiva maynardi uniformis Noble and Klingel, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novitates (549):23. *Type-locality*: Canfield Bay, Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype*: AMNH 45404.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Great Inagua I., eastern and southern portions; intergradation between *A. m. maynardi* and *A. m. uniformis* occurs in southwestern Great Inagua, at South West Point and Salt Pond Hill.

AMEIVA PLEEI Duméril and Bibron

Ameiva pleii Duméril and Bibron, 1839, *Erp. Gén.* 5:114. *Type-locality*: Martinique (in error). *Syntypes*: MNHN 1784, MNHN 2648, MNHN 4163.
Ameiva analifera Cope, 1869, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 19:8. *Type-locality*: St.-Martin and St.-Barthélemy. *Syntypes*: ANSP 9065, ANSP 9072-81.
Ameiva garmani Barbour, 1914, Men. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):312. *Type-locality*: Anguilla. *Holotype*: MCZ 6141.
Ameiva nevisana Schmidt, 1929, Proc. Linn. Soc. New York 33:1. *Type-locality*: "Nevis;" Baskin and Williams, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(89):159 noted that the holotype of *nevisana* is a specimen of *A. pleei*, which does not occur on Nevis. *Holotype*: AMNH 1653.

Distribution. Anguilla (and Scrub I., Little Scrub I., and Dog I.), St.-Martin (and Tintamarre I.), and St.-Barthélemy (and Ile Fourchue, Ile Chevreau, Ile Toc Vers, and Ile Frégate).

AMEIVA PLUVIANOTATA Garman

Ameiva pluvianotata Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:6. *Type-locality*: Plymouth, St. Anthony's Parish, Montserrat. *Syntypes*: MCZ 6086.

(1) *Ameiva pluvianotata pluvianotata* Garman, new combination

Distribution. Montserrat.

(2) *Ameiva pluvianotata atrata* Garman, new combination
Ameiva atrata Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:8. *Type-locality*: Redonda Island. *Holotype*: MCZ 6084.

Distribution. Redonda I.

AMEIVA POLOPS Cope

Ameiva polops Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:66. *Type-locality*: St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands. *Holotype*: USNM 30695.

Ameiva orstedii Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vid. Meddel. naturhist. Foren. København 1862:232. *Type-locality*: St. Croix and St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. *Syntypes*: UZM R.4356 (St. Croix), R.4355 (St. John).

Distribution. St. Croix (possibly extinct) and the offshore islets Green Cay and Protestant Cay; introduced on Buck I. in 1968 but apparently very rare or absent there in 1974.

AMEIVA TAENIURA Cope

Ameiva taeniura Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:63. Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: Unknown; not MCZ 3614 as stated by Barbour and Loveridge, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 69(10):214.

(1) *Ameiva taeniura taeniura* Cope

Ameiva taeniura taeniura: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):72.

Distribution. The northern and western portions of the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, from Marfranc east to Miragoâne and vicinity; inland, in the eastern portion of its range, to the vicinity of Fond des Nègres and St. Michel du Sud; Grosse Caye; specimens from Ile Petite Cayemite are tentatively referred to *A. t. taeniura*.

(2) *Ameiva taeniura aequorea* Schwartz

Ameiva taeniura aequorea Schwartz, 1967, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 135(6):353. Type-locality: Western end, Ile-à-Vache, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 81086.

Distribution. Ile-à-Vache.

(3) *Ameiva taeniura azuae* Schwartz

Ameiva taeniura azuae Schwartz, 1967, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 135(6):361. Type-locality: 22 km NW Azua, Azua Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81078.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(4) *Ameiva taeniura barbouri* Cochran

Ameiva barbouri Cochran, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 41:56. Type-locality: La Source, Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 25537.

Ameiva taeniura barbouri: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):72.

Distribution. Ile de la Gonâve and the vicinity of Trou Forban, Dépt. de l'Ouest, Haiti.

(5) *Ameiva taeniura ignobilis* Schwartz

Ameiva taeniura ignobilis Schwartz, 1967, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 135(6):365. Type-locality: 14.4 km E La Vega, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81081.

Distribution. República Dominicana; from south of Martín García and La Vega in the west, east to the tip of the Península de Samaná; apparently also on the north coast at Puerto Plata but no recent records from that region.

(6) *Ameiva taeniura meyerabichi* Mertens

Ameiva taeniura meyerabichi Mertens, 1950, Senckenbergiana 31(1/2):4. Type-locality: Constanza, about 1200 meters, Cordillera Central, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: SMF 26542.

Ameiva taeniura algida Schwartz, 1967, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 135(6):367. Type-locality: 1 mi. (1.6 km) WSW Constanza, 4000 feet (1220 meters), La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81082.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of Constanza in the Cordillera Central.

(7) *Ameiva taeniura navassae* Schmidt*Ameiva navassae* Schmidt, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 41(12):524. Type-locality: Navassa Island. Holotype: AMNH 12607.*Ameiva taeniura navassae*: Schwartz, 1967, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 135(6):354.*Distribution.* Navassa Island.(8) *Ameiva taeniura pentamerinthus* Schwartz*Ameiva taeniura pentamerinthus* Schwartz, 1968, Herpetologica 24(1):21. Type-locality: Vicinity of Pointe Sable, Ile Grande Cayemite, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 92047.*Distribution.* Ile Grande Cayemite.(9) *Ameiva taeniura regnatrix* Schwartz*Ameiva taeniura regnatrix* Schwartz, 1967, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 135(6):351.*Type-locality:* Camp Perrin, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 81072.*Distribution.* Extreme southwestern Tiburon Peninsula, Haiti, from Carrefour Canon and Camp Perrin in the west, east to the vicinity of Cavaillon.(10) *Ameiva taeniura rosamondae* Cochran*Ameiva rosamondae* Cochran, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:179.*Type-locality:* Isla Saona, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 37567.*Ameiva taeniura rosamondae*: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):72.*Distribution.* Isla Saona.(11) *Ameiva taeniura tofacea* Schwartz*Ameiva taeniura tofacea* Schwartz, 1967, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 135(6):362.*Type-locality:* Mouth of Río Chavon, west side, La Romana Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81079.*Distribution.* República Dominicana; from Tres Ojos, Distrito Nacional, east to the mouth of the Río Chavon; specimens from "Santo Domingo" and Tres Ojos may be assignable to a subspecies other than *A. t. tofacea*; a single specimen from "San Francisco Mountains, 2500 feet" is close to *A. t. tofacea* and may represent an interior locality for this subspecies.(12) *Ameiva taeniura vafra* Schwartz*Ameiva taeniura vafra* Schwartz, 1967, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 135(6):363.*Type-locality:* 0.5 mi. (0.8 km) NW Boca de Yuma, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81080.*Distribution.* Extreme eastern República Dominicana, from the vicinity of Playa El Coco on the north coast, around Cabo Engaño to the type-locality, all in La Altagracia Province.(13) *Ameiva taeniura varica* Schwartz*Ameiva taeniura varica* Schwartz, 1967, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 135(6):355.*Type-locality:* Morne Calvaire, 1 mi. (1.6 km) SW Pétionville, 2300 feet (701 meters), Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 81076.*Distribution.* Haiti; from Petit Goâve to Pétionville on the north coast of the Tiburon Peninsula, into the uplands to Furcy and Belle Fontaine; on the south side of the Massif de la Selle from Terre Noire, 12 mi. SW Jacmel, Bas Cap Rouge, and Marbial, east to between Cayes Jacmel and Marigot. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 5600 feet (Furcy).

(14) *Ameiva taeniura vulcanalis* Schwartz

Ameiva taeniura vulcanalis Schwartz, 1967, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 135(6):358. Type-locality: 5 mi. (8 km) NE Oviedo, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81077.

Distribution. From the vicinity of Saltrou, extreme southeastern Haiti, east across the Península de Barahona (south of the Sierra de Baoruco but ascending to moderate elevations in that range) in the República Dominicana to Oviedo; northward along the coast to Barahona and west along the north flank of the Sierra de Baoruco to El Naranjo, and to Soliette, 3.8 mi. NW Fond Verrettes, on the north face of the Massif de la Selle in Haiti, and east around the Bahía de Neiba to Punta Martín García. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 2600 feet (Las Mercedes, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana).

REMARKS. *A. taeniura* has also been collected (in Haiti) near Plaisance, Dondon, and Limbé, Dépt. du Nord, at St. Michel de l'Atalaye, Dépt. de l'Artibonite, at Terre Rouge, 13 mi. S. Mirebalais, Dépt. de l'Ouest, and 11 mi. SW Seguín, Dépt. de l'Ouest, at 1400 feet on the southern slopes of the Massif de la Selle, and (in the República Dominicana) 1 km S Loma de Cabrera and Restauración, Dajabón Province, near Rancho Arriba, Peravia Province, near Vallejuelo, San Juan Province, southeast of Cambita Garabitas, San Cristóbal Province, west of Jayaco and southeast of Bonao, La Vega Province, and on Isla Catalina. Individuals of this species have been observed, but not collected, south of Villa Anacaona on the Carretera Internacional. The taxonomic status of all these populations remains unknown. There is also a possibility that *A. taeniura* from the Península de Samaná are not correctly associated with more interior *A. t. ignobilis*, and the subspecies of *A. taeniura* east of the Río Ozama along the southern Dominican coast as far as 14 km SE Boca Chica, San Pedro de Macorís Province, is uncertain.

AMEIVA WETMOREI

Ameiva wetmorei Stejneger, 1913, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 26:69. Type-locality: Above Río Loco, Guánica, Puerto Rico. Holotype: USNM 49731.

Ameiva wetmorei eleanorae Grant and Roosevelt, 1932, J. Dept. Agr. Puerto Rico 16(1):48. Type-locality: Isla Caja de Muertos. Holotype: UMMZ 73861.

Distribution. Southwestern Puerto Rico from Cabo Rojo east to Punta Ventana southwest of Guánica, north to 4 mi. E Sabana Grande and the type-locality; also the offshore islets of Magueyes and Caja de Muertos.

ANOLIS ACUTUS Hallowell

Anolis acutus Hallowell, 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 18:228. Type-locality: "Cuba?" Restricted by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):23, to Christiansted, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Holotype: Unlocated; Barbour, 1930, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 70(3):112, stated that it was in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, but Malnate, 1971, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 123(9):345 did not list it, and Lazell (1972:23) was unable to locate the holotype.

Anolis newtonii Günther, 1859, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 3(4):212. Type-locality: St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.12.44-45, BMNH 1946.8.12.48-.49, BMNH 1946.8.12.55, ZMB 4239?

Distribution. The St. Croix Bank: known from St. Croix, Buck I., Protestant Cay and Green Cay. Lazell (1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):25) stated, "... throughout St. Croix itself and on the coastal cays."

ANOLIS AENEUS Gray

Anolis aeneus Gray, 1840, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1(5):114. Type-locality: Not given; restricted by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):79, to Pointe Saline, St. George Parish, Grenada. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.28.7.

Anolis gentilis Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:34. Type-locality: Petite

Martinique I., Grenadines. Syntypes: ANSP 23006, USNM 39295, MCZ 6163.

Anolis roquet var. *cinereus* Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:35. Type-locality:

St. George, St. George's Parish, Grenada. Syntypes: MCZ 6182.

Distribution. The Grenada Bank: Bequia I., Ile Quatre, Battowia I., Baliceau I., Mustique I., Petite Mustique I., Savan I., Petite Cannouan I., Mayreau I., Catholic I., Tobago Cays, Union I., Prune I., Petite Martinique I., Middle Cay of Les Tantes Is., Kick 'em Jenny I., second westernmost of the Sisters of Ile-à-Ronde, Ile-à-Caille, Cabret I., Grenada and its satellites Sugarloaf I. (= Levera I.), Green I., Sandy I., and Glover I. Introduced on Trinidad (and Gasparee I.) and in Guyana.

ANOLIS AHLI Barbour

Anolis ahli Barbour, 1925, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 5:168. Type-locality: Electric plant, 1500 feet, Sierra de Trinidad, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 19905.

Distribution. Cuba: Sierra de Trinidad, known from Salto de Hanabanilla, south of Manicaragua, San Blas, La Mariposa, Mina Carlota, Topes de Collantes, and west and north of Trinidad.

REMARKS. *A. ahli* may be a subspecies of *A. allogus*; see REMARKS under the latter species.

ANOLIS ALINIGER Mertens

Anolis chloro-cyanus aliniger Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):66. Type-locality: Below Paso Bajito, about 900 meters elevation, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: SMF 25825.

Anolis aliniger: Williams, 1965, Breviora (227):2.

Distribution. Hispaniola: República Dominicana in the Cordillera Central from the Dominican-Haitian border (south of Loma de Cabrera) east to the Río Bao in Santiago Province, into the uplands of this range (Paso Bajito, La Palma, Constanza, Maldonado, Limoncito) and onto its southern face (Carpintero and San José de Ocoa); the Sierra de Neiba (between Las Matas de Farfán and El Cercado, northwest of Vallejuelo, east of Hondo Valle) in San Juan and La Estrella provinces; the Cordillera Septentrional (5 km N Puesto Grande); also in Haiti from Furcy on the Montagne Noire and Forêt des Pins, Savane Zombi, and Thiotte on the Massif de la Selle. Altitudinal distribution from 1600 feet (Río Bao) to 4000 feet (Constanza) in the República Dominicana, and between 2970 feet and 4225 feet in Haiti. Common in the Cordillera Central, less so in the Sierra de Neiba and the Cordillera Septentrional, and apparently rare in the Haitian mountains.

ANOLIS ALLISONI Barbour

Anolis allisoni Barbour, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club 10:58. Type-locality: Isla de Roatán, Islas de la Bahía, Honduras. Holotype: MCZ 26725.

Distribution. Islas de la Bahía (Isla de Roatán, Isla de Guanaja); Half Moon Cay and Turneffe Islands off the coast of Belize; in the Antilles, occurring on Cuba from Los Palos-Nueva Paz, Habana Province, the Península de Zapata, and Cárdenas and Punta Hicacos, Matanzas Province, in the west, east to western Oriente Province (Birama, Omajá, San Ramón, Manzanillo).

REMARKS. Hybridization between *A. allisoni* and *A. porcatus* occurs in the area around Cabo Cruz, Oriente Province, and apparently also in the vicinity of Gibara, Oriente Province, although typical *A. allisoni* occurs in the area of Holguín and to the south of that city. For a comprehensive account of variation in the disjunct populations of *A. allisoni*, see Rubial and Williams (1961, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 125(7):183-208).

ANOLIS ALLOGUS Barbour and Ramsden

Anolis allogus Barbour and Ramsden, 1919, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(2):159. Type-locality: Bueycito, near Bayamo (Sierra Maestra), Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 8544.

Anolis abatus Ahl, 1924, Zool. Archiv. f. Naturgesch. 90:248. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: ZMB 6965.

Distribution. Cuba: from the Península de Guanahacabibes (Vallecito de San Juan) east through the Sierra de los Organos and the Sierra del Rosario to the Escaleras de Jaruco (west of Jaruco) in Pinar del Río and Habana provinces; San Miguel de los Baños in Matanzas Province; San Felipe, Arroyo Blanco in Las Villas Province; Camagüey and Oriente provinces, from Loma de Cunagua and Morón in the west to the eastern tip of the island (Río Ovando, Río Yumari, Cabo Maisí).

REMARKS. The relationships between *A. allogus* and *A. ahli* are not clear. Schwartz (1968, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(4):140-184) considered them allopatric species. Freshly-collected specimens from San Felipe and San Miguel de los Baños have dewlaps that more resemble those of *ahli* than *allogus*, and are intermediate geographically between the two species. Additionally, lizards from Salto de Hanabanilla (considered *ahli* by Schwartz, *loc. cit.*) occupy an ecological situation similar to that of *allogus* and behaviorally resemble the latter species.

ANOLIS ALTAVELENSIS Noble and Hassler

Anolis dominicensis altavelensis Noble and Hassler, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novitates (652):9. Type-locality: Isla Alto Velo, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 51050.

Anolis altavelensis: Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):258.

Distribution. Isla Alto Velo

ANOLIS ALUTACEUS Cope

Anolis (Dracontura) alutaceus Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:212. Type-locality: Monte Verde, Oriente Province, Cuba. Syntypes: MCZ 10932; questionably USNM 27485-87.

(1) *Anolis alutaceus alutaceus* Cope*Anolis alutaceus alutaceus*: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):124.

Distribution. Central and eastern Cuba, from extreme northeastern Las Villas Province (San José del Lago; Mayajigua) throughout Camagüey and Oriente provinces.

(2) *Anolis alutaceus saltatus* Peters*Anolis alutaceus saltatus* Peters, 1970, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 46(1):217. *Type-locality:* Arroyo La Mariposa, Sierra de Trinidad, 4 km NW Topes de Collantes, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* ZMB 41868.

Distribution. Western Cuba, from Pinar del Río Province east to the vicinity of the type-locality.

REMARKS. *A. alutaceus* also occurs on the Isla de Pinos, but the latest reviser of the species (Peters, *op. cit.*) did not assign the Isla de Pinos specimens to subspecies. On zoogeographic grounds they probably pertain to *A. alutaceus saltatus*.

ANOLIS ANGUSTICEPS Hallowell

Anolis angusticeps (sic) Hallowell, 1856, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 8:228.*Type-locality:* Cienfuegos, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* ANSP 7789.(1) *Anolis angusticeps angusticeps* Hallowell*Anolis angusticeps angusticeps*: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):128.

Distribution. Cuba; islandwide primarily at low elevations; Isla de Pinos south of the Ciénaga de Lanier (known only from the vicinity of Punta del Este); Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Lanzanillo, Cayo Francés, Cayo las Brujas, Cayo Santa María, Cayo Guillermo); Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo Cantiles); Cayos de San Felipe (Cayo Real, Cayo de San Felipe).

(2) *Anolis angusticeps oligaspis* Cope*Anolis oligaspis* Cope, 1894, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 46:430. *Type-locality:* New Providence Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* ANSP 26119.*Anolis angusticeps oligaspis*: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):128.*Anolis angusticeps chickcharneyi* Oliver, 1948, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1383):2. *Type-locality:* Western end of South Bimini Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* AMNH 68620.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: North Bimini I., South Bimini I., Andros I., Berry Is. (Frazer's Hog Cay), New Providence I., Eleuthera I., Great Exuma I., Long I., Cat. I.

ANOLIS ARGENTEOLUS Cope

Anolis (Gastrotropis) argenteolus Cope, 1861, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*13:213. Type-locality:* Monte Verde, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* Formerly in USNM, now lost.

Distribution. Cuba: known from southeastern Camagüey Province (northeast of Santa Cruz del Sur) and Oriente Province (Cabo Cruz to mouth of Río Yumuri); not restricted to coastal localities since recorded from Bueycito, Miranda, Pinares de Mayari, Monte Iberia, Duaba Arriba, and Los Negros in Oriente Province, in the northern foothills of, and north of, the Sierra Maestra.

ANOLIS ARGILLACEUS Cope

Anolis (Acantholis) argillaceus Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:176. Type-locality: Monte Verde, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: Formerly in USNM, now lost.

Distribution. Cuba; islandwide, although apparently most abundant in Oriente Province; Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo las Brujas, Cayo Santa María); Isla de Pinos (Sierra de Casas, Nueva Gerona).

ANOLIS BAHORUCOENSIS Noble and Hassler

Anolis bahorucoensis Noble and Hassler, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novitates (652):11.

Type-locality: Valle de Polo, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 51128.

Anolis hendersoni baharucoensis (sic): Williams, 1963, Breviora (186):6.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Sierra de Baoruco in the República Dominicana, west to the region between Pedernales and Los Arroyos on the Dominican-Haitian border, and into southeastern Haiti on the southern slopes of the Massif de la Selle (road to Saltrou; 4 mi. SW Seguin). Altitudinal distribution from 150 feet (6.4 km SW La Ciénaga) to 4600 feet (3 km NE Los Arroyos).

ANOLIS BALEATUS Cope

Eupristis baleatus Cope, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16:168. Type-locality: Santo Domingo; restricted by Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):119, to the vicinity of Puerto Plata, Puerto Plata Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.29.22.

Anolis ricordii baleatus: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):68.

Anolis baleatus: Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):119.

(1) *Anolis baleatus baleatus* Cope

Anolis baleatus baleatus: Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):119.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the República Dominicana in the Cordillera Septentrional and the northern coastal plain, from Puerto Plata, Espaillat, and Santiago provinces; although known only in the Cordillera Septentrional from north of Puesto Grande, presumably more widely distributed. Specimens from Los Bracitos, Duarte Province, in the eastern portion of the range apparently are not *A. b. baleatus*.

(2) *Anolis baleatus caeruleolatus* Schwartz

Anolis baleatus caeruleolatus Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):126. Type-locality: 1.0 mi. (1.6 km) S Caño Abajo, María Trinidad Sánchez Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 193976.

Distribution. República Dominicana; in the northeast from Duarte, Sánchez Ramírez, La Vega, and northern and eastern San Cristóbal provinces to the base of the Península de Samaná; intergrades with *A. b. scelestus* in the region of El Seibo Province.

(3) *Anolis baleatus fraudator* Schwartz

Anolis baleatus fraudator Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):139. Type-locality: 4 km W, 6 km N Azua, Azua Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 193978.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the Sierra Martín García in Barahona and Azua provinces, and along the southern slopes of the Cordillera Central and the Sierra de Ocoa in Azua and Peravia provinces.

(4) *Anolis baleatus litorisilva* Schwartz

Anolis baleatus litorisilva Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):133.
Type-locality: 1.2 km SSW Punta Cana, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 193977.

Distribution. Extreme eastern República Dominicana in La Altagracia Province, from Punta Cana to the vicinity of Boca de Yuma.

(5) *Anolis baleatus multistrappus* Schwartz

Anolis baleatus multistrappus Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):121. Type-locality: Guaigüí, 3 mi. (4.8 km) S La Vega, La Vega Province, 300 feet (92 meters), República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 193975.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the lower eastern slopes of the Cordillera Central and associated lowlands, from the type-locality in the north to south-east of Piedra Blanca in the south; questionably reported from northern slopes of the Cordillera Central at the Río Bao near Los Montones.

(6) *Anolis baleatus samanae* Schwartz

Anolis baleatus samanae Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):130. Type-locality: 7.6 mi. (12.2 km) NE Sánchez, 1000 feet (305 meters), Samaná Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: CM 54105.

Distribution. The Península de Samaná in the República Dominicana, and apparently islets in the Bahía de Samaná (Cayo Hondo).

(7) *Anolis baleatus scelestus* Schwartz

Anolis baleatus scelestus Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):135. Type-locality: 5.1 mi. (8.2 km) E Santo Domingo (from Río Ozama), Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana. Holotype: CM 54106.

Distribution. Southeastern República Dominicana, from the Sierra de Yamasá and vicinity of Santo Domingo in the west, to the region about Higüey and Las Lisas, La Altagracia Province, in the east.

(8) *Anolis baleatus sublimis* Schwartz

Anolis baleatus sublimis Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):124. Type-locality: 0.3 mi. (0.5 km) E El Río, 3800 feet (1159 meters), La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: CM 54104.

Distribution. República Dominicana; uplands of the Cordillera Central in the area between El Río, La Palma, and Manabao. Altitudinal distribution between 2000 feet and 4000 feet.

REMARKS. *A. baleatus* is also known from Rancho Arriba, Peravia Province, and Isla Saona, República Dominicana; both populations remain unassigned subspecifically.

ANOLIS BARACOAE Schwartz

Anolis equestris baracoae Schwartz, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(12):419.

Type-locality: Baracoa, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 57404.
Anolis baracoae: Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):66.

Distribution. Cuba; extreme eastern Oriente Province, east of a line drawn between Nuevo Mundo south of Moa and Cabo Maisí.

ANOLIS BARAHONAE Williams

Anolis ricordii barahonae Williams, 1962, *Breviora* (155):8. *Type-locality:* Polo, Valle de Polo, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* MCZ 43819. *Anolis barahonae:* Schwartz, 1974, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 146(2):114.

(1) *Anolis barahonae barahonae* Williams

Anolis barahonae barahonae: Schwartz, 1974, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 146(2):114.

Distribution. República Dominicana; Sierra de Baoruco and associated south-eastern lowlands immediately adjacent to that range; also the extreme eastern portion of the Massif de la Selle in the República Dominicana (13 mi. N. Pedernales). Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 3200 feet.

(2) *Anolis barahonae albocellatus* Schwartz

Anolis barahonae albocellatus Schwartz, 1974, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*

146(2):117. *Type-locality:* 13.1 mi. (21.0 km) SW Enriquillo, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* MCZ 125611.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality, but expected in xeric woods on the Península de Barahona.

ANOLIS BARTSCHI Cochran

Deiroptyx bartschi Cochran, 1928, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 41:169. *Type-locality:* Baños San Vicente, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* USNM 75805. *Anolis bartschi:* Etheridge, 1960, *Univ. Microfilms Inc. Ph. D. thesis:*93 (by inference).

Distribution. Western Cuba in Pinar del Río Province, from vicinity of Isabel Rubio northeast to the type-locality; primarily restricted to upland localities in the Sierra de los Organos.

ANOLIS BIMACULATUS Sparrman

Lacerta bimaculata Sparrman, 1784, *Nya Handl. Sven. Vet. Acad. Stockholm* 5:169. *Type-locality:* St. Eustatius. *Holotype:* In the Museum de Geer Royal, Stockholm (fide Barbour, 1930, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 70(3):116). *Anolis bimaculata:* Garman, 1888, *Bull. Essex Inst.* 19:29.

(1) *Anolis bimaculatus bimaculatus* Sparrman

Anolis edwardsii Merrem, 1820, *Tentamen Syst. Amp.*:45. *Type-locality:* Nevis. *Holotype:* Unlocated.

Anolis reticulatus Gray, 1840, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1(5):114. *Type-locality:* Unknown. *Holotype:* BMNH 1946.8.29.10.

Anolis mayeri Fowler, 1918, *Publ. Carnegie Inst. Washington* (252):8. *Type-locality:* Virgin Islands (in error). *Holotype:* PU 3151.

Anolis bimaculatus bimaculatus: Underwood, 1959, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 121(5):197.

Distribution. St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, and Nevis.

(2) *Anolis bimaculatus leachi* Duméril and Bibron

Anolis leachii Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:153. *Type-locality:* "Antilles"; restricted by Lazell, 1972, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 143(1):52, to St. John's, St. John Parish, Antigua. *Holotype:* MNHN 2454.

Anolis antiquae Barbour, 1915, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 28:74. *Type-locality:* St. John's, St. John Parish, Antigua. *Holotype:* MCZ 10624.

Anolis barbudensis Barbour, 1923, *Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan* (132):4. *Type-locality:* Barbuda. *Holotype:* MCZ 16167.

Anolis bimaculatus leachi: Underwood, 1959, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 121(5):198.

Distribution. Barbuda, Antigua and its satellites Great Bird I., Long I., Green I., and York I.; introduced on Bermuda.

ANOLIS BREMERI Barbour

Anolis bremeri Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):288. *Type-locality:* Herradura, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* MCZ 7889.

(1) *Anolis bremeri bremeri* Barbour

Anolis bremeri bremeri: Garrido, 1972, Caribbean J. Sci. 12(1/2):62.

Distribution. Western Cuba in Pinar del Río Province, from La Fé and Cayuco in the west to south of Taco Taco in the east.

(2) *Anolis bremeri insulaepinorum* Garrido

Anolis bremeri insulaepinorum Garrido, 1972, Caribbean J. Sci. 12(1/2):63. *Type-locality:* Hotel Colony, La Siguanea, Isla de Pinos. *Holotype:* IZ 1626.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos, north of the Ciénaga de Lanier.

ANOLIS BREVIROSTRIS Bocourt

Anolis brevirostris Bocourt, 1870, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Paris 6:11. *Type-locality:* Haiti. *Syntypes:* MNHN 2467.

(1) *Anolis brevirostris brevirostris* Bocourt

Anolis brevirostris brevirostris: Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):257 (by inference).

Distribution. Hispaniola: in Haiti from the Dépt. du Nord Ouest (Môle St. Nicholas) and northwestern Dépt. de l'Artibonite (Marché aux Poteaux; between Gonâves and Ennery), south along the coast of the Golfe de Gonâve and east into the Cul de Sac Plain and the Dominican Valle de Neiba east to the Llanos de Azua (Limonal, Peravia Province) and onto the southern slopes of the Sierra de Ocoa; also the Valle de San Juan to near the Dominico-Haitian border at 1.5 mi. NW El Llano, La Estrelleta Province; the Península de Barahona and southern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco and along the southern coast of the Haitian Tiburon Peninsula west to Jacmel; apparently isolated populations near Jérémie, at Grand Boucan on the Presqu'île de Baradères, and near Léogâne on the northern shore of the Tiburon Peninsula. Altitudinal distribution from sea level and below (vicinity of Duvergé) in the Valle de Neiba to about 3000 feet (Sierra Martín García), but generally ranging to no more than 2300 feet.

(2) *Anolis brevirostris caudalis* Cochran

Anolis dominicensis caudalis Cochran, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 45:185. *Type-locality:* Nan Café, Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti. *Holotype:* USNM 76801.

Anolis brevirostris caudalis: Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):257.

Distribution. Ile de la Gonâve and Ile de la Petite Gonâve.

(3) *Anolis brevirostris wetmorei* Cochran

Anolis dominicensis wetmorei Cochran, 1931, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 44:89. *Type-locality:* Isla Beata, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* USNM 83881.

Anolis brevirostris wetmorei: Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):257.

Distribution. Isla Beata.

REMARKS. Webster and Burns (1973, *Evolution* 27(3):268-377) showed that most of the Haitian range herein ascribed to *A. b. brevirostris* actually represents three distinct species, but these entities remain unnamed. Their analysis does not include details of the widespread Dominican populations of *A. brevirostris*. Even casual examination of both Dominican and Haitian specimens shows often striking differences in expression of the pair of black shoulder patches and dewlap coloration, and we have no doubt that there are several species and subspecies presently included under *A. brevirostris*. The apparently extremely disjunct populations at Grand Boucan and Jérémie are especially puzzling.

ANOLIS BRUNNEUS Cope

Anolis principalis brunneus Cope, 1895, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 46:432. Type-locality: Crooked Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: ANSP 26118. *Anolis brunneus*: Barbour, 1910, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 23:99.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Crooked I., Acklin's I., Fortune I., Castle I., East Plana Cay.

ANOLIS CENTRALIS Peters

Anolis agrillaceus (sic) *centralis* Peters, 1970, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 46(1):215. Type-locality: Victoria de las Tunas, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: ZMB 41616.

Anolis centralis: Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (142):9.

(1) *Anolis centralis centralis* Peters

Anolis centralis centralis: Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (142):11.

Distribution. Cuba; Camagüey Province, from the Sierra de Cubitas (Los Paredones), 9 km W Camagüey, and Playa Santa Lucía, to eastern Oriente Province (Gibara in the north and Bayamo in the south).

(2) *Anolis centralis litoralis* Garrido

Anolis centralis litoralis Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (142):12. Type-locality: Vicinity of Versalles, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 3472.

Distribution. Cuba; known with certainty only from the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba (Puerto Boniato, La Socapa). Specimens from inland localities (La Gran Piedra, Río Negro, San Carlos, Loma de Macambo west of Yacabo, El Cobre, Alto Songo, Monte Líbano, Bayate, Loma del Cardero) and coastal localities to the east (U.S. Naval Base, Baitiquiri) are not presently assigned to either subspecies, although they are closest geographically to *A. c. litoralis*.

ANOLIS CHLOROCYANUS Duméril and Bibron

Anolis chloro-cyanus Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:117. Type-locality: Martinique (in error) and St.-Domingue. Syntypes: MNHN 785, MNHN 787.

(1) *Anolis chlorocyanus chlorocyanus* Duméril and Bibron

Anolis chloro-cyanus chloro-cyanus: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):62.

Anolis laeviceps Lichtenstein, 1856, *Nomen. Rept. Amph. Mus. Berolinensis*:7. Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: unlocated.

Anolis chloro-cyanus peynadoi Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):65. Type-locality: South of Fondo Negro, lower Río Yaque del Sur, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: SMF 26201.

Distribution. Hispaniola: north of the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain except as noted for *A. ch. cyanostictus*, but locally extending to the southern edge of the plain (Baños de la Surza, Independencia Province) and onto northern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco (Puerto Escondido); an apparently introduced population in the Massif de la Selle near Savane Zombi, Haiti; Ile de la Gonâve; Ile de la Tortue; Isla Saona. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 3500 feet (8-9 km W Marmelade, Dépt. de l' Artibonite, Haiti).

(2) *Anolis chlorocyanus cyanostictus* Mertens

Anolis chloro-cyanus cyanostictus Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):64. *Type-locality:* Between Fortaleza and the mouth of the Río Haina, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* SMF 26290.

Distribution. South-central República Dominicana, but range poorly understood; recorded from west of the Río Ozama (Santo Domingo) to the region of San Cristóbal as far west as Sabana Grande de Palenque and onto the southern slopes of the Cordillera Central (6 km NW Cambita Garabitas), and north to Villa Altadecia. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 1600 feet (NW of Cambita Garabitas).

ANOLIS CHRISTOPHEI Williams

Anolis christophei Williams, 1960, Breviora (117):2. *Type-locality:* At or near the Citadelle of King Christophe, Cap-Haïtien, Département du Nord, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 25485.

Distribution. Hispaniola; in Haiti, known from the type-locality and 8-9 km W Marmelade, Dépt. de l'Artibonite; in the República Dominicana, centering in moderate elevations of the Cordillera Central, from Río Bao in the northwest to the vicinity of Jarabacoa and Paso Bajito, south to 11.1 km W Jayaco and 15.7 km SW Piedra Blanca, and onto southern slopes of this range at 2.1 km SE El Cacao, San Cristóbal Province; also occurring northwest of Río Limpio in La Estrella Province and in the Cordillera Septentrional north of Puesto Grande, and on the Dominico-Haitian border in Dajabón Province (14 km S Loma de Cabrera). Altitudinal distribution from 1200 feet (2.1 km SE El Cacao, San Cristóbal Province) to 4250 feet (6 km W Constanza, La Vega Province).

ANOLIS CLIVICOLA Barbour and Shreve

Anolis clivicolus Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:251. *Type-locality:* Loma Cardero, Pico Turquino, 4000 feet - 6000 feet, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* MCZ 39664.

Anolis clivicola: Schwartz and Garrido, 1971, Caribbean J. Sci. 11 (1/2):11.

Distribution. Cuba; known only from higher elevations (presumably above 4000 feet) in the Sierra Maestra (Pico Turquino and its affiliates) and the Sierra del Cobre (Peladero, El Cobre).

ANOLIS COELESTINUS Cope

Anolis (Ctenocercus) coelestinus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:177. *Type-locality:* Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. *Syntype:* MCZ 3347; others not located.

Anolis latirostris Schmidt, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 41(12):521. *Type-locality:* "Navassa Island;" see Thomas, 1966, J. Ohio Herpetological Soc. 5(3):79, for allocation of name. *Holotype:* AMNH 12598.

(1) *Anolis coelestinus coelestinus* Cope

Anolis coelestinus coelestinus: Schwartz, 1969, Caribbean J. Sci. 9(1/2):34.

Distribution. Hispaniola: Haiti and the República Dominicana south of the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain, but occurring within the Cul de Sac Plain occasionally (Damien, Dépt. de l'Ouest, Haiti). Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 5600 feet (Furcy) and perhaps even higher.

(2) *Anolis coelestinus demissus* Schwartz

Anolis coelestinus demissus Schwartz, Caribbean J. Sci. 9(1/2):35. *Type-locality:* Vicinity of Pointe Sable, Ile Grande Cayemite, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 92049.

Distribution. Ile Grande Cayemite.

(3) *Anolis coelestinus pecuarius* Schwartz

Anolis coelestinus pecuarius Schwartz, 1969, Caribbean J. Sci. 9(1/2):34. *Type-locality:* Western end, Ile-à-Vache, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 81141.

Distribution. Ile-à-Vache. .

ANOLIS CONCOLOR Cope

Anolis (Gastrotropsis) concolor Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:180. *Type-locality:* Nicaragua (evidently in error); restricted to Isla San Andrés, Colombia, by Corn and Dalby, 1973, J. Herp. 7(2):70. *Syntypes:* USNM 6055, MCZ 22341.

Distribution. Known from Isla San Andrés and Haines Key — “nearby cays” (to San Andrés) according to Corn and Dalby (1973, J. Herp. 7(2):70).

ANOLIS CONSPERSUS Garman

Anolis conspersus Garman, 1887, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24:273. *Type-locality:* Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands. *Syntypes:* ANSP 23009, MCZ 6021, USNM 39292.

(1) *Anolis conspersus conspersus* Garman

Anolis conspersus conspersus: Grant, 1940, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 2:21.

Distribution. According to Grant (op. cit., by inference), the western half of Grand Cayman west of the road between Frank Sound and Old Man Bay; also Booby Cay in Great Sound, Grand Cayman.

(2) *Anolis conspersus lewisi* Grant

Anolis conspersus lewisi Grant, 1940, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 2:21. *Type-locality:* Interior of the east end of Grand Cayman. *Holotype:* MCZ 45106.

Distribution. The eastern half of Grand Cayman east of the road between Frank Sound and Old Man Bay.

REMARKS. We have followed Grant (op. cit.) in stating the ranges of the subspecies; however, there is some evidence that the ranges are not so clearly delimitable. The subspecies of *A. conspersus* may not be recognizable.

ANOLIS COOKI Grant

Anolis cristatellus cooki Grant, 1931, J. Dept. Agr. Porto Rico 15(3):221. *Type-locality:* Punta Brea, southwestern Puerto Rico. *Holotype:* UMMZ 73645. *Anolis cooki:* Thomas, 1966, Breviora (249):3.

Distribution. Southwestern Puerto Rico from Cabo Rojo east to the Reserva Forestal de Guanica southeast of Guanica, and Isla Caja de Muertos off the central south coast of Puerto Rico.

REMARKS. Gorman, Thomas, and Atkins (1968, *Breviora* (293):1-13) presented evidence for the specific status of *A. cooki*.

ANOLIS CRISTATELLUS Duméril and Bibron

Anolis cristatellus Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:143. Type-locality: "Martinique" (in error). Syntypes: MNHN 2353, MNHN 2447.

(1) *Anolis cristatellus cristatellus* Duméril and Bibron
Anolis cristatellus cristatellus: Grant, 1931, J. Dept. Agr. Porto Rico 15(3):220.

Distribution. Virtually ubiquitous in Puerto Rico; absent or restricted ecologically at higher elevations; found on Isla Desecheo, Isla Caja de Muertos, Cayo Santiago, Cayo Cardona, and Cayo Batata. Introduced in the República Dominicana (La Romana east to at least the Río Dulce, La Romana Province), Florida (Biscayne Key, Dade County), and Costa Rica. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to at least 2800 feet (Reserva Forestal de Maricao).

(2) *Anolis cristatellus wileyae* Grant
Anolis cristatellus wileyi Grant, 1931, J. Dept. Agr. Porto Rico 15(3):220. Type-locality: Isla Culebra. Holotype: MCZ 34792.

Distribution. The islands of the eastern portion of the Puerto Rico Bank: Isla Vieques, Isla Culebra, Isla Culebrita, St. Thomas and satellites (Savana I., Dutchman Cap, Salt Cay, Saba I., Saba Rock, Water I., Buck I., Hassel I., Bovoni Cay, Rotto Cay, Patricia Cay, Cas Cay, Prickly Pear I., Great St. James I., Little St. James I., Dog I., Thatch Cay, Hans Lollik I., Inner Brass I., Outer Brass I., Cockroach I.), Grass Cay, Mingo Cay, Congo Cay, Lovango Cay, St. John and satellites (Stephen I., Waterlemon Cay, Ramgoat Cay, Rata Cay, Leduck I., Flanagan I., Congo Rock), Jost Van Dyke, Tortola, Cooper I., Salt I., Peter I., Guana I., Great Camanoe I., Beef I., Dead Man's Chest, Fallen Jerusalem, Virgin Gorda (including Mosquito I.), Necker I., and Anegada.

REMARKS. Populations of *A. cristatellus*, apparently intermediate between *A. c. cristatellus* and *A. c. wileyae*, occur on the islets just east of Puerto Rico (Cayo Icacos, Cayo La Llave, Cayo Palominito, Isla Píñeros). Grant (*op.cit.*) noted that *A. c. wileyae* occurred on cays adjoining Culebra but, aside from Culebrita, did not specify which cays. Variation in *A. cristatellus* throughout its range remains to be more fully described. As a matter of convenience we have included all island records from Culebra and Vieques to Anegada under *A. c. wileyae*, though we have not seen material from many of them.

ANOLIS CUPEYALENSIS Peters

Anolis cyanopleurus cupeyalensis Peters, 1970, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 46(1):225. Type-locality: Cupeyal, Sierra de Magueg (sic; = Sierra de Maguey), eastern Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: ZMB 41059.
Anolis cupeyalensis: Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (143):20.

Distribution. Cuba; known from Cupeyal, La Prenda, and Guayabal de Yateras and the Sierra de Nipe (Pinares de Mayari) in Oriente Province, and San Felipe, Arroyo Blanco, to the northeast of Jatibonico, near the Las Villas-Camagüey province boundary, Las Villas Province.

REMARKS. The Jatibonico material appears to differ at a subspecific level from specimens taken in the Sierra de Nipe-Sierra del Cristal.

ANOLIS CUVIERI Merrem

Anolis cuvieri Merrem, 1820, *Tentamen Syst. Amph.*:45. Type-locality: Jamaica (in error). Holotype: Unlocated.

Anolis velifer Cuvier, 1829, *Règne Animal.*, ed. 2, 2:29. Type-locality: Jamaica (in error). Holotype: MNHN 6799.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; known from relatively few, widely scattered localities throughout the island, possibly absent from the southern coastal region. Altitudinal distribution from sea level at Luquillo to 3400 feet (10.6 km SSE Villa Pérez). Records for Vieques and Tortola (Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:208; Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vidensk. Med. naturhist. Foren. København: 260) have remained unverified for over a century.

ANOLIS CYANOPLEURUS Cope

Anolis (Dracontura) cyanopleurus Cope, 1861, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:211. Type-locality: Monte Verde, Oriente Province, Cuba; restricted by Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (143):3, to La Prenda, in the jurisdiction of Yateras, Oriente Province, Cuba. Syntypes: USNM 62068-70.

(1) *Anolis cyanopleurus cyanopleurus* Cope

Anolis cyanopleurus cyanopleurus: Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (143):8.

Distribution. Oriente Province, Cuba; known from various localities in the vicinity of "Monte Verde" (La Alcachofa, La Prenda, Guayabal de Yateras, La Gloria, Cabeza del Cañadón de Cistula Mackinley), to the east in the area about El Yunque de Baracoa (El Yunque, Río Duaba, Río Toa, Baracoa), and to the west at La Municipación, Cupeyal, and Bayate.

(2) *Anolis cyanopleurus orientalis* Garrido

Anolis cyanopleurus orientalis Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (143):16. Type-locality: The vicinity of Punta de Maisí, Baracoa, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 1564.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality and the upper Río Ovando near Maisí, at elevations between 1000 feet and 2000 feet.

REMARKS. There are specimens of *A. cyanopleurus* from north of Imías and Cuchillas de Guajimero which may pertain to *orientalis* but which are presently unassigned subspecifically.

ANOLIS CYBOTES Cope

Anolis cybotes Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:177. Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. Syntypes: ANSP 7604-05, MCZ 3619, MCZ 14346-47.

(1) *Anolis cybotes cybotes* Cope

Anolis riisei Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vid. Med. Nat. Foren. København (1862):264. Type-locality: Haiti. Syntypes: UZM R.3796-97; ?ZMB 4439.

Anolis citrinellus Cope, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16:170. Type-locality: Santo Domingo. Holotype: BMNH 1948.8.5.71.

Anolis cybotes cybotes: Cochran, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:186.

Anolis cybotes saxatilis Mertens, 1938, Senckenbergiana 20(5):334. Type-locality: South of Fondo Negro, region of lower Río Yaque del Sur, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: SMF 25032.

Distribution. Hispaniola: widespread in both Haiti and the República Dominicana with the exceptions of the following subspecies (see REMARKS); Ile-à-Vache; Ile de la Tortue; Isla Catalina; Isla Saona; Ile Grande Cayemite; apparently successfully introduced in the vicinity of Miami, Dade County, Florida.

(2) *Anolis cybotes armouri* Cochran

Audantia armouri Cochran, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:171. Type-locality: Pic la Selle, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 37523.

Anolis cybotes armouri: Williams, 1963, Breviora (197):8.

Distribution. Apparently the uplands of the Massif de la Selle and the Sierra de Baoruco, in Haiti and the República Dominicana above about 3500 feet (3.8 mi. SW Seguin, Haiti); said by Williams (1963, Breviora (197):4), to intergrade with *A. c. cybotes* in the vicinity of Furcy on the Montagne Noire, but not intergrading with this taxon in the Sierra de Baoruco north of Cabo Rojo.

(3) *Anolis cybotes doris* Barbour

Anolis doris Barbour, 1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 38:101. Type-locality: Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 13739.

Anolis cybotes doris: Cochran, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:168.

Distribution. Ile de la Gonâve.

(4) *Anolis cybotes haetianus* Garman, new combination

Anolis haetianus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:42. Type-locality: Tiburon, Département du Sud, Haiti. Syntypes: MCZ 6191.

Distribution. Haiti, the extreme western tip of the Tiburon Peninsula, from the type-locality northeast to the vicinity of Jérémie and onto northern slopes of the Massif de la Hotte south of Marché Leon and Rampe des Lions. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 3400 feet.

REMARKS. Probably no other Hispaniolan anole more requires detailed analysis than *A. cybotes*. Within the range of *A. c. cybotes* are several geographic variants that are almost certainly noteworthy, including those from both Isla Catalina and Isla Saona. The relationships of the taxa *cybotes* and *armouri* are poorly understood; in the Sierra de Baoruco, these forms replace each other ecologically and altitudinally, but they seem to intergrade on the Montagne Noire. The distribution of *haetianus* is poorly understood since specimens of *haetianus* occur near and at the type-locality of *A. c. cybotes* (Jérémie). It seems probable that *cybotes*, *armouri*, and *haetianus* are distinct species, and that there are several unnamed subspecies of *A. cybotes* (*sensu stricto*).

ANOLIS DARLINGTONI Cochran

Xiphocercus darlingtoni Cochran, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(6):373.

Type-locality: Roche Croix, Massif de la Hotte, about 5000 feet, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 38251.

Anolis darlingtoni: Williams, 1962, Breviora (164):1.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ANOLIS DISTICHUS Cope

Anolis distichus Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:208. *Type-locality*: New Providence Island, Bahama Islands. *Syntypes*: ANSP 7780-87.

(1) *Anolis distichus distichus* Cope

Anolis distichus distichus: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):125.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: New Providence I., Exuma Cays (Warderick Wells Cay, Staniel Cay, Darby Cay, Little Exuma I., Great Exuma I.,), Long I., Ragged Is. (Great Ragged I., Little Ragged I.); specimens from Cat I. are considered intermediate between the subspecies *distichus*, *dapsilis*, and *ocior* (see Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):273-274). The subspecific status of the Ragged Is. specimens is questionable.

(2) *Anolis distichus aurifer* Schwartz

Anolis distichus aurifer Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):291. *Type-locality*: 11 km N Cavaillon, 1300 feet, Département du Sud, Haïti. *Holotype*: MCZ 81135.

Distribution. Haïti; known from the type-locality, Pourcine, Trou Bois, and Paillant, on the north and south flanks of the Massif de la Hotte near the tip of the Tiburon Peninsula and east to Paillant near Miragoâne, but assumed to occur from southeast of Jérémie east to the vicinity of St. Michel du Sud, where *aurifer* intergrades with *dominicensis*.

(3) *Anolis distichus biminiensis* Oliver

Anolis distichus biminiensis Oliver, 1948, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1383):16. *Type-locality*: Western end of South Bimini Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype*: AMNH 68640.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: South Bimini I.

(4) *Anolis distichus dapsilis* Schwartz

Anolis distichus dapsilis Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):270. *Type-locality*: Ocean side opposite Hatchet Bay, Eleuthera Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype*: MCZ 81139.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Eleuthera I.

(5) *Anolis distichus distichoides* Rosén

Anolis distichoides Rosén, 1911, Lunds Univ. Arsskrft. 7(5):29. *Type-locality*: Mastic Point and Stanniard Creek, Andros Island, Bahama Islands.

Holotype: presumed to be in the Zool. Mus. Univ. Lund.

Anolis distichus distichoides: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):125.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Andros I., Berry Is. (Frazer's Hog Cay, Great Harbour Cay).

(6) *Anolis distichus dominicensis* Reinhardt and Lütken

Anolis dominicensis Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vid. Med. Nat. Foren. København (1862):261. *Type-locality*: Haïti; restricted by Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):274, to the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti. *Syntypes*: UZM 37114-15.

Anolis biauritus Meerwarth, 1901, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg 18:23. *Type-locality*: Haïti. *Syntypes*: HZM 1486a-c.

Anolis distichus dominicensis: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):126.

Anolis distichus albidotularis Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):59. *Type-locality*: Monte Cristi, Monte Cristi Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype*: SMF 25855.

Distribution. Hispaniola: throughout Haiti except for the Tiburon Peninsula west of Miragoâne (precise limits along the southern coast of the Tiburon Peninsula at the longitude of Miragoâne unknown); the República Dominicana in extreme western Pedernales Province on the south, through extreme western Independencia Province, east through San Juan Province to northern La Vega Province (Jarabacoa), Sánchez Ramírez Province (Cotui), San Cristóbal Province (Gonzalo), and Samaná Province (mouth of Río Yuna), and north to the northern coast in María Trinidad Sánchez Province (Cabrerá), but excluding the Península de Samaná; possibly Ile de la Tortue; intergradation with *A. d. ignicularis* in the eastern uplands of the Cordillera Central; an apparently isolated population in Azua Province between Los Toros and Tabara Abajo, and another southwest of Barahona, Barahona Province.

(7) *Anolis distichus favillarum* Schwartz

Anolis distichus favillarum Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):289. Type-locality: 3 km NE Las Auyamas, 3300 feet, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81133.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the Sierra de Baoruco, at elevations between 2300 feet and 3700 feet; apparently restricted to the eastern portion of that range and not known to intergrade with *A. d. dominicensis* to the west.

(8) *Anolis distichus ignicularis* Mertens

Anolis distichus ignicularis Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):58. Type-locality: San Pedro de Macorís, San Pedro de Macorís Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: SMF 25694.

Distribution. República Dominicana; from eastern San Cristóbal Province in the west, east along the coast to the type-locality, inland to the vicinity of Higüey and to the north coast (east of Miches) in La Altagracia Province; along the north coast to the Bahía de San Lorenzo in El Seibo Province, south into eastern San Cristóbal Province (Bayaguana), and west into the Cordillera Central; Península de Samaná, west to the vicinity of Yayales.

(9) *Anolis distichus juliae* Cochran

Anolis dominicensis juliae Cochran, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:169. Type-locality: Ile-à-Vache, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 37517. *Anolis distichus juliae*: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):126.

Distribution. Ile-à-Vache.

(10) *Anolis distichus ocior* Schwartz

Anolis distichus ocior Schwartz, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):271. Type-locality: Port Nelson, Rum Cay, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 81140.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Rum Cay, San Salvador I. including Man Head Cay and Green Cay.

(11) *Anolis distichus patruelis* Schwartz

Anolis distichus patruelis Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):297. Type-locality: Vicinity of Pointe Sable, Ile Grande Cayemite, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 81138.

Distribution. Ile Grande Cayemite and possibly Ile Petite Cayemite.

(12) *Anolis distichus properus* Schwartz

Anolis distichus properus Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):282. Type-locality: 0.5 mi. NW Boca de Yuma, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81130.

Distribution. Eastern República Dominicana, from La Romana Province (Río Cumayasa) on the west, east and north around Cabo Engaño to the vicinity of El Macao; intergrades with *A. d. ignigularis* northeast of La Romana, south of Higüey, and at El Macao.

(13) *Anolis distichus ravitergum* Schwartz

Anolis distichus ravitergum Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):287. Type-locality: 16.5 mi. S San José de Ocoa, 500 feet, Peravia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81132.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the Valle de Neiba and Llanos de Azua, from the vicinity of Duvergé east to the vicinity of Sabana Grande de Palenque, San Cristóbal Province; possibly intergrading with *A. d. dominicensis* at Padre las Casas, Azua Province, but not known to intergrade with *A. d. favillarum*. Intergradation between *A. d. ravitergum* and *A. d. ignigularis* occurs between Paya and the Río Nizao in extreme southern Peravia Province, but specimens from farther east (Sabana Grande de Palenque) appear typical *A. d. ravitergum*.

(14) *Anolis distichus sejunctus* Schwartz

Anolis distichus sejunctus Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):284. Type-locality: Environs of Mano Juan, Isla Saona, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81131.

Distribution. Isla Saona.

(15) *Anolis distichus suppar* Schwartz

Anolis distichus suppar Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):295. Type-locality: Dame-Marie, south side of town along coast, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 81137.

Distribution. Haiti; the extreme western tip of the Tiburon Peninsula, from Dame-Marie east to Jérémie, south on northern slopes of the Massif de la Hotte in the vicinity of Marché Leon, and around the tip of the peninsula to Cantin between Port-à-Piment and Côteaux. Intergrades between *A. d. aurifer* and *A. d. suppar* occur at Roseaux on the north coast.

(16) *Anolis distichus tostus* Schwartz

Anolis distichus tostus Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):286. Type-locality: Isla Catalina, western end, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81134.

Distribution. Isla Catalina.

(17) *Anolis distichus vinosus* Schwartz

Anolis distichus vinosus Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):293. Type-locality: Camp Perrin, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 81136.

Distribution. Haiti; southern slopes of the Massif de la Hotte from Camp Perrin (and Tombeau Cheval?) and Les Platons, south to Les Cayes and west onto the Presquile du Port-Salut to Chevalier, north of Roche-à-Bateau; intergrades with *A. d. aurifer* at Cavaillon and Plaine Martin between Catiche and Duchity, and with *A. d. suppar* at Gadouard between Roche-à-Bateau and Côteaux.

REMARKS. Another subspecies, *A. d. floridanus* Smith and McCauley, occurs along the extreme southeastern Florida coast.

ANOLIS DOLICHOCEPHALUS Williams, new combination

Anolis hendersoni dolichocephalus Williams, 1963, Breviora (186):8. Type-locality: Place Nègre, near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 64510.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the distal portion of the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, from Dame-Marie to 13 km N Cavaillon, including both north and south slopes of the Massif de la Hotte. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Dame-Marie) to 2750 feet (between Jérémie and Les Cayes near Tombeau Cheval).

ANOLIS EQUESTRIS Merrem

Anolis equestris Merrem, 1820, *Tentamen Syst. Amph.*: 45. *Type-locality:* unknown; restricted by Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 39(134):30, to the vicinity of La Habana, Habana Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* unlocated.

(1) *Anolis equestris equestris* Merrem

Anolius rhodolaemus Bell, 1827, *Zool. J.*:235. *Type-locality:* Cuba. *Holotype:* unlocated.

Anolis equestris equestris: Barbour and Shreve, 1935, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 8:249.

Distribution. Cuba; from Pinar del Río Province to Las Villas Province, where it intergrades with *A. e. persparsus* in the vicinity of Sagua la Grande; introduced at Miami, Florida.

(2) *Anolis equestris buidei* Schwartz and Garrido

Anolis equestris buidei Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 39(134):34. *Type-locality:* ca. 0.5 km from Rincón Francés, Península de Hicacos, Matanzas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* IZ 1294.

Distribution. The Península de Hicacos on the north coast of Matanzas Province, Cuba.

(3) *Anolis equestris juraguensis* Schwartz and Garrido

Anolis equestris juraguensis Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 39(134):39. *Type-locality:* 3 km SW Juragua, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* IZ 1152.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality.

(4) *Anolis equestris persparsus* Schwartz and Garrido

Anolis equestris persparsus Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 39(134):36. *Type-locality:* 4 km E Trinidad, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 78116.

Distribution. Central Cuba, throughout most of Las Villas Province.

(5) *Anolis equestris potior*, new name

Anolis equestris santamariae Garrido, 1975, *Poeyana* (141):14. *Type-locality:* Cayo Santa María, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* IZ 3098.

Distribution. Known only from Cayo Santa María and Cayo las Brujas, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey; the specimen from Cayo las Brujas may not be identical with the series from Cayo Santa María.

REMARKS. The epithet *santamariae* is preoccupied in the genus *Anolis* by *A. jubar santamariae* Garrido, 1973, and we have proposed the name *potior* (Latin for "more powerful") in allusion to the fact that *A. e. potior* is much the larger of the two members of the *equestris* complex (the other being *A. pigmaeaequestris*) on Cayo Santa María.

(6) *Anolis equestris thomasi* Schwartz

Anolis equestris thomasi Schwartz, 1958, Herpetologica 14(1):3. Type-locality: 2 km SE Banao, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 78148.

Distribution. Cuba; known from throughout Camagüey Province and north-western Oriente Province east to Banes and El Jobo between Holguín and Bayamo; *thomasi*-like specimens also reported from two isolated Oriente localities (Santiago de Cuba; Finca La Celia, 28 km W Bayamo).

(7) *Anolis equestris verreonensis* Schwartz and Garrido

Anolis equestris verreonensis Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):44. Type-locality: Verreón, Cabo Cruz, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 488.

Distribution. Known only from the region around Cabo Cruz.

REMARKS. See Schwartz and Garrido, *op. cit.*, for a discussion of relationships between *A. equestris*, *A. luteogularis*, and *A. noblei*.

ANOLIS ETHERIDGEI Williams

Anolis darlingtoni Cochran, 1939, Proc. New England Zool. Club 18.1. Type-locality: Loma Vieja, Cordillera Central, south of Constanza, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 44360.

Anolis etheridgei Williams, 1962, Breviora (164):1 (substitute name for *A. darlingtoni* Cochran 1939, preoccupied by *Xiphocercus* (=*Anolis*) *darlingtoni* Cochran, 1935).

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Cordillera Central in the República Dominicana from Paso Bajito in the north, 8.9 km W Jayaco in the east and 15.7 km SW Piedra Blanca in the southeast, 6.5 mi. NW La Horma in the south, and Loma Rucilla and La Ciénaga in the west. Altitudinal distribution from 1800 feet (Piedra Blanca) to 6100 feet (12.6 mi. SE Constanza), possibly higher on Loma Rucilla.

ANOLIS EVERMANNI Stejneger

Anolis evermanni Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. 1902:647. Type-locality: Catalina Plantation, east slope of El Yunque, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: USNM 26855.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; known principally from interior and upland localities from the Maricao region east to the Bosque Experimental de Luquillo and south to the Sierra de Panduras; apparently approaches the coast in the north-east (e.g., the San Juan area). Altitudinal distribution from 800 feet (2.5 km SW Yabucoa) to 3500-3800 feet (30 km N, 3.1 km E Ponce).

ANOLIS EXTREMUS Garman

Anolis roquet var. *extremus* Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:35. Type-locality: Bridgetown, St. Michael Parish, Barbados. Lectotype: MCZ 6183, selected by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):84.

Anolis extremus: Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):278.

Distribution. Barbados; introduced on St. Lucia, Bermuda, and at Caracas, Venezuela.

ANOLIS FERREUS Cope

Xiphosurus ferreus Cope, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 17:168. Type-locality: "Guadeloupe"; restricted to Morne Constant, Marie-Galante, by Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):190. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.5.59.

Anolis asper Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:31. Type-locality: Marie-Galante. Syntypes: ANSP 23011, MCZ 6162.

Anolis ferreus: Underwood, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 121(5):202.

Distribution. Marie-Galante.

REMARKS. Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):390, considered *ferreus* a subspecies of *A. marmoratus*.

ANOLIS FOWLERI Schwartz

Anolis fowleri Schwartz, 1973, Ann Carnegie Mus. 44(12):186. Type-locality: 18.5 km SE Constanza, 5800 feet (1769 meters), La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: CM 54131.

Distribution. Hispaniola; República Dominicana in the Cordillera Central, known from the vicinity of the type-locality and 6.5 mi. NW La Horma, La Vega Province. Altitudinal distribution from 5230 feet (sight record only) to 5800 feet.

ANOLIS FUGITIVUS Garrido

Anolis fugitivus Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (143):28. Type-locality: 2 km S Aserio de Nuevo Mundo, Moa, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 3854.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality, but possibly also occurring in the Cuchillas de Toa, del Palenque, and de Nibujón Arriba.

ANOLIS GARMANI Stejneger

Anolis garmani Stejneger, 1899, Amer. Nat. 33:601. Type-locality: Jamaica. Holotype: Unlocated (not designated).

Distribution. Throughout Jamaica; records are sparse from the south-central part of the island, although the species is known from Portland Cave, Clarendon Parish. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (various localities) to around 2000 feet and probably over (Spaldings; Christiana; Newcastle).

ANOLIS GINGIVINUS Cope

Anolis gingivinus Cope, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 17:170. Type-locality: "Anguilla Rock nr. Trinidad"; restricted to Sandy Ground, Anguilla, by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):44. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.29.18.-20.

Anolis virgatus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:41. Type-locality: St.-Barthélemy. Syntypes: ANSP 23007, USNM 39300, MCZ 6165.

Distribution. Sombrero I., Dog I., Anguilla and satellites (Scrub I., Anguillita or Low Anguilla Cay, Western Prickly Pear Cay), St.-Martin (and Tintamarre I. and Guana Cay of Pélikan), St.-Barthélemy (and Ile Fourchue, Ile Chevreau, Ile Frégate, Ile Toc Vers, and Ile Coco). Lazell (1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):48) stated "Anolis gingivinus occurs throughout the Anguilla Bank, on every rock and cay that supports more than herb-stage vegetation, on Sombrero" and on "... forty or more separate islands . . ."

ANOLIS GRAHAMI Gray

Anolis grahami Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.:274. Type-locality: Unknown. Syntypes: BMNH 1936.12.3.101=1946.8.5.49, BMNH 1936.12.3.104-.106=1946.8.28.89-.91.

Anolis punctatus Gray (non Daudin), 1840, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1(5):113. Type-locality: Not given. Syntypes: Probably BMNH 1946.8.4.49, BMNH 1946.8.28.89-.91, BMNH 1946.8.5.55.

Anolis iodurus Gosse, 1850, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 2(6):344. Type-locality: Jamaica. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.5.51-.52, BMNH 1946.8.5.88-.89, BMNH 1946.8.28.8.

Anolis punctatissimus Hallowell, 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 8:225. Type-locality: Jamaica. Syntypes: ANSP 7897-99.

(1) *Anolis grahami grahami* Gray

Anolis grahami grahami: Underwood and Williams, 1959, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 9:24.

Distribution. Throughout western Jamaica, east on the north coast to the Port Maria area and on the south coast to the Morant River.

(2) *Anolis grahami aquarum* Underwood and Williams

Anolis grahami aquarum Underwood and Williams, 1959, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 9:28. Type-locality: Botanical Gardens, Bath, St. Thomas Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: BMNH 1954.1.2.61.

Distribution. Portland Parish, from St. Margaret's Bay east and St. Thomas Parish east of the Morant River.

REMARKS. Apparent intergrades between *A. g. grahami* and *A. g. aquarum* were recorded by Underwood and Williams (1959, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 9:29) in the area from Windsor Castle to Buff Bay, Portland Parish. However, intergradation between the two forms is not apparent on the south coast at the Morant River. Since the description of *aquarum*, specimens apparently referable to *grahami* have been taken within the range of *aquarum* at Port Antonio, and specimens apparently referable to *aquarum* at 1 mi. W Discovery Bay, St. Ann Parish, within the range of *grahami*. The situation requires further investigation. Bond (1957, Second supplement to the check-list of birds of the West Indies, Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia:7) mentioned *A. g. aquarum*, thereby creating a *nomen nudum*. No confusion is likely, however, in accepting the name *aquarum*, as subsequently diagnosed by Underwood and Williams.

ANOLIS GRISEUS Garman

Anolis griseus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:36. Type-locality: St. Vincent; restricted to Kingstown, St. George Parish, St. Vincent, by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):73. Lectotype: MCZ 6164, chosen by Lazell (1972:73).

Distribution. St. Vincent.

ANOLIS GUNDLACHI Peters

Anolis gundlachi Peters, 1876, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin:705. Type-locality: Utuado, Puerto Rico. Syntypes: ZMB 8964.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; widespread in the uplands from Maricao, Lares, and the Cordillera Jaicoa east to the Bosque Experimental de Luquillo and south to the Sierra de Panduras; absent from most of the northern coastal plain (known from the Montañas Guarionex, 7.2 km SE Quebradillas) and all of the southern coastal plain. Altitudinal distribution 800 feet (2.5 mi. SW Yabucoa) to 3500-3800 feet (30 km N, 3.1 km E Ponce).

ANOLIS HENDERSONI Cochran

Anolis hendersoni Cochran, 1923, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 13(11):225. Type-locality: Pétionville, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 59210.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, from 1.3 mi. N L'Asile, Dépt. du Sud, in the west to the Port-au-Prince region (Port-au-Prince, Diquini, Morne de Cayette) and into the Morne l'Hôpital (Pétionville) and the Montagne Noire (Furcy, Kenscoff) and east to Savane Zombi on the Massif de la Selle; also south slopes of the Massif de la Selle (Jacmel, Marbial) east to 5.4 - 9.1 mi. SW Seguin. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Port-au-Prince) to 5600 feet (Furcy). An unexpected and unconfirmed record from the Citadelle, Dépt. du Nord.

REMARKS. Williams (1963, Breviora (186):1-13) considered *hendersoni*, *bahorucoensis*, and *dolichocephalus* subspecies of *A. hendersoni*. Increasing evidence suggests that these taxa are distinct species, and that overlap between *hendersoni* and *bahorucoensis* occurs on the southern slopes of the Massif de la Selle between Marigot and Seguin.

ANOLIS HOMOLECHIS Cope

Xiphosurus homolechis Cope, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16:169.

Type-locality: unknown; restricted by Ruibal and Williams, 1961, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 125(8):228, to La Habana, Habana Province, Cuba. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.5.78.

Anolis homolechis: Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus. 2:28.

Anolis muelleri Ahl, 1924, Zool. Archiv. f. Naturgesch. 90:247. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: ZMB 4178.

Anolis calliurus Ahl, 1924, Zool. Archiv. f. Naturgesch. 90:249. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: ZMB 9014.

Anolis cubanus Ahl, 1925, Zool. Anz. 62:87. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: ZMB 27810.

Anolis patricius Barbour, 1929, Proc. New England Zool. Club 11:37. Type-locality: Mina Piloto, Sagua de Tánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba; see Schwartz, 1968, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(4):154-155, footnote, for discussion of type-locality. Holotype: MCZ 28759.

(1) *Anolis homolechis homolechis* Cope

Anolis homolechis homolechis: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):127.

Distribution. Throughout most of Cuba with the exception of the distribution of the following subspecies; Isla de Pinos; Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo Cantiles); Cayos de San Felipe (Cayo Real).

(2) *Anolis homolechis turquiniensis* Garrido

Anolis homolechis turquiniensis Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):9. Type-locality: Vicinity of Cardero, Pico Turquino, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 2900.

Distribution. Restricted to the region around Pico Turquino in the Sierra Maestra, at elevations above about 1500 meters.

REMARKS. *A. homolechis* is absent from some areas in Cuba (notably the Península de Guanahacabibes in Pinar del Río Province) and apparently is replaced in some (primarily coastal) regions by *A. jubar*. Garrido (1973, Poeyana (120):47-48) suggested that perhaps *A. patricius* may not be identical with *A. homolechis*, but the area where *patricius* is known has not been recently resampled.

ANOLIS IMIAS Ruibal and Williams

Anolis imias Ruibal and Williams, 1961, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 125(8):237. Type-locality: Imías, Oriente Province, Cuba; emended by Schwartz, 1968, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(4):172, to the mountains (Sierra de Purial) north of Imías, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 42556.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ANOLIS INSOLITUS Williams and Rand

Anolis insolitus Williams and Rand, 1969, Breviora (326):2. Type-locality: Paraje La Palma, Sección La Palma, Municipio Constanza, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 60144.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Cordillera Central in the República Dominicana, from the type-locality in the north south to 6.5 mi. NW La Horma, Peravia Province, including higher elevations southeast of Constanza but not known in the Valle de Constanza. Altitudinal distribution from 3500 feet (La Palma) to 5800 feet (18 km SE Constanza; 8.1 mi. NW La Horma).

ANOLIS ISOLEPIS Cope

Anolis isolepis Cope, 1861, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:214. Type-locality: Monte Verde, Oriente Province, Cuba. Syntypes: Formerly in USNM, now lost.

Distribution. Cuba: known from Las Villas Province (Buenos Aires and Cafetal de Gavínas in the Sierra de Trinidad), Camagüey Province (Sierra de Jatibonico), and Oriente Province (Los Negros, Pico Turquino, Loma del Gato, Hongolosongo, Cupeyal, Dos Bocas, Yateras, Guantánamo, Belona, Monte Líbano, Moa, Nuevo Mundo).

ANOLIS JUANGUNDLACHI Garrido

Anolis juangundlachi Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (143):34. Type-locality: Finca Ceres (Los Montes), 4 km N Carlos Rojas, Matanzas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 3755.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ANOLIS JUBAR Schwartz

Anolis homolechis jubar Schwartz, 1968, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(4):157. Type-locality: Paso de la Trinchera, Sierra de Cubitas, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 96529.

Anolis jubar: Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):14.

(1) *Anolis jubar jubar* Schwartz

Anolis jubar jubar: Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):18.

Distribution. Cuba: the Sierra de Cubitas and associated northern lowlands, and marginal forested lowlands to the south, Camagüey Province; also apparently on Isla de Turiguanó and 2 km E Minas, both in Camagüey Province.

(2) *Anolis jubar albertschwartzii* Garrido

Anolis jubar albertschwartzii Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):33. Type-locality: Tortuguilla, 15 km E Bahía de Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 2621.

Distribution. Cuba; coastal regions of southern Oriente from the Bahía de Guantánamo to Loma de Mocambo in the east, and the bases of the hills east of the Bahía de Guantánamo.

(3) *Anolis jubar balaenarum* Schwartz
Anolis homolechis balaenarum Schwartz, 1968, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(4):161.
 Type-locality: Smallest cay of Los Ballenatos in the Bahía de Nuevitas,
 Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 95975.
Anolis jubar balaenarum: Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):41.

Distribution. Los Ballenatos, Bahía de Nuevitas.

(4) *Anolis jubar cuneus* Schwartz
Anolis homolechis cuneus Schwartz, 1968, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(4):158. Type-locality: 1 mi. E Playa Santa Lucía, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 96536.
Anolis jubar cuneus: Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):22.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality and Cayo Sabinal in the Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey.

(5) *Anolis jubar gibarensis* Garrido
Anolis jubar gibarensis Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):23. Type-locality: El Catuco, 2.5 km from Gibara, Oriente Province. Holotype: IZ 2837.

Distribution. Known certainly from west of Gibara to El Purio south of Nicaro; possibly extending as far west as Puerto Padre, all in Oriente Province.

(6) *Anolis jubar maisiensis* Garrido
Anolis jubar maisiensis Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):28. Type-locality: Punta de Maisí, Baracoa, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 1524.

Distribution. Known only from the Punta de Maisí region, but possibly extending to the mouth of the Río Yumurí on the north Oriente coast and the Río Ovando to the southwest.

(7) *Anolis jubar oriens* Schwartz
Anolis homolechis oriens Schwartz, 1968, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(4):162. Type-locality: Cabo Cruz, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 95976.
Anolis jubar oriens: Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):39.

Distribution. Cuba; southern coastal Oriente Province, from Belie and Cabo Cruz in the west, east to the Bahía de Santiago (but unknown from the city of Santiago de Cuba itself) and east of the Bahía de Santiago to Arroyo de la Costa (west of Playa Juraguá).

(8) *Anolis jubar santamariae* Garrido
Anolis jubar santamariae Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):43. Type-locality: Cayo Santa María, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey, Caibarien, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 2643.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(9) *Anolis jubar yagujayensis* Garrido
Anolis jubar yagujayensis Garrido, 1973, Poeyana (120):15. Type-locality: El Yagüey, Lomas de Platero, some 15 km E Caibarien, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 2372.

Distribution. Cuba; the mountainous region from about 13 km E Caibarien (type-locality) to the area near Punta Caguanes, northern Las Villas Province.

REMARKS. *A. jubar* has also been reported from Cayo Romano in the Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey, but the subspecies there is unknown.

ANOLIS KOOPMANI Rand

Anolis koopmani Rand, 1961, Breviora (137):1. *Type-locality*: Carrefour Canon, 350 meters, near Ducis, north of Les Cayes, Département du Sud, Haiti. *Holotype*: MCZ 62541.

Distribution. Hispaniola: Haiti; southern slopes of the extreme western portion of the Massif de la Hotte at the type-locality and Les Platons. Altitudinal Distribution from 1150 feet to 2475 feet.

ANOLIS KRUGI Peters

Anolis krugi Peters, 1876, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin:707. *Type-locality*: Puerto Rico. *Syntypes*: ZMB 8965 (apparently now lost).

Distribution. Puerto Rico: widespread in primarily interior localities from Maricao and the Cordillera Jaicoa in the west to the Bosque Experimental de Luquillo in the east; north to 5 km SE Isabela and 2 mi. S Cruce Magueyes; south to 2 km E Juana Díaz and the Sierra de Panduras (2.5 mi. SW Yabucoa). Altitudinal distribution from 200 feet (2 km E Juana Díaz) to 3800 feet (30 km N, 8 mi. E Ponce).

ANOLIS LINEATOPUS Gray

Anolis lineatopus Gray, 1840, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1(5):113. *Type-locality*: Unknown. *Holotype*: BMNH 1936.12.3.92=1946.8.12.61.

(1) *Anolis lineatopus lineatopus* Gray

Anolis lineatopus lynnii Grant, 1940, *Jamaica Today*: 185. *Type-locality*: Chester-vale, St. Andrew Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype*: USNM 107902.
Anolis lineatopus coxi Grant, 1940, *Jamaica Today*: 185. *Type-locality*: Portland Point (=Portland Ridge), Clarendon Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype*: MCZ 45079.
Anolis lineatopus lineatopus: Grant, 1940, *Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser.* 1:89.

Distribution. Roughly the southern third of Jamaica from St. Elizabeth Parish (eastern edge of the Black River Swamp) east in St. Thomas Parish to Port Morant. The northern edge of the range is ill-defined, due primarily to sparse locality records, and appears to interdigitate with that of *A. l. neckeri*. An apparently disjunct population occurs macrosympatrically with other subspecies on the north coast of Portland Parish between Orange Bay and Port Antonio.

(2) *Anolis lineatopus ahenobarbus* Underwood and Williams

Anolis lineatopus ahenobarbus Underwood and Williams, 1959, *Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser.* 9:40. *Type-locality*: Soldiers Bay, 2 km E Port Antonio, Portland Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype*: BMNH 1954.1.2.58.

Distribution. Extreme eastern Jamaica: Portland Parish from the vicinity of Port Antonio east and south into northeastern St. Thomas Parish, where it is known from the Plantain Garden River Valley (Whitehall-Bath region).

(3) *Anolis lineatopus merope* Underwood and Williams

Anolis lineatopus merope Underwood and Williams, 1959, *Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser.* 9:36. *Type-locality*: Drax Hall, 3 km E St. Ann's Bay, St. Ann Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype*: BMNH 1954.1.2.60.

Distribution. The northern marginal region of Jamaica from Hanover and northern Westmoreland parishes east to Agualta Vale (St. Mary Parish).

(4) *Anolis lineatopus neckeri* Grant

Anolis lineatopus neckeri Grant, 1940, *Jamaica Today*: 155. Type-locality: Mandeville, Manchester Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 45087.

Distribution. Along the east-west axis of Jamaica from Hanover and Westmoreland parishes east into St. Catherine Parish.

REMARKS. Populations intermediate between two, three, or four of the subspecies occur in the eastern part of Jamaica west and southwest of Buff Bay. In other parts of the island the subspecies, particularly *neckeri* and *lineatopus*, appear to interdigitate extensively or even to overlap (*merope* and *neckeri* in Hanover and Westmoreland parishes). The interrelationships of the subspecies need to be clarified. Specimens from southern parts of St. James and Trelawny parishes and from parts of Westmoreland Parish, presently assigned to *neckeri*, differ somewhat from typical *neckeri* in pattern and dewlap color.

ANOLIS LIVIDUS Garman

Anolis lividus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:43. Type-locality: Montserrat; restricted to Plymouth, St. Anthony's Parish, Montserrat, by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):56. Syntypes: ANSP 23010, MCZ 6176, USNM 39303.

Distribution. Montserrat.

ANOLIS LONGICEPS Schmidt

Anolis longiceps Schmidt, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 41(12):521. Type-locality: Navassa Island. Holotype: AMNH 12597.

Distribution. Navassa Island.

ANOLIS LONGITIBIALIS Noble

Anolis longitibialis Noble, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates (64):4. Type-locality: Isla Beata, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 24329.

Distribution. República Dominicana, Isla Alto Velo and the Peninsula de Barahona north to the southern foothills of the Massif de la Selle north of Pedernales and the Sierra de Baoruco north of Cabo Rojo. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 1150 feet.

ANOLIS LOYSIANA Duméril and Bibron

Anolis loysiana Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:100. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: MNHN 2465.

Distribution. Cuba: islandwide but rare.

ANOLIS LUCIAE Garman

Anolis luciae Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:44. Type-locality: St. Lucia; restricted to Castries, Castries Quarter, St. Lucia, by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):71. Syntypes: ANSP 24166, MCZ 6173, MCZ 6175, USNM 39296-97.

Anolis trinitatis procuratoris Underwood, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 121(5):214. Type-locality: Savanne Edmund, 13° 47' N, 61° 1/2' W, Laborie Quarter, St. Lucia. Holotype: MCZ 57202.

Distribution. Specimens are known from St. Lucia and its satellites Pigeon I. and the southernmost of the Maria Is. Lazell (1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):73) stated that "Anolis luciae occurs throughout St. Lucia and on its coastal cays that support more than herb-stage vegetation, like Pigeon . . . and the southernmost of the Maria Islands."

ANOLIS LUCIUS Duméril and Bibron

Anolis lucius Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:105. *Type-locality:* Cuba. *Holotype:* MNHN 2466.

Anolis mertensi Ahl, 1925, *Zool. Anz.* 62:86. *Type-locality:* Cuba. *Holotype:* ZMB 27811.

Distribution. Central and eastern Cuba, from Habana Province (2 mi. E Boca de Jaruco) eastward to Oriente Province (Los Negros; Baire; WSW of Maffo); an isolated record from San Cristóbal, Pinar del Río Province.

ANOLIS LUTEOGULARIS Noble and Hassler

Anolis luteogularis Noble and Hassler, 1935, *Copeia* (3):113. *Type-locality:* San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 46502.

(1) *Anolis luteogularis luteogularis* Noble and Hassler

Anolis luteogularis luteogularis: Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 39(134):8.

Distribution. Cuba; Pinar del Río Province (Isabel Rubio, San Vicente), east to Habana Province (La Habana, south of Güines).

(2) *Anolis luteogularis calceus* Schwartz and Garrido

Anolis luteogularis calceus Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 39(134):25. *Type-locality:* Santo Tomás, Ciénaga de Zapata, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* IZ 1295.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(3) *Anolis luteogularis coctilis* Schwartz and Garrido

Anolis luteogularis coctilis Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 39(134):22. *Type-locality:* Punta del Inglés, Cayo Cantiles, Archipiélago de los Canarreos, Habana Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* IZ 402.

Distribution. Known only from Cayo Cantiles.

(4) *Anolis luteogularis delacruzi* Schwartz and Garrido

Anolis luteogularis delacruzi Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 39(134):16. *Type-locality:* Santa Isabel, southeastern portion of the northern two-thirds of the Isla de Pinos, north of the Ciénaga de Lanier, Isla de Pinos, Habana Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* IZ 1277.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(5) *Anolis luteogularis hassleri* Barbour and Shreve

Anolis equestris hassleri Barbour and Shreve, 1935, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 8:251. *Type-locality:* Los Indios, Isla de Pinos, Habana Province. *Holotype:* MCZ 11178.

Anolis luteogularis hassleri: Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 39(134):14.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos, north of the Ciénaga de Lanier with the exception of the range of *A. l. delacruzi*; intergrades with *A. l. sectilis* at Cayo Piedras.

(6) *Anolis luteogularis jaumei* Schwartz and Garrido
Anolis luteogularis jaumei Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):27. Type-locality: Playa Larga, Ciénaga de Zapata, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 369.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(7) *Anolis luteogularis nivevultus* Schwartz and Garrido
Anolis luteogularis nivevultus Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):11. Type-locality: El Veral, Península de Guanahacabibes, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 339.
Anolis equestris guanahacabibensis Peters, 1970, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 46(1):203 (nomen nudum).

Distribution. The Península de Guanahacabibes, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba, east to La Jaula.

(8) *Anolis luteogularis sanfelipensis* Garrido
Anolis luteogularis sanfelipensis Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (141):23. Type-locality: Cayo Real, Cayos de San Felipe, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 2972.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(9) *Anolis luteogularis sectilis* Schwartz and Garrido
Anolis luteogularis sectilis Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):19. Type-locality: Pedernales, Isla de Pinos, Habana Province. Holotype: IZ 388.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos, south of the Ciénaga de Lanier.

ANOLIS MARCANOI Williams

Anolis marcanoi Williams, 1975, Breviora (430):1. Type-locality: Ca. 5 km N La Horma, Peravia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 131837.

Distribution. South-central República Dominicana, in Peravia Province, from 9 km N La Horma and the type-locality on the southern slopes of the Cordillera Central south to 3 km N Cruce de Ocoa; to the east, on the road between Baní and El Recodo (between 6 km N and 13 km N Baní); recorded but unrepresented by specimens from Loma de Pinos, east of the Cruce de Ocoa-San José de Ocoa road, from the vicinity of El Pinar, and between San José de Ocoa and Nizao.

ANOLIS MARMORATUS Duméril and Bibron

Anolis marmoratus Duméril and Bibron, 1837, Erp. Gén. 4:139. Type-locality: Martinique (in error); revised to Capesterre on the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe by Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):373. Syntypes: MNHN 794, MNHN 5491.

(1) *Anolis marmoratus marmoratus* Duméril and Bibron
Anolis marmoratus marmoratus: Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):373.

Distribution. Guadeloupe: the plain of Capesterre in southeastern Basse-Terre between Carangaise and Bananier.

(2) *Anolis marmoratus alliaceus* Cope
Anolis alliaceus Cope, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16:175. Type-

locality: Not given; restricted to Maison Forestier du Matouba, elevation 700 meters, the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe, by Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):374. *Holotype:* BMNH 1946.8.28.96.

Anolis marmoratus alliaceus: Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):374.

Distribution. Central highlands of the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe, from Morne Goton in the north to the vicinity of St. Claude in the south. This subspecies is an inhabitant of the rain forest ecological zone.

(3) *Anolis marmoratus caryae* Lazell

Anolis marmoratus caryae Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):394.

Type-locality: The town of Basse-Terre on Terre-de-Bas, Iles des Saintes.

Holotype: MCZ 70666.

Distribution. The island of Terre-de-Bas, Iles des Saintes.

(4) *Anolis marmoratus chrysops* Lazell

Anolis marmoratus chrysops Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):389.

Type-locality: Terre de Haut, Iles de la Petite Terre. *Holotype:* MCZ 70649.

Distribution. Terre de Haut and Terre de Bas, Iles de la Petite Terre.

(5) *Anolis marmoratus desiradei* Lazell

Anolis marmoratus desiradei Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):387.

Type-locality: Grande-Anse, La Désirade. *Holotype:* MCZ 71068.

Distribution. La Désirade.

(6) *Anolis marmoratus girafus* Lazell

Anolis marmoratus girafus Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):377.

Type-locality: Vieux-Habitants, Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe. *Holotype:* MCZ 71259.

Distribution. Leeward coast of the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe, from the vicinity of Malendure and the adjacent Ilets de Pigeon south to Baillif.

(7) *Anolis marmoratus inornatus* Lazell

Anolis marmoratus inornatus Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):386.

Type-locality: Anse-Bertrand on the Grande-Terre portion of Guadeloupe.

Holotype: MCZ 71036.

Distribution. Northern Grande-Terre, southeast along the northeast coast of the island to Moule, but with influence of this form found in the Pointe des Châteaux population; Ilet Macou.

(8) *Anolis marmoratus kahouannensis* Lazell

Anolis marmoratus kahouannensis Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.

131(11):382. *Type-locality:* Ilet-à-Kahouanne, Guadeloupe Passage, northwest of the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe. *Holotype:* MCZ 70791.

Distribution. Ilet-à-Kahouanne and Tete-à-l'Anglais.

(9) *Anolis marmoratus setosus* Lazell

Anolis marmoratus setosus Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):380.

Type-locality: Pointe Allègre on the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe. *Holotype:* MCZ 70813.

Distribution. The northern coast of the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe from the vicinity of Deshaies to Ste.-Rose.

(10) *Anolis marmoratus speciosus* Garman

Anolis speciosus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:45. *Type-locality*: Marie-Galante (in error); restricted to Pointe-à-Pitre, the Grande-Terre portion of Guadeloupe, by Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):384. *Lectotype*: MCZ 6172, designated by Lazell (1964:384).

Anolis marmoratus speciosus: Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):384.

Distribution. The southwestern part of the Grande-Terre portion of Guadeloupe, complementary to the distribution of *A. m. inornatus*, and onto the isthmus connecting Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre; also Ilet à Cochons, Ilet du Gosier, and Ilet Christophe.

(11) *Anolis marmoratus terraaltae* Barbour

Anolis terraaltae Barbour, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 28:76. *Type-locality*: "Terre d'en Haut, Iles des Saintes"; restricted to Pompière, Terre-de-Haut, Iles des Saintes, by Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):392. *Holotype*: MCZ 10627.

Anolis marmoratus terraaltae: Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(11):392.

Distribution. Terre-de Haut, Ilet-à-Cabrit, and Grand Ilet, Iles des Saintes.

ANOLIS MAYNARDI Garman

Anolis maynardi Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 20:7. *Type-locality*: Little Cayman Island, the Cayman Islands. *Syntypes*: MCZ 6227.

Distribution. Little Cayman I., Cayman Is.

ANOLIS MESTREI Barbour and Ramsden

Anolis mestrei Barbour and Ramsden, 1916, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 29:19.

Type-locality: Valle de Luis Lazo, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: MCZ 11285.

Distribution. Western Cuba. Pinar del Río Province (Isabel Rubio) east to Habana Province (Sierra de Anafe); generally most abundant in the Sierra de los Organos and the Sierra del Rosario, but not restricted to these ranges; also occurring at lowland localities.

ANOLIS MIMUS, new name

Anolis cupeyalensis montanus Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (143):24. *Type-locality*: La Gran Piedra, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: IZ 3917.

Anolis montanus Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (143):55.

Distribution. Cuba; the western portion of the Sierra Maestra (Sierra de la Gran Piedra), Los Ciegos (=Santa María de Loreto), and adjacent uplands and valleys (La Maya, Jutinicum, Ramón de las Yaguas).

REMARKS. *Anolis montanus* Garrido is preoccupied by *Anolis oculatus montanus* Lazell, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 127(9):470. We accordingly here propose a new name for this taxon. The name is from the Latin for "mimic" in allusion to the resemblance of this form to other species in the *cyanopleurus* complex.

ANOLIS MONENSIS Stejneger

Anolis monensis Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:646. *Type-locality:* Isla Mona. *Holotype:* USNM 29387.

Distribution. Isla Mona and Isla Monito.

ANOLIS MONTICOLA Shreve

Anolis monticola Shreve, 1936, Proc. New England Zool. Club 15:93. *Type-locality:* Northern and eastern foothills, Massif de la Hotte (= Pic Macaya), 1000 feet to 4000 feet, Département du Sud, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 38296.

(1) *Anolis monticola monticola* Shreve

Anolis monticola monticola: Thomas and Schwartz, 1967, Breviora (261):15.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the extreme distal portion of the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, from ca. 7.5 km WSW Moron east to Castillon, on the northern and western extremes of the Massif de la Hotte. Altitudinal distribution from about 1300 feet to 2800 feet. A very dubious record from Ile Grande Cayemite.

(2) *Anolis monticola quadrisartus* Thomas and Schwartz

Anolis monticola quadrisartus Thomas and Schwartz, 1967, Breviora (261):17. *Type-locality:* Tombeau Cheval, between Camp Perrin and Beaumont, Département du Sud, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 62998.

Distribution. Poorly known; recorded from the type-locality, about 4 mi. from Camp Perrin, between Post Avance and Catiche, and Les Platons; presumably on the more eastern (and southern?) slopes of the Massif de la Hotte in Haiti.

ANOLIS NOBLEI Barbour and Shreve

Anolis equestris noblei Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:250. *Type-locality:* Sierra de Nipe, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* MCZ 26653.

Anolis noblei: Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):51.

(1) *Anolis noblei noblei* Barbour and Shreve

Anolis noblei noblei: Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):52.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality and Cupeyal, Oriente Province, Cuba.

(2) *Anolis noblei galeifer* Schwartz

Anolis equestris galeifer Schwartz, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(12):409. *Type-locality:* Near Buey Arriba, southwest of Bayamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* MCZ 59326.

Anolis noblei galeifer: Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):53.

Distribution. Oriente Province, Cuba, in uplands and northern slopes of the Sierra Maestra, and the northern slopes of the Sierra de la Gran Piedra.

ANOLIS NUBILUS Garman

Anolis nubilus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:32. *Type-locality*: Redonda. *Lectotype*: MCZ 6181, designated by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):54.

Distribution. Redonda.

ANOLIS OCCULTUS Williams and Rivero

Anolis occultus Williams and Rivero, 1965, Breviora (232):4. *Type-locality*: Road 143, midway between Cerro La Punta (1338 m) and Cerro Maravilla (1183 m), Puerto Rico. *Holotype*: MCZ 80303.

Distribution. High-elevation forests of Puerto Rico, from the Reserva Forestal de Maricao east to the Bosque Experimental de Luquillo. Altitudinal distribution 2300 feet (20.9 km NNE Guyama) to around 4350 feet (the region of the type-locality).

ANOLIS OCULATUS Cope

Xiphosurus oculatus Cope, 1879, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 18:274. *Type-locality*: Dominica; restricted to Roseau, St. George Parish, Dominica, by Lazell, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 127(9):468. *Syntypes*: USNM 10139-10148, 10150-10151, 10153.

Anolis oculatus: Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:30.

(1) *Anolis oculatus oculatus* Cope

Anolis oculatus oculatus: Lazell, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 127(9):467.

Distribution. The southwestern periphery of Dominica, from Fond St. Jean east of Grand Bay in the south, west and then north along the west coast to the vicinity of Hillsborough, and inland to the second Layou River Bridge.

(2) *Anolis oculatus cabritensis* Lazell

Anolis oculatus cabritensis Lazell, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 127(9):469. *Type-locality*: The Cabrits (= Prince Rupert Point), northwest of Portsmouth, St. John Parish, Dominica. *Holotype*: MCZ 60245.

Distribution. The arid leeward coast of Dominica from Grand Savanna to the Cabrits.

(3) *Anolis oculatus montanus* Lazell

Anolis oculatus montanus Lazell, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 127(9):470. *Type-locality*: Fresh Water Lake, ca. 2500 feet, St. George Parish, Dominica. *Holotype*: MCZ 60319.

Distribution. The interior uplands of Dominica from Fond Hunt in the north to Morne Anglais in the south.

(4) *Anolis oculatus winstoni* Lazell

Anolis oculatus winstoni Lazell, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 127(9):472. *Type-locality*: Woodford Hill, St. Andrew Parish, Dominica. *Holotype*: MCZ 60467.

Distribution. The lowlands of eastern Dominica from Penville in the north to La Plaine in the south.

ANOLIS OLSSONI Schmidt

Anolis olssoni Schmidt, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 41:522. Type-locality: El Morro de Monte Cristi, Monte Cristi Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 13400.

Distribution. Hispaniola: widespread north of the Cul de Sac Plain in Haiti and south of that plain occurring west to Mariani and into the Morne l'Hôpital (Pétionville); in the República Dominicana, widespread north of the Valle de Neiba, but localities scattered east of Peravia Province, where known only from Santo Domingo and vicinity (Tres Ojos), and northern El Seibo Province (Sabana de la Mar, Guarabo); also along the eastern coast of the Península de Barahona (La Ciénaga) and south of the Sierra de Baoruco west to Cabo Rojo and Pedernales; Ile à Cabrit; Ile de la Gonâve. Altitudinal distribution from below sea level (Duvergé, Independencia Province) to 2300 feet (Morne Calvaire, 1 mi. SW Pétionville, Dépt. de l'Ouest).

ANOLIS OPALINUS Gosse

Anolis opalinus Gosse, 1850, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 2(5):345. Type-locality: Blue-fields, Westmoreland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: Apparently not extant; the British Museum specimen labelled as the holotype is not this species (Underwood and Williams, 1959, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 9:23).

Anolis flabellatus Cope, 1895, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 46:430. Type-locality: Port Morant, St. Thomas Parish, and Port Lucea, Hanover Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: Unlocated.

Distribution. Widespread in Jamaica, but records concentrated in some areas and sparse in others, particularly the northwest quadrant of the island (Hanover, St. James, Trelawny, and St. Ann parishes). Altitudinal distribution from sea level (many localities) to 5000 feet (Morce's Gap).

ANOLIS OPHIOLEPIS Cope

Anolis (Dracontura) ophiolepis Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:211. Type-locality: Monte Verde, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: unlocated.

Distribution. Cuba and Isla de Pinos, islandwide on both islands.

ANOLIS PATERNUS Hardy

Anolis angusticeps paternus Hardy, 1967, Caribbean J. Sci. 6(1/2):25. Type-locality: Vicinity of Nueva Gerona, Isla de Pinos. Holotype: USNM 142156.

Anolis paternus: Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (144):7.

(1) *Anolis paternus paternus* Hardy

Anolis paternus paternus: Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (144):7.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos north of the Ciénaga de Lanier.

(2) *Anolis paternus pinarensis* Garrido

Anolis paternus pinarensis Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (144):8. Type-locality: 5 km from Ciudad Sandino, Guane, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 4073.

Distribution. Cuba; sandy savannas of southwestern Pinar del Río Province between La Fé and La Coloma, possibly extending east to La Herradura in this same region.

ANOLIS PIGMAEQUESTRIS Garrido

Anolis pigmaequestris Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (141):4. Type-locality: Cayo Francés, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey, Caibarién, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 2884.

Distribution. Known from Cayo Francés and Cayo Santa María in the Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey.

REMARKS. It is noteworthy that this dwarf member of the *Anolis equestris* complex occurs sympatrically on Cayo Santa María with *Anolis e. potior*.

ANOLIS PINCHOTI Cochran

Anolis pinchoti Cochran, 1931, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 21:354. Type-locality: Old Providence Island (= Isla de Providencia). Holotype: USNM 76945.

Distribution. Isla de Providencia, Crab Cay, and Isla Santa Catalina.

ANOLIS PONCENSIS Stejneger

Anolis poncensis Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. 1902:655. Type-locality: Hills 3 mi. E Ponce, Puerto Rico. Holotype: USNM 27294.

Distribution. The southern coastal plain of Puerto Rico, from Parguera east to the road between Aguirre and Jobos, and north to 2 mi. N Ponce and Baños de Coamo.

ANOLIS PORCATUS Gray

Anolis porcatus Gray, 1840, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 1, 5:112. Type-locality: Cuba. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.12.7, BMNH 1946.8.12.66-.70; the first-listed syntype is from "Texas."

Distribution. Cuba (islandwide) and Isla de Pinos; Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo Cantiles); Cayos de San Felipe (Cayo Real, Cayo Juan García); Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Francés, Cayo Santa María); Cayo la Reina off the northern Pinar del Río coast and probably occurring on many off-shore islands and islets; introduced at Santo Domingo (La Feria), República Dominicana.

ANOLIS PULCHELLUS Duméril and Bibron

Anolis pulchellus Duméril and Bibron, 1837, Erp. Gén. 4:97. Type-locality: Martinique (in error). Syntypes: MNHN 796, MNHN 2423.

Distribution. The Puerto Rico Bank: widespread in Puerto Rico, principally at low to intermediate elevations; Isla Caja de Muertos, Cayo Santiago, Cayo Batata, and Cayo Icacos, Isla Vieques, Isla Culebra, St. Thomas (and satellites Water I. and Little St. James), Mingo Cay, Lovango Cay, St. John, Jost Van Dyke, Tortola, Peter I., Guana I., Great Camanoe I., Beef I., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 2080 feet (Reserva Forestal de Carite, 8 km SE Las Cruces).

ANOLIS QUADRIOCCELLIFER Barbour and Ramsden

Anolis quadrioccellifer Barbour and Ramsden, 1919, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(2):158. Type-locality: Cabo de San Antonio, Ensenada de Cajón, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 11867.

Distribution. Cuba; the Península de Guanahacabibes in Pinar del Río Province, west to the vicinity of Cayuco.

ANOLIS RECONDITUS Underwood and Williams

Anolis reconditus Underwood and Williams, 1959, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 9:44. *Type-locality:* Ca. 4 km WNW Trinityville, elevation ca. 760 m., St. Thomas Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype:* MCZ 53274.

Distribution. The Blue Mountains region of eastern Jamaica; in addition to the type-locality, known from the vicinity of Hardwar Gap (from Newcastle to Green Hills, St. Thomas Parish). Altitudinal distribution from 2500 feet (type-locality) to over 4000 feet (Hardwar Gap region).

ANOLIS RICHARDI Duméril and Bibron

Anolis richardi Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:141. *Type-locality:* Tortola (in error); revised to Crown Point, Tobago, by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):75. *Holotype:* MNHN 788.

Anolis occipitalis Gray, 1840, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 5(1):112. *Type-locality:* "West Indies." *Syntypes:* BMNH 1946.8.12.59, BMNH 1946.8.29.11.

Anolis stenodactylus Gray, 1840, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 5(1):114. *Type-locality:* Jamaica (in error). *Holotype:* BMNH 1946.8.12.54.

Anolis trossulus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:38. *Type-locality:* Grenada, West Indies. *Syntypes:* ANSP 23012, MCZ 6181, USNM 39289.

Distribution. The Grenadines (Sugarloaf I., Carriacou I., Mabuya Cay off Carriacou, and Bequia I.), Grenada, and Tobago.

ANOLIS RICORDI Duméril and Bibron

Anolis ricordii Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:167. *Type-locality:* St.-Domingue; restricted by Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):102, to the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti. *Holotype:* MNHN 1272.

(1) *Anolis ricordi ricordi* Duméril and Bibron

Anolis ricordii ricordii: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):69.

Distribution. Hispaniola: northern Haïti from Port-de-Paix east to Terrier Rouge and into the República Dominicana east to the vicinity of Los Quemados, Santiago Rodríguez Province, and south to Restauración, Dajabón Province; south in Haïti to the Port-au-Prince region (Morne de Cayette, Diquini, Pétionville), and east into the República Dominicana in the Sierra de Neiba and the southwestern slopes of the Cordillera Central, La Estrelleta and San Juan provinces; intergrades with *A. r. viculus* near Paillant, Dépt. du Sud, Haïti. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 3500 feet (8-9 km W Marmelade, Haïti).

(2) *Anolis ricordi lebri* Williams

Anolis ricordii lebri Williams, 1965, Breviora (232):4. *Type-locality:* Camp Perrin, Département du Sud, Haïti. *Holotype:* MCZ 80935.

Distribution. Known from the vicinity of the type-locality and Marceline, on southern slopes of the Massif de la Hotte, Haïti. Altitudinal distribution from 1000 feet to 1220 feet.

(3) *Anolis ricordi subsolanus* Schwartz

Anolis ricordi subsolanus Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):111. *Type-locality:* Source Carroyé, near Saltrou, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti. *Holotype:* MCZ 130270.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality and Saltrou, on southern slopes of the Massif de la Selle in extreme southeastern Haiti.

(4) *Anolis ricordi viculus* Schwartz

Anolis ricordi viculus Schwartz, 1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):108. Type-locality: Castillon, 2500 feet, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 193974.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of Castillon on the northern slopes of the Massif de la Hotte, Haiti; probably also occurs at Tardieu near Pic Macaya. Altitudinal distribution from 2200 feet to 4000 feet.

REMARKS. Schwartz (1974, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 146(2):110-111) noted that specimens from the vicinity of Miragoâne-Paillant suggest that the western Tiburon subspecies (*viculus* and *leberi*) may be specifically distinct from *A. ricordi*, and the same may also be true of *subsolanus*.

ANOLIS RIMARUM Thomas and Schwartz

Anolis rimarum Thomas and Schwartz, 1967, Breviora (261):19. Type-locality: 8 to 9 km (airline) W Marmelade, Département de l'Artibonite, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 81128.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality, elevation about 3200 feet.

ANOLIS ROOSEVELTI Grant

Anolis roosevelti Grant, 1931, J. Dept. Agr. Porto Rico 15(3):219. Type-locality: Isla Culebra. Holotype: MCZ 36136.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

ANOLIS ROQUET Lacépède

Lacerta roquet Lacépède, 1788, Hist. Nat. Quadrup. Ovip. Serp.:1. Type-locality: Martinique; restricted to Fort-de-France, Martinique, by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):86. Neotype: MCZ 81581, designated by Lazell (1972:86).

Anolis martinicensis Suckow, 1798, Anfangsgr. theoret. angewandt, Naturgesch. Thiere 3:139. Proposed as a substitute name for *A. roquet* Lacépède.

Anolis cepedii Merrem, 1820, Tentamen Syst. Amph.:45. Proposed as a substitute name for *A. roquet* Lacépède.

Anolis goudotii Duméril and Bibron, 1837, Erp. Gén. 4:108. Type-locality: Martinique. Holotype: MNHN 791.

Anolis alligator Duméril and Bibron, 1837, Erp. Gén. 4:134. Type-locality: Martinique. Holotype: MNHN 784.

Anolis roquet: Ruthven, 1923, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan (143):6.

(1) *Anolis roquet roquet* Lacépède

Anolis roquet roquet: Underwood, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 121(5):206.

Distribution. Southern and central Martinique, except for the extreme southeastern part; the northern limits are reached on the west coast in the Fort-de-France area and on the east coast at Habitation Mansard-Rancée and Ilet Chancel; from its southern limit on the east coast (Le François) the subspecies extends south overland to Abondance and Le Marin on the south coast.

(2) *Anolis roquet caracoli* Lazell

Anolis roquet caracoli Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):91. Type-

locality: Pointe Caracoli, Presqu'île de la Caravelle, Martinique. *Holotype*: MCZ 81601.

Distribution. The eastern end of the Presqu'île de la Caravelle, Martinique.

(3) *Anolis roquet majolgris* Lazell

Anolis roquet majolgris Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):89. *Type-locality*: Fond St. Jacques, north of Ste.-Marie, Martinique. *Holotype*: MCZ 81664.

Distribution. The northeastern coast of Martinique from Derrière Morne to Le Lorrain.

(4) *Anolis roquet salinei* Lazell

Anolis roquet salinei Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):91. *Type-locality*: Pointe des Salines, Martinique. *Holotype*: MCZ 81675.

Distribution. Extreme southeastern Martinique, reaching its northern limit on the west coast in the vicinity of Le Marin and its southern limit on the east coast at Pacquemar; Ilet Cabrits, Ilet Chevalier.

(5) *Anolis roquet summus* Lazell

Anolis roquet summus Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):88. *Type-locality*: Poste Forestière, Tirage 38, Deux Choux, Martinique. *Holotype*: MCZ 81630.

Distribution. The mountains of northern Martinique from Montagne Pelée south to Absalon above Fort-de-France.

(6) *Anolis roquet zebrilus* Lazell

Anolis roquet zebrilus Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):90. *Type-locality*: Le Carbet, Martinique. *Holotype*: MCZ 81619.

Distribution. The north-central west coast of Martinique from Case Pilote north to Le Trou, south of St. Pierre.

REMARKS. Ilet St. Aubin, off the northeast coast of Martinique, has a population of *A. roquet* intermediate between *majolgris* and *roquet*; Ilet Oscar (and apparently other cays of Le François) have anoles intermediate between *A. r. salinei* and *A. r. roquet*.

ANOLIS RUBRIBARBUS Barbour and Ramsden

Anolis rubribarbus Barbour and Ramsden, 1919, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(2):156. *Type-locality*: El Puerto de Cananova, near Sagua de Tánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: MCZ 11941.

Distribution. Cuba, from the vicinity of the type-locality east to near Moa and 35 km S Moa.

ANOLIS RUPINAE Williams and Webster

Anolis rupinæ Williams and Webster, 1974, Breviora (429):2. *Type-locality*: 1.3 km SSW Castillon, Département du Sud, Haiti. *Holotype*: MCZ 121740.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality; however, see also Williams and Webster's comments (*op. cit.*:8-9), on questionable specimens from Catiche and 32 mi. from Les Cayes on the Jérémie road to the east of Castillon.

ANOLIS SABANUS Garman

Anolis sabanus Garman, 1887, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:39. Type-locality: Saba. Lectotype: MCZ 6161, selected by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):42.

Distribution. Saba.

ANOLIS SAGREI Duméril and Bibron

Anolis sagrei Duméril and Bibron, 1837, Erp. Gén. 4:149. Type-locality: Cuba; restricted by Ruibal, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 130(8):490, to La Habana, Habana Province, Cuba. Syntypes: MNHN 2430, MNHN 6797, ?MCZ 2171.

(1) *Anolis sagrei sagrei* Duméril and Bibron

Anolis sagrei sagrei: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):126.

Dracontura catenata Gosse, 1850, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 2(6):346. Type-locality: Bluefields, Westmoreland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.29.21.

Anolis stejnegeri Barbour, 1931, Copeia (3):88. Type-locality: Key West, Monroe County, Florida. Holotype: MCZ 29907.

Anolis sagrei mayensis Smith and Burger, 1949, Anal. Inst. Biol. 20:407. Type-locality: Panlao, Campeche, México. Holotype: UIMNH 4170.

Distribution. Cuba, where islandwide (except for the range ascribed to *A. s. greyi*); Isla de Pinos; Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo Matías, Cayo Avalos, Cayo Cantiles, Cayo Largo); Jardines de la Reina (Cayo Cachiboca and other unnamed keys); Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Monitos de Jutía, Cayo Lanzanillo, Cayo Monos de Jutía, Cayo Caimán del Faro, Cayo Cobos, Cayo Francés, Cayo Santa María, Cayo Guillermo, Cayo las Brujas, Cayo Coco, Cayo Sabinal); Cayos de San Felipe (Cayo Real, Cayo Juan García); Cayo la Reina off the northern Pinar del Río coast, and probably on many other keys islets off the Cuban coast; western Jamaica, east to Ocho Ríos, St. Ann Parish, Balaclava and Black River, St. Elizabeth Parish, and Williamsfield, Manchester Parish; Little Cayman I., Cayman Is.; Florida Keys (introduced ?) and southern Florida mainland north to Palm Beach County; an isolated population at Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida; the Atlantic coast of México (including the states of Yucatán, Campeche, Tabasco and Quintana Roo and Isla de Cozumel) to Belize; Islas de la Bahía (Isla de Roatán).

(2) *Anolis sagrei greyi* Barbour, new combination

Anolis greyi Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):287. Type-locality: Puerto Príncipe (Camagüey), Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 7890.

Distribution. Cuba; the serpentine savannas of central Camagüey Province, south of the Sierra de Cubitas.

(3) *Anolis sagrei luteosignifer* Garman, new combination

Anolis luteosignifer Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 20:4. Type-locality: Cayman Brac, Cayman Islands. Syntypes: MCZ 6228.

Distribution: Cayman Is.: Cayman Brac.

(4) *Anolis sagrei nelsoni* Barbour

Anolis nelsoni Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):287. Type-locality: Swan Islands. Holotype: MCZ 7892.

Anolis sagrei nelsoni: Ruibal, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 130(8):491.

Distribution. Swan Islands.

(5) *Anolis sagrei ordinatus* Cope

Anolis ordinatus Cope, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16:175. Type-

locality: West Indies; restricted by Schmidt, 1953, *Check List of N. Amer. Amph. and Rept.*:238, to New Providence Island, Bahama Islands. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.28.93-95.

Anolis sagrei ordinatus: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):126.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Grand Bahama I. including Stranger's Cay, Little Abaco I., Great Abaco I. including Elbow Cay and Pensacola Cays, North Bimini I., South Bimini I., North Cat Cay, New Providence I., Berry Is. (Chub Cay, Frazer's Hog Cay, Great Harbour Cay), Andros I., Eleuthera I., Exuma Cays (Leaf Cay, Staniel Cay, Bitter Guana Cay, Great Exuma I., Little Exuma I.), Green Cay, Cat I., Long I., Crooked I., Rum Cay, San Salvador, Ragged Is. (Knife Cay, Great Ragged I., Little Ragged I.), Cay Sal Bank (Elbow Cay, Cotton Cay, Anguilla Cays, Cay Sal); doubtless occurring on many other small and seldom visited islets and cays.

REMARKS. The status of some of the taxa we have associated with *A. sagrei* is uncertain. The subspecies *luteosignifer* is often considered a species separate from *A. sagrei*, and *nelsoni* has shared the same treatment. Some authors consider *A. s. stejnegeri* a valid subspecies. *A. s. ordinatus* has been reported from the mainland of Florida. Finally, it is obvious that those populations that we assign to *A. s. ordinatus* in the Bahama Islands are not identical *intra se*. Pertinent literature includes Ruibal (1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 130(8)), Duellman and Schwartz (1958, Bull. Florida State Mus., Biol. Ser., 3(5)), and Buden and Schwartz (1969, Q. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 31(4)). From the various interpretations of the taxa associated with *A. sagrei*, it is obvious that this widely distributed lizard is seriously in need of careful taxonomic study.

ANOLIS SCRIPTUS Garman

Anolis scriptus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:28. Type-locality: Silver and Lena Keys, Florida; emended and restricted by Rand, 1962, Breviora (153):3, to Silver Key, Turks and Caicos islands. Syntypes: MCZ 972-73.

Anolis albipalpebralis Barbour, 1916, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 29:215. Type-locality: Grand Turk Island, Turks Islands. Holotype: MCZ 11954.

(1) *Anolis scriptus scriptus* Garman

Anolis scriptus scriptus: Rand, 1962, Breviora (153):3.

Distribution. Caicos Islands: West Caicos I., French Cay, Ft. George Cay, Providenciales I., Bay Cay, Water Cay, Pine Cay, Dellis Cay, Parrot Cay, North Caicos I., Middle Caicos I., Pelican Cay, East Caicos I., South Caicos I., Six Hill Cays, Ambergris Cays; Turks Islands: Grand Turk I., Long Cay, Cotton Cay, East Cay, Salt Cay.

(2) *Anolis scriptus leucophaeus* Garman

Anolis leucophaeus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 20:109. Type-locality: Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 6226.

Anolis moorei Cope, 1895, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 46:433. Type-locality: Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: ANSP 26116.

Anolis cinnamomeus Cope, 1895, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 46:435. Type-locality: Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: ANSP 26113.

Anolis scriptus leucophaeus: Rand, 1962, Breviora (153):3.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Great Inagua I. including Sheep Cay, Little Inagua I.

(3) *Anolis scriptus marijuanae* Cochran

Anolis leucophaeus marijuanae Cochran, 1931, J. Washington Acad. Sci.

21(3):40. Type-locality: Mayaguana Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: USNM 81346.

Anolis scriptus mariguanae: Rand, 1962, Breviora (153):3.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Mayaguana I. including Booby Cay.

(4) *Anolis scriptus sularum* Barbour and Shreve

Anolis leucophaeus sularum Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):354. Type-locality: West Booby Cay just off Atwood's Cay, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 38013.

Anolis scriptus sularum: Rand, 1962, Breviora (153):3.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Samana Cay (=Atwood's Cay) including Booby Cay, West Plana Cay.

ANOLIS SEMILINEATUS Cope

Anolis semilineatus Cope, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16:171. Type-locality: Santo Domingo. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.5.85, BMNH 1946.8.5.48.

Anolis cochranae Williams and Rand, 1961, Breviora (135):7. Type-locality: Constanza, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 57660.

Distribution. Hispaniola: islandwide in both Haiti and the República Dominicana except unreported from the extreme eastern República Dominicana; Ile de la Tortue; Ile Grande Cayemite. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 5600 feet (Furcy) in the Montagne Noire, 4400 feet in the Sierra de Baoruco (2 km SW Aceitillar), and 5000 feet in the Cordillera Central (Valle de Culata).

ANOLIS SHEPLANI Schwartz

Anolis sheplani Schwartz, 1974, Breviora (423):4. Type-locality: 13.0 mi. (20.8 km) SE Cabral, 3200 feet (976 meters), Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 194015.

Distribution. Known from the vicinity of the type-locality and 18 km SW Cabral at an elevation of 2700 feet.

ANOLIS SHREVEI Cochran

Audantia shrevei Cochran, 1939, Proc. New England Zool. Club 18:2. Type-locality: Valle Nuevo, in the Cordillera Central, southeast of Constanza, 6000 feet to 8000 feet, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 44365.

Anolis shrevei: Schwartz, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 137(2):265.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the Cordillera Central in the República Dominicana, from Loma Rucilla and La Compartición (La Vega and San Juan provinces) in the north to 20 km SE Valle Nuevo in the south, but not continuously distributed through this upland region, since restricted to pine woods at high elevations. Altitudinal distribution from 5100 feet (19 km SE Constanza) to 8200 feet (27 km SE Constanza).

ANOLIS SINGULARIS Williams

Anolis singularis Williams, 1965, Breviora (227):9. Type-locality: Pourcine, Massif de la Hotte, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 72043.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti (type-locality in the Massif de la Hotte, Forêt des Pins and Seguin in the Massif de la Selle) and the Península de Barhona in the República Dominicana (between 30 km N Pedernales and 5 km NE Los Arroyos in the Dominican portion of the Massif de la Selle, also Valle de Polo, 12.3 - 13.0 mi. SE Cabral, and 16 km SW Cabral in the Sierra de Baoruco); Sierra Martín García (Mt. Busú); Ile de la Gonâve. Altitudinal distribution from 1450 feet (Nan Café, Ile de la Gonâve) to 5800 feet (Forêt des Pins; 5 km NE Los Arroyos).

ANOLIS SMALLWOODI Schwartz

Anolis equestris smallwoodi Schwartz, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(12):412.

Type-locality: Laguna de Baconao, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 89526.

Anolis smallwoodi: Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):56.

(1) *Anolis smallwoodi smallwoodi* Schwartz

Anolis smallwoodi smallwoodi: Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):56.

Distribution. Cuba; in Oriente Province, from the eastern end of the Sierra Maestra (Hongolosongo) around the head of the Bahía de Santiago, east to the Bahía de Guantánamo; primarily a lowland subspecies but occurring as high as 3350 feet on Gran Piedra.

(2) *Anolis smallwoodi palardis* Schwartz

Anolis equestris palardis Schwartz, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(2):416. Type-locality: Río Yateras, 5 mi. N of river mouth, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: CM 33320.

Anolis smallwoodi palardis: Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):59.

Distribution. Southern Oriente, from Guantánamo to Baitiquíri, and inland to Monte Líbano in the Sierra del Guaso.

(3) *Anolis smallwoodi saxuliceps* Schwartz

Anolis equestris saxuliceps Schwartz, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 131(12):422.

Type-locality: Moa, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: HZM 5376.

Anolis smallwoodi saxuliceps: Schwartz and Garrido, 1972, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 39(134):63.

Distribution. Cuba, between Moa and Felicidad, Oriente Province.

ANOLIS SMARAGDINUS Barbour and Shreve

Anolis smaragdinus Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.

40(5):355. Type-locality: Mortimer's, South Point, Long Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 37983.

(1) *Anolis smaragdinus smaragdinus* Barbour and Shreve, new combination

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Berry Is. (Frazer's Hog Cay, Great Harbour Cay), Andros I., New Providence I., Eleuthera I., Long I., Cat I., Exuma Cays (Ship Channel Cay, Compass Cay, Sampson Cay, Staniel Cay, Great Exuma I.), Ragged Is. (Flamingo Cay, Great Ragged I., Little Ragged I.).

(2) *Anolis smaragdinus fairchildi* Barbour and Shreve, new combination

Anolis fairchildi Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):357. Type-locality: Cay Sal, Bahama Islands. Holotype: USNM 81527.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Cay Sal Bank (Cay Sal; Cotton Cay near Anguilla Cay).

(3) *Anolis smaragdinus lernerri* Oliver, new combination

Anolis carolinensis lernerri Oliver, 1948, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1383):7. *Type-locality:* Southern end of North Bimini Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* AMNH 68535.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Bimini Is. (North Bimini I., South Bimini I., North Cat Cay).

REMARKS. *A. smaragdinus* has long been considered conspecific with continental *A. carolinensis* Voigt, but recent electrophoretic evidence suggests that the Bahamian populations (*smaragdinus*) and the Cuban population (*porcatus*) are distinct from *A. carolinensis*, despite absence of external morphological characters. Among the subspecies of *A. smaragdinus*, *fairchildi* is quite distinct, but *lernerri* seems very close to both *smaragdinus* and *A. carolinensis*. The entire complex of *A. carolinensis*-type anoles needs intensive study.

ANOLIS SPECTRUM Peters

Anolis spectrum Peters, 1863, Monatsb. Akad. wiss. Berlin:136. *Type-locality:*

Cuba; effectively restricted by Gundlach, 1875, Cat. rept. cubanos 4:358, to the vicinity of Matanzas and Cárdenas, Matanzas Province, Cuba; further restricted by Garrido and Schwartz, 1972, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 85(45):512, to the mogotes at San Miguel de los Baños, 500 meters from the swimming pool at San Miguel, before arriving at the Río Los Paredones, Matanzas Province, Cuba (but see REMARKS below). *Syntypes:* ZMB 421a-b.

Anolis spectrum sumiderensis Peters, 1970, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 46(1):226. *Type-locality:* Valle de Pica Pica near Sumidero, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba.

Holotype: ZMB 41783.

Distribution. Cuba; reported from the region of the Valle de Pica Pica, Pinar-del Río Province, and Los Montes, 4 km N Carlos Rojas and San Miguel de los Baños, Matanzas Province.

REMARKS. The type-locality restriction by Garrido and Schwartz (*op. cit.*) may not be correct, since *A. spectrum* has since been found north of Carlos Rojas, nearer to the possible collection site of the type-material as suggested by Gundlach.

ANOLIS STRATULUS Cope

Anolis striatulus (sic) Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:209. *Type-locality:* St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. *Syntypes:* ANSP 7790-800, MCZ 21217.

Anolis stratulus: Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vidensk. Med. naturhist. Foren. København :255.

Distribution. The Puerto Rico Bank: widespread at low to intermediate elevations in Puerto Rico, although there are few records from the northwestern part of the island. Also known from Cayo Santiago and Isla Piñeros (off Puerto Rico), Isla Vieques, Isla Culebra, St. Thomas (and satellites Saba I., Savana I., Bovoni Cay, Patricia Cay, Trunk Cay, Prickly Pear I., Water I., Thatch I., Great St. James I., and Little St. James I.), Whistling Cay, Mingo Cay, Congo Cay, Lovango Cay, St. John (and Flanagan I. and Ledor I.), Tortola, Jost Van Dyke, Great Camanoe I., Peter I., Guana I., Fallen Jerusalem, Virgin Gorda (including Mosquito Cay), and Anegada. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (many localities) to at least 1200 feet (5 mi. NW Lares, Puerto Rico).

ANOLIS TRINITATIS Reinhardt and Lütken

Anolis trinitatis Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vidensk. Med. naturhist. Foren. København:269. *Type-locality*: Trinidad; revised to Kingston, St. George Parish, St. Vincent, by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):77. *Holotype*: UZM R.37145.

Anolis vincentii Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:22. *Type-locality*: St. Vincent. *Syntypes*: ANSP 23008, USNM 39301-02, MCZ 6178-79.

Distribution. St. Vincent and Chateaubelair I. Lazell (1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):79) stated that “*Anolis trinitatis* occurs throughout St. Vincent, and on all its coastal cays, to at least 3000 feet.” Also on Trinidad, apparently introduced.

ANOLIS VALENCIENNI Duméril and Bibron

Xiphocercus valencienni Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:131. *Type-locality*: Unknown. *Holotype*: MNHN 2446.

Placopsis ocellata Gosse, 1850, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 2(5):334. *Type-locality*: Cave, Westmoreland Parish, Jamaica. *Syntypes*: BMNH 1946.8.5.53, BMNH 1946.8.29.23-.24, BMNH 1946.9.7.3-.5.

Anolis valenciennessi (sic): Etheridge, 1960, Univ. Microfilms Inc., Ph. D. thesis:92.

Distribution. Known from widely and somewhat unevenly dispersed localities throughout Jamaica; not recorded from Hanover, much of St. Elizabeth, or southern Clarendon parishes. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (various localities) to Clifton in the upper Yallahs Valley.

ANOLIS VANIDICUS Garrido and Schwartz

Anolis vanidicus Garrido and Schwartz, 1972, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 85(45):515. *Type-locality*: 4 km W, 12 km N Trinidad (road to Topes de Collantes), Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: AMNH 78400.

(1) *Anolis vanidicus vanidicus* Garrido and Schwartz
Anolis vanidicus vanidicus Garrido and Schwartz, 1972, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 85(45):515.

Distribution. Cuba: uplands of the Sierra de Trinidad, centering about Topes de Collantes, but apparently also occurring at lower elevations near Soledad.

(2) *Anolis vanidicus rejectus* Garrido and Schwartz
Anolis vanidicus rejectus Garrido and Schwartz, 1972, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 85(45):517. *Type-locality*: 2 mi. (3.2 km) N Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: ChM 55.1.63.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality but presumed to occur in the Sierra de Boniato.

ANOLIS VERMICULATUS Duméril and Bibron

Anolis vermiculatus Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:128. *Type-locality*: Cuba; restricted by Ruibal, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 130(8):511, to Viñales, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Syntypes*: MNHN 2407. MNHN 2349.

Distribution. Cuba: the Sierra de los Organos—Sierra del Rosario massifs, from Pan de Azúcar in the west to Soroa in the east; associated with streams in which it seeks refuge.

ANOLIS WATTSI Boulenger

Anolis wattsi Boulenger. 1894, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 6(14):375. *Type-locality:* Antigua; restricted to St. John's, St. John Parish, Antigua, by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):26. *Syntypes:* BMNH 1946.8.29.12-13.

(1) *Anolis wattsi wattsi* Boulenger

Anolis wattsi wattsi: Lazell. 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):26.

Distribution. Antigua and associated islets, including Long I., Great Bird I., Guana I., Green I., and York I.; according to Lazell (1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):29) "on every coastal cay [of Antigua] that supports more than herb stage vegetation." Introduced on St. Lucia at Castries (Botanical Garden).

(2) *Anolis wattsi forresti* Barbour

Anolis forresti Barbour, 1923, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 132:4.

Type-locality: Barbuda; restricted to the town of Codrington, Barbuda, by Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):30. *Holotype:* MCZ 16170.

Anolis alter Williams, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 127(9):463. *Type-locality:* Derby Cave, Barbuda. *Holotype:* UF/FSM 12457.

Anolis wattsi forresti: Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):30.

Distribution. Barbuda.

(3) *Anolis wattsi pogus* Lazell

Anolis wattsi pogus Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):35. *Type-locality:* Columbier Valley, French St.-Martin. *Holotype:* MCZ 127052.

Distribution. Apparently confined to ravines in the interior uplands of St.-Martin; known to have occurred on Anguilla, where now evidently extinct; may also have occurred on St.-Barthélemy.

(4) *Anolis wattsi schwartzi* Lazell

Anolis wattsi schwartzi Lazell, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 143(1):32. *Type-locality:* Nevis Peak: south slope above Rawlings, 2500 feet, Nevis. *Holotype:* MCZ 127088.

Distribution. St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, and Nevis.

ANOLIS WHITEMANI Williams

Anolis whitemani Williams, 1963, Breviora (197):2. *Type-locality:* Road to Eaux Gaillées, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 60055.

Distribution. Hispaniola: associated with the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain in Haiti and the República Dominicana, from between Duvalierville and Source Matelas and from 9.2 km N Croix des Bouquets in the west to 14.8 mi. NE Palo Alto in the east; also the Llanos de Azua (Tabara Abajo, Azua Province), northern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco (Puerto Escondido), and into the Morne de Trou-d'Eau to Terre Rouge, 13 mi. S Mirebalais; apparently isolated populations in the vicinity of Monte Cristi in northwestern República Dominicana and Môle St. Nicholas in northwestern Haiti. Altitudinal distribution from below sea level (Duvergé, Mella) to about 1500 feet (Terre Rouge; Puerto Escondido).

ARISTELLIGER BARBOURI Noble and Klingel

Aristelliger barbouri Noble and Klingel, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novitates (549):4.
Type-locality: South West Point, Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: AMNH 45829.

Aristelliger cochranae barbouri: Hecht, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1538):24.
Aristelliger barbouri: Schwartz, 1968, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(17):260.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Great Inagua I. including Sheep Cay.

ARISTELLIGER COCHRANAE Grant

Aristelliger cochranae Grant, 1931, J. Dept. Agr. Porto Rico 15(4):399. Type-locality: Navassa Island. Holotype: UMMZ 73760.

(1) *Aristelliger cochranae cochranae* Grant

Aristelliger cochranae cochranae: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):10.

Distribution. Navassa Island.

(2) *Aristelliger cochranae expectatus* Cochran

Aristelliger expectatus Cochran, 1933, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 46:33. Type-locality: Jacmel, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti. Holotype: USNM 75908.

Aristelliger cochranae expectatus: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):10.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Tiburon Peninsula in Haïti (Cavaillon, Aquin, near Miragoâne, Jacmel, Port-au-Prince); the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain in both Haïti (Thomazeau, Fond Parisien) and the República Dominicana (Duvergé, Mella, Neiba) east to Barahona, and along the eastern coast of the Península de Barahona (La Ciénaga) to Oviedo and west of Pedernales; in northern República Dominicana, the extreme western xeric Valle de Cibao (Pepillo Salcedo); in central Haïti, the Plaine de l'Artibonite (Dessalines); Ile de la Gonâve; Ile de la Tortue; Ile Grande Caymite; Isla Alto Velo; Isla Cabritos in Lago Enriquillo.

ARISTELLIGER GEORGEENSIS Bocourt

Idiodactylus georgeensis Bocourt, 1873, Miss. Sci. Mex. 3:41. Type-locality: St. George Island off British Honduras. Syntypes: MNHN 2442.
Aristelliger georgeensis: Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):259.

Distribution. Isla de Providencia, Isla Sta. Catalina, Crab Cay (off Sta. Catalina), and Isla San Andrés; also Quintana Roo, México, including Isla de Cozumel, Belize and some of its coastal islands.

ARISTELLIGER LAR Cope

Aristelliger lar Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:497. Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haïti. Holotype: MCZ 3607.

Distribution. Hispaniola: widespread but apparently local in both Haïti (vicinity of the type-locality, Cap-Haïtien) and the República Dominicana (vicinity of Barahona south to Los Patos, vicinity of Sosúa and Río San Juan, vicinity of Boca de Yuma, Península de Samaná), Cayos Siete Hermanos (Cayo Monte Grande).

ARISTELLIGER PRAESIGNIS Hallowell

Hemidactylus praesignis Hallowell, 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 8:222.

Type-locality: Jamaica. Syntypes: ANSP 7443-44.

Aristelliger praesignis: Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:496.

(1) *Aristelliger praesignis praesignis* Hallowell

Aristelliger praesignis praesignis: Hecht, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1538):24.

Distribution. Throughout Jamaica, principally at low elevations; also known from the Bogue Is. off Montego Bay, the Morant Cays (Northeast, Southwest, Middle, and Rocky cays), Southwest Cay of the Pedro Cays, and the Cayman Is., including Grand Cayman, Little Cayman (and Owen I.), and Cayman Brac.

(2) *Aristelliger praesignis nelsoni* Barbour

Aristelliger nelsoni Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):258. Type-locality: The Swan Islands. Holotype: MCZ 7891.

Aristelliger praesignis nelsoni: Hecht, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1538):24.

Distribution. Swan I. and Little Swan I.

BACHIA HETEROPUS Lichtenstein

Chalcides heteropus Lichtenstein, 1856, Nomencl. Rept. Amph. Mus. Zool.

Berolinensis:17. Type-locality: La Guaira, Venezuela. Holotype: SMF 39900.

Bachia anomala Roux, 1929, Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel 40:31. Type-locality: El Mene, Distrito Acosta, Estado Falcón, Venezuela. Holotype: MB 9912.

Bachia heteropa: Ruthven, 1925, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 28(3):105.

(1) *Bachia heteropus allenii* Barbour

Scolecosarus (sic) *allenii* Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):315.

Type-locality: St. George, St. George's Parish, Grenada. Holotype: MCZ 7793.

Scolecosaurus allenii parviceps Barbour, 1933, Copeia (2):77. Type-locality: Cannouan I., Grenadine Is. Holotype: MCZ 32345.

Bachia heteropa allenii: Dixon, 1973, Misc. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas (57):34.

Distribution. The Grenada Bank islands of Cannouan, Bequia, and Grenada; also Tobago.

REMARKS. Four other subspecies of *B. heteropus* occur from Trinidad through northern Venezuela (*B. h. trinitatis* Barbour, *B. h. heteropus*, *B. h. marcellae* Donoso-Barros and Garrido, and *B. h. lineata* Boulenger).

CHAMELEOLIS CHAMELEONIDES Duméril and Bibron

Anolis chameleonides Duméril and Bibron, 1837, Erp. Gén. 4:168. Type-locality:

Cuba. Restricted by Garrido and Schwartz, 1968, Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 30(3):202, to the vicinity of La Habana, Habana Province, Cuba. Holotype: MHN 1004.

Chameleolis fernandina Cocteau, 1838 or 1839, in de la Sagra, Historia . . . de Cuba 4:90. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: MHN 1004.

Pseudochamaeleon cocteai Fitzinger, 1843, Syst. Rept.:63. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: MHN 1004.

Chameleolis chamaeleontides: Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus. 2:7.

Distribution. Cuba: islandwide but apparently absent in Oriente Province except for the southwestern portion (Buey Arriba); Isla de Pinos. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to about 1000 feet.

REMARKS. Peters (1970, *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin* 46(1), 202-203) suggested that the genus *Chamaeleolis* be synonymized with *Anolis*, but we follow a more conservative course here.

CHAMELEOLIS PORCUS Cope

Chamaeleolis porcus Cope, 1864, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 16:168. Type-locality: Cuba; restricted by Garrido and Schwartz, 1968, *Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci.* 30(3):209, to the vicinity of the city of Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: ANSP 8133.

Distribution. Cuba: primarily the eastern two-thirds of Oriente Province, east of a line between Gibara in the north and Pico Turquino in the south (recently collected near Holguín in this region); also in the Sierra de Trinidad, Las Villas Province, and the Sierra del Rosario, Pinar del Río Province. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 2000 feet.

CHAMELINOROPS BARBOURI Schmidt

Chamaelinorops barbouri Schmidt, 1919, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 41(12):523. Type-locality: "Navassa Island;" restricted by Thomas, 1966, *J. Ohio Herpet. Soc.* 5(3):79, to populations in extreme western Tiburon Peninsula (Massif de la Hotte), Haiti. Holotype: AMNH 12602.

Chamaelinorops wetmorei Cochran, 1928, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 41:45. Type-locality: Fond des Nègres, 20 km SW Miragoâne, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 72630.

Distribution. Hispaniola; throughout the south island, in the Massif de la Hotte, the Massif de la Selle, and the Sierra de Baoruco, also in the Cordillera Central at Limoncito, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Altitudinal distribution from 800 feet to 4400 feet.

REMARKS. Thomas (1966, *J. Ohio Herpet. Soc.* 5(3):78-79) suggested that there are two subspecies of *C. barbouri*, but more recently collected material indicates that the supposed subspecies cannot be differentiated on characters formerly used in the genus. The Cordillera Central specimen is unique, and the status of that population remains in doubt.

CNEMIDOPHORUS LEMNISCATUS Linnaeus

Lacerta lemniscata Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1:209. Type-locality: "Guinea" (= Guyana); restricted by Hoogmoed, 1973, *Biogeographica* (4):43, to the confluence of the Cottica River and the Perica Creek, Suriname. Syn-types: Three specimens in the SMNH.

Cnemidophorus lemniscatus: Duméril and Bibron, 1839, *Erp. Gén.* 5:123.

(1) *Cnemidophorus lemniscatus lemniscatus* Linnaeus
Cnemidophorus lemniscatus lemniscatus: Beebe, 1919, *Zoologica* (New York) 2:212.

Distribution. Swan Is., Isla San Andrés, Isla de Providencia, and Isla Sta. Catalina; on the mainland, lowlands from Central America throughout tropical South America including Trinidad, Tobago, and other coastal islands.

CNEMIDOPHORUS VANZOI Baskin and Williams

Ameiva vanzoi Baskin and Williams, 1966, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 23(89):146. Type-locality: Southernmost of two Maria Islands off the south-eastern end of St. Lucia. Holotype: MCZ 69112.

Cnemidophorus vanzoi: Presch, 1971, *J. Herp.* 5(3/4):184.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

CRICOSAURA TYPICA Gundlach and Peters

Cricosaura typica Gundlach and Peters, 1863, Monatsb. Akad. wiss. Berlin (1863):362. *Type-locality:* Cabo Cruz, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Syntypes:* ZMB 4832, ZMB 5071.

Distribution: Known from the vicinity of the type-locality, Verreón, Belie, and at Uvero (south of Pico Turquino), in southwestern Oriente Province, Cuba.

CTENOSAURA SIMILIS Gray

Iguana (Ctenosaura) similis Gray, 1831, in Griffith, Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* 9:38.

Type-locality: Not given; restricted to Tela, Honduras, by Bailey, 1929, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 73(12):32. *Holotype:* Unlocated.

Ctenosaura similis multipunctata Barbour and Shreve, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:197. *Type-locality:* Isla de Providencia, Colombia. *Holotype:* MCZ 36830.

Distribution. Isla San Andrés and Isla de Providencia; on the mainland from southern México to Panamá.

CYCLURA CARINATA Harlan

Cyclura carinata Harlan, 1825, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 4:250. *Type-locality:* "Turk's Island." *Holotype:* unlocated.

(1) *Cyclura carinata carinata* Harlan

Cyclura carinata carinata: Barbour, 1935, *Zoologica* (New York) 19(3):118.

Distribution. Turks Islands (Big Sand Cay, Long Cay); Caicos Islands (Pine Cay, Ft. George Cay, North Caicos, Big Iguana Cay off East Caicos I., Long Cay off South Caicos I., Big Ambergris Cay, Little Amergris Cay).

(2) *Cyclura carinata bartschi* Cochran

Cyclura carinata bartschi Cochran, 1931, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 21(3):39. *Type-locality:* Booby Cav, east of Mavaguana Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* USNM 81212.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

REMARKS. The arrangement of *Cyclura* used herein is that of Schwartz and Carev (in prep.).

CYCLURA COLLEI Gray

Cyclura Collei Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.:190. *Type-locality:* Jamaica. *Holotype:* BMNH 1936.12.3.108.

Cyclura lophoma Gosse, 1848, Proc. Zool. Soc. London:99. *Type-locality:* Between Spanishtown and Passage-fort, Jamaica. *Holotype:* BMNH 47.12.27.101.

Distribution. Jamaica, including Goat I. and Little Goat I.; now close to extinction.

REMARKS. *C. collei* may never have been widespread; Gosse (1851, *Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica*), quoted Hill, who stated that the species was confined to the xeric limestone hills (Hellshire Hills) between Goat Island and Kingston (fide Grant, 1940, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 1:99).

CYCLURA CORNUTA Bonnaterre

Lacerta cornuta Bonnaterre, 1789, *Tab. Encyclo. Méthod. Règnes Nature, Erp.*: 40. *Type-locality*: Sainte-Domingue . . . dans les mornes de l'hôpital, entre l'Artibonite & les Gonaïves. *Holotype*: unlocated.

Cyclura cornuta: Cope, 1886, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 23(122):263.

(1) *Cyclura cornuta cornuta* Bonnaterre

Cyclura cornuta cornuta: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):132.

Distribution. Hispaniola: widespread in xeric areas in both Haiti and the República Dominicana; Isla Beata; Ile de la Petite Gonâve; Ile de la Tortue; Ile Grande Cayemite; reported from Isla Saona and Isla Cabritos.

(2) *Cyclura cornuta onchiopsis* Cope, new combination

Cyclura onchiopsis Cope, 1885, Amer. Nat. 19(10):1006. *Type-locality*: Navassa Island. *Syntypes*: USNM 9977, USNM 12239, MCZ 4717.

Cyclura nigerrima Cope, 1886, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 23(122):264. *Type-locality*: Navassa Island. *Holotype*: USNM 9974.

Distribution. Navassa Island.

(3) *Cyclura cornuta stejnegeri* Barbour and Noble

Cyclura stejnegeri Barbour and Noble, 1916, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 60(4):163. *Type-locality*: Isla Mona. *Holotype*: USNM 29367.

Cyclura cornuta stejnegeri: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 81(2):132.

Distribution. Isla Mona.

CYCLURA CYCHLURA Cuvier

Iguana cychlura Cuvier, 1829, *Règ. Animal* 2:45. *Type-locality*: "Carolina." *Holotype*: MNHN 2367.

(1) *Cyclura cychlura cychlura* Cuvier, new combination

Cyclura baeolopha Cope, 1861, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:123. *Type-locality*: Andros Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype*: ANSP 8120.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Andros I.

(2) *Cyclura cychlura figginsi* Barbour, new combination

Cyclura figginsi Barbour, 1923, Proc. New England Zool. Club 8:108. *Type-locality*: Bitter Guana Cay, near Great Exuma Island, Exuma Cays, Bahama Islands. *Holotype*: MCZ 17745.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Exuma Cays (Guana Cay, Prickly Pear Cay, Allen Cay, Guana Cay off north end of Normans Pond Cay, Ozie Cay?, Bitter Guana Cay, Gaulin Cay).

(3) *Cyclura cychlura inornata* Barbour and Noble, new combination

Cyclura inornata Barbour and Noble, 1916, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 60(4):151. *Type-locality*: U Cay in Allan's Harbour, near Highborn Cay, Bahama Islands.

Holotype: MCZ 11062.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Exuma Cays (U Cay or Southwest Allan's Cay, Leaf Cay).

CYCLURA NUBILA Gray

Iguana (Cyclura) Nubila Gray, 1831, in Griffith, *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 9:39. Type-locality: South America? Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.29.

(1) *Cyclura nubila nubila* Gray, new combination

Cyclura harlani Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:218. Type-locality: Cuba. Syntypes: MNHN A661, MNHN 2367.

Cyclura Macleayi Gray, 1845, *Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.*:190. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.4.28.

Distribution. Cuba and Isla de Pinos; Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo Matías, Cayo Hicacos, Cayo Avalos, Cayo Majáes, Cayo la Piedra); Cayos de San Felipe (Cayo Juan García); Jardín de la Reina (Cayo Cachiboca and adjacent keys); Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Bahía de Cádiz, Cayo Conuco, Cayo Santa María, Cayo Monitos de Jutía, Cayo Tfo Pepe), and presumably many other islets and keys.

(2) *Cyclura nubila caymanensis* Barbour and Noble, new combination

Cyclura caymanensis Barbour and Noble, 1916, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 60(4):148. Type-locality: Probably Cayman Brac, Cayman Islands. Holotype: MCZ 10534.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Little Cayman I., Cayman Brac; introduced on Grand Cayman.

(3) *Cyclura nubila lewisi* Grant, new combination

Cyclura macleayi lewisi Grant, 1941, *Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser.* 2:35. Type-locality: Battle Hill, east end of Grand Cayman Island, Cayman Islands. Holotype: BMNH 1939.2.3.68.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Grand Cayman I.

CYCLURA PINGUIS Barbour

Cyclura pinguis Barbour, 1917, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 30:100. Type-locality: Anegada Island, British Virgin Islands. Holotype: MCZ 12082.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

REMARKS. *Cyclura mattea* Miller (1919, *Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 54:509; type-locality: kitchen midden at Magen's Bay, St. Thomas, Virgin Is.) and *C. portoricensis* Barbour (1919, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 32:146; type-locality: Ciales Cave, Puerto Rico) may be conspecific with *C. pinguis*, since all islands involved are on the Puerto Rico Bank, but *C. mattea* and *C. portoricensis* are known only from skeletal remains.

CYCLURA RICORDI Duméril and Bibron

Alopionotus ricordii Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:190. Type-locality: Sainte-Domingue. Holotype: MNHN 8304.

Cyclura ricordii: Cochran, 1924, *Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 66(6):5.

Distribution. Hispaniola: known by specimens only from the Valle de Neiba in the República Dominicana and the Península de Barahona south of the Sierra de Baoruco; Isla Cabritos in Lago Enriquillo; presumably occurring also in the Haitian Cul de Sac Plain.

CYCLURA RILEYI Stejneger

Cyclura rileyi Stejneger, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 16:129. *Type-locality:* San Salvador Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* USNM 31969.

(1) *Cyclura rileyi rileyi* Stejneger, new combination

Distribution. Bahama Islands: San Salvador I., including Man Head Cay and Green Cay.

(2) *Cyclura rileyi cristata* Schmidt, new combination

Cyclura cristata Schmidt, 1920, Proc. Linnaean Soc. New York 33:6. *Type-locality:* White Cay (north of Watling's Island), Bahama Islands; corrected by Schmidt, 1936, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. 20(16):128, to White Cay, Exuma Cays, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* AMNH 7238.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(3) *Cyclura rileyi nuchalis* Barbour and Noble, new combination

Cyclura nuchalis Barbour and Noble, 1916, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 60(4):156. *Type-locality:* Fortune Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* ANSP 11985.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Fortune I., Fish Cay, North Cay, Crooked-Acklin's group.

DIPLOGLOSSUS AGASEPSOIDES Thomas

Diploglossus agasepsoides Thomas, 1971, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ. (40):2. *Type-locality:* Barreras, Azua Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* USNM 166964.

Distribution. Hispaniola: República Dominicana; known from the type-locality on the eastern edge of the Sierra Martín García, and from the western edge of this same range (3 km NE Puerto Alejandro, Barahona Province), and from the Península de Barahona (Sabana de Haitielas= less than 10 km SE of the intersection of the Oviedo-Pedernales road with the Cabo Rojo road; 7 and 17 km NW Oviedo, all in Pedernales Province). Altitudinal distribution from 240 feet to 630 feet.

DIPLOGLOSSUS BARBOURI Grant

Celestus barbouri Grant, 1940, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 1:101. *Type-locality:* Mandeville, Manchester Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype:* MCZ 45169. *Diploglossus barbouri:* Underwood, 1959, Breviora (102):10.

Distribution. Known from a few widely scattered localities in central Jamaica (St. James, Trelawny, Manchester, and St. Ann parishes), most of which are interior and upland. Altitudinal distribution to at least 2000 feet (2.5 mi. SE Bamboo, St. Ann Parish); the lowest elevation is not recorded but is probably Fern Gully (St. Ann Parish).

DIPLOGLOSSUS COSTATUS Cope

Panolopus costatus Cope, 1861, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:494. *Type-locality:* Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 3606. *Diploglossus costatus:* Garman, 1887, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:23.

(1) *Diploglossus costatus costatus* Cope
Celestus phoxinus Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 20:125.
 Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 12457.
Diploglossus ohlendorffii Fischer, 1886, Jahrb. wiss. Anst. Hamburg 3:17. Type-locality: Haiti. Holotype: formerly in HZM, now destroyed.
Diploglossus nuchalis Boulenger, 1899, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1898:920. Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: BMNH 97.3.16.1.
Diploglossus costatus costatus: Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):21.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, from Dame-Marie and Jérémie, south to Camp Perrin, and east to the vicinity of Miragoâne (4.7 mi. SW Paillant); no records from the southern coast of this region. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Dame-Marie, Jérémie) to 3800 feet (2 km S Castillon), possibly even higher (Tardieu and Roche Croix on the slopes of Pic Macaya).

(2) *Diploglossus costatus badius* Cope
Celestus badius Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 20:126. Type-locality: Navassa Island. Syntypes: USNM 25817-18.
Diploglossus costatus badius: Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):39.

Distribution. Navassa Island.

(3) *Diploglossus costatus chalcorhabdus* Schwartz
Diploglossus costatus chalcorhabdus Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):37. Type-locality: 0.9 mi. SE El Macao, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77158.

Distribution. Extreme eastern República Dominicana, from the vicinity of the type-locality in the north to 8 km E La Romana, La Romana Province, in the south.

(4) *Diploglossus costatus emys* Schwartz
Diploglossus costatus emys Schwartz, 1971, J. Herp. 5(3/4):163. Type-locality: Palmiste, Ile de la Tortue, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 167300.

Distribution. Ile de la Tortue.

(5) *Diploglossus costatus leionotus* Schwartz
Diploglossus costatus leionotus Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):28. Type-locality: 15 km SE San Juan, San Juan Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77154.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the xeric Valle de San Juan and intermontane valleys in the Sierra de Neiba, east into the Llanos de Azua (1 km S Yayas de Viajama) and onto xeric southern slopes of the Cordillera Central (5 km S Padre las Casas). Altitudinal distribution from about 1400 feet to 2400 feet (4.3 mi. NW Vallejuelo).

(6) *Diploglossus costatus melanchrous* Schwartz
Diploglossus costatus melanchrous Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):34. Type-locality: 8 km E Gaspar Hernández, Espaillat Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77157.

Distribution. Hispaniola: in north-central and northeastern Haiti, from the vicinity of Le Borgne, Dépt. du Nord east to the vicinity of Cap-Haïtien; presumably continuously distributed into the República Dominicana, where known from the Dominican-Haitian border (Restauración, Dajabón Province; 5.6 km NW Río Limpio, La Estrella Province) to eastern Monte Cristi Province (Cana), along the north coast including the Península de Samaná and along the southern shore of the Bahía de Samaná east to Playa El Coco, La Altagracia Province; inland to north of Hato Mayor, El Seibo Province, near Yamasá, San Cristóbal Province, and Rancho Arriba, Peravia Province, and north along eastern and northern slopes of the Cordillera Central (1.5 km W Jayaco, La Vega Province) and into these mountains near Jarabacoa and Paso Bajito, La Vega Province. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Sosúa, Caba, and many other localities near sea level) to 4000 feet (7 km E Paso Bajito).

(7) *Diploglossus costatus neiba* Schwartz

Diploglossus costatus neiba Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):30. Type-locality: 19 km SW Hondo Valle, 6100 feet, La Estrella Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77155.

Distribution. República Dominicana; known from the Sierra de Neiba along the Dominican-Haitian border in La Estrella and Independencia provinces, from 0.7 mi. W and 17.3 mi. N La Descubierta and the road to Guayabal in the south to 9.4 mi. S Elías Piña in the north. Altitudinal distribution from 3300 feet (9.4 mi. S Elías Piña) to 6100 feet (type-locality); the Guayabal locality is somewhat lower and on the more xeric southern slopes of the Sierra de Neiba.

(8) *Diploglossus costatus nesobous* Schwartz

Diploglossus costatus nesobous Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):23. Type-locality: Western end, Ile-à-Vache, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 77153.

Distribution. Ile-à-Vache.

(9) *Diploglossus costatus oreistes* Schwartz

Diploglossus costatus oreistes Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):25. Type-locality: Oriani, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 74940.

Distribution. Hispaniola: known from southeastern Haiti at both coastal (Morne de Cayette) and upland (Peneau, Furcy, Kenscoff) localities on the Montagne Noire and the Massif de la Selle (La Visite, Forêt des Pins, Oriani) into the República Dominicana in this range (between 9 km N Pedernales and El Aguacate), east throughout the Sierra de Baoruco (Aceitillar, Las Mercedes, Las Auyamas, Polo, 15 km SW Cabral) to the eastern coast of the Península de Barahona (Los Patos, Enriquillo, 1 km NE Paraiso); also on the southern coast of the Dépt. de l'Ouest in Haiti (between La Montagne and 2.5 mi. NNE Marigot) and onto lower southern slopes of the Massif de la Selle (10 mi. NNE Marigot; Bas Cap Rouge, 10 km NE Jacmel; 3.8 - 5.4 mi. SW Seguín). Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Los Patos, Cayes Jacmel) to 7600 feet (12 km NE Los Arroyos).

(10) *Diploglossus costatus psychonotus* Schwartz

Diploglossus costatus psychonotus Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):32. Type-locality: 1 mi. S Constanza, 4000 feet, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77156.

Distribution. República Dominicana; higher elevations in the Cordillera Central, from Constanza to 18.5 km SE Constanza. Altitudinal distribution from 4000 feet (type-locality) to 5800 feet (18.5 km SE Constanza).

(11) *Diploglossus costatus saonae* Schwartz

Diploglossus costatus saonae Schwartz, 1971, J. Herp. 5(3/4):161. Type-locality: 0.5 mi. W Mano Juan, Isla Saona, República Dominicana. Holotype: CM 52285.

Distribution. Isla Saona.

REMARKS. Specimens of *D. costatus* from northern Haiti (Dondon; Jean Bernard between Cap-Haïtien and Grande Rivière du Nord; and Grande Rivière du Nord, all in the Dépt. du Nord; and near Marmelade, Dépt. de l'Artibonite) remain unassigned subspecifically.

DIPLOGLOSSUS CRUSCULUS Garman

Diploglossus crusculus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:22. Type-locality: Kingston, Kingston Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 6051.

(1) *Diploglossus crusculus crusculus* Garman, new combination
Celestus crusculus crusculus: Grant, 1940, Jamaica Today: 157.

Distribution. Coastal areas of Jamaica, except for the region between Buff Bay and Boston Bay in the northeast.

(2) *Diploglossus crusculus cundalli* Grant, new combination
Celestus crusculus cundalli Grant, 1940, Jamaica Today: 157. Type-locality: Mandeville, Manchester Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 45163.

Distribution. The interior of Jamaica, at elevations of 2000 to 4000 feet.

(3) *Diploglossus crusculus maculatus* Garman, new combination
Diploglossus maculatus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 20:5. Type-locality: Cayman Brac, Cayman Islands. Holotype: MCZ 6231.
Celestus crusculus maculatus: Cousens, 1956, Breviora (56):2.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

(4) *Diploglossus crusculus molesworthi* Grant, new combination
Celestus crusculus molesworthi Grant, 1940, Jamaica Today: 157. Type-locality: Near Buff Bay, Portland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 45184.

Distribution. The coastal region of northeastern Jamaica between Buff Bay and Boston Bay.

REMARKS. We have followed Grant (1940, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 1:105) in stating distributions of the Jamaican subspecies of *D. crusculus*. However, recently collected material, now being studied, indicates that geographic variation in this species is more complex than envisioned by Grant.

DIPLOGLOSSUS CURTISSI Grant

Celestus curtissi Grant, 1951, Copeia (1):68. Type-locality: Trou Forban, Département dell'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 11733.
Diploglossus curtissi: Underwood, 1959, Breviora (102):13.

(1) *Diploglossus curtissi curtissi* Grant
Diploglossus curtissi curtissi: Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):40.

Distribution. Hispaniola: in Haiti, from Pierre Payen, 9 mi. S St. Marc, southward to the Cul de Sac Plain (Manneville, Gloré) and into the República Dominicana (2 km E Boca de Cachón, Independencia Province); the Montagnes du Trou-d'Eau to Terre Rouge and Fond Michelle; Ile de la Gonâve (Anse à Galets). Altitudinal distribution from below sea level (Manneville) to 1800 feet Terre Rouge and Fond Michelle).

(2) *Diploglossus curtissi aporus* Schwartz

Diploglossus curtissi aporus Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):45. Type-locality: 13.1 mi. SW Enriquillo, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77159.

Distribution. República Dominicana; from near Barahona in the northeast, along the eastern shore of the Península de Barahona (Caletón) to the type-locality, and west to Pedernales on the Dominico-Haitian border. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to about 1000 feet (Las Mercedes) on southern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco.

(3) *Diploglossus curtissi diastatus* Schwartz

Diploglossus curtissi diastatus Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):42. Type-locality: Bombardopolis, Département du Nord Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 63402.

Distribution. Haiti; the Presqu'île du Nord Ouest, from the type-locality, Môle St. Nicholas, and between Jean Rabel and Port à l'Ecu; Ile de la Tortue (Palmiste).

(4) *Diploglossus curtissi hylonomus* Schwartz

Diploglossus curtissi hylonomus Schwartz, 1964. Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):49. Type-locality: 0.5 mi. NW Boca de Yuma, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77160.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the southeastern coast from east of the Río Ozama (6 km E Santo Domingo) to south of Cabo Engaño (1.2 km SSW Punta Cana).

REMARKS. *D. curtissi* has been taken on Isla Catalina near La Romana, but this population remains unassigned subspecifically.

DIPLOGLOSSUS DARLINGTONI Cochran

Celestus darlingtoni Cochran, 1939, Proc. New England Zool. Club 18:2. Type-locality: Valle Nuevo, in the Cordillera Central southeast of Constanza, elevation 6000 feet - 8000 feet, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 44374.

Diploglossus darlingtoni: Underwood, 1959, Breviora (102):13.

Distribution. Hispaniola; in the Cordillera Central, República Dominicana, where known from Loma Rucilla and La Compartición in San Juan and La Vega provinces, and between 16 km SE Constanza and 13.6 km SE Valle Nuevo on the road between Constanza and San José de Ocoa. Altitudinal distribution from 5250 feet (16 km SE Constanza) to 8200 feet (27 km SE Constanza).

DIPLOGLOSSUS DELASAGRA Cocteau

Scincus (Diploglossus) delasagra Cocteau, 1838 or 1839, in de la Sagra, Historia . . . de Cuba :180. Type-locality: Cuba. Syntypes: MNHN 2856, MNHN 2858, MNHN 2859, RHN 3626.

(1) *Diploglossus delasagra delasagra* Cocteau

Celestus delasagra delasagra: Barbour and Shreve, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80(9):378 (by inference).

Diploglossus delasagra: Underwood, 1959, Breviora (102):2.

Distribution. Cuba: from Pinar del Río Province east to Oriente Province (Gibara); specimens from northeastern Camagüey Province (Banao; Senado) are apparently intergradient between *delasagra* and *nigropunctatus* but occur far to the west of a known station for *delasagra*.

(2) *Diploglossus delasagra nigropunctatus* Barbour and Shreve

Celestus delasagra nigropunctata Barbour and Shreve, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80(9):378. Type-locality: Mountains north of Imías, ca. 3000 feet altitude, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 42504.

Diploglossus delasagra nigropunctatus: Underwood, 1959, Breviora (102):2 (by inference).

Distribution. Extreme eastern Cuba where known from the type-locality, the vicinity of Baracoa (El Yunque de Baracoa), and Cuchillo de Guajimero.

REMARKS. The extent of the area of intergradation between the two subspecies of *D. delasagra* is poorly understood.

DIPLOGLOSSUS DUQUESNEYI Grant

Celestus duquesneyi Grant, 1940, *Jamaica Today*:157. Type-locality: Portland Point, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 45194.

Diploglossus duquesnayi (sic): Underwood, 1959, Breviora (102):13.

Distribution. Jamaica: known from the type-locality and Portland Ridge. These localities, both on the Portland Peninsula, may not be separate localities. Grant, (1940, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 1:106, 177, etc.) used the term "Portland Point" to refer to the entire Peninsula, and did much of his collecting in the region of the lighthouse on Portland Ridge.

DIPLOGLOSSUS FOWLERI Schwartz

Diploglossus fowleri Schwartz, 1971, Breviora (371):3. Type-locality: Windsor, elevation about 500 feet (153 meters), Trelawny Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 125601.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

DIPLOGLOSSUS HEWARDI Gray

Celestus hewardii Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.:118. Type-locality: Jamaica.

Syntypes: BMNH 1946.12.3.88-90.

Celestus impressus Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 20:127. Type-locality: Jamaica. Lectotype: ANSP 9225, designated by Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):56.

Diploglossus hewardi: Underwood, 1959, Breviora (102):13.

Distribution. Known from relatively few, scattered, mostly interior localities in Jamaica (Westmoreland, St. James, Trelawny, Manchester, St. Ann, and St. Thomas parishes). Altitudinal distribution from near sea level (Montego Bay vicinity) to over 3000 feet (Arnttully).

DIPLOGLOSSUS MICROBLEPHARIS Underwood

Diploglossus microblepharis Underwood, 1959, Breviora (102):2. Type-locality: Boscobel, St. Mary Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 55764.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

DIPLOGLOSSUS MONTISSERRATI Underwood

Diploglossus montiserrati Underwood, 1964, Breviora (200):2. Type-locality: Woodlands Spring, elevation about 600 feet, Montserrat. Holotype: MCZ 76924.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

DIPLOGLOSSUS OCCIDUUS Shaw

Lacerta occidua Shaw, 1802, Gen. Zool. 3:288. Type-locality: Jamaica. Holotype: BMNH XV.118a.

Scincus gallivasp Daudin, 1804, Hist. Nat....Rept.:239. Type-locality: Jamaica. Holotype: MNHN 1227.

Diploglossus shawii Duméril and Bibron, 1839, Erp. Gén. 5:590. Type-locality: Jamaica. Holotype: MNHN 1227.

Celestus macrolepis Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.:118. Type-locality: West Indies. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.3.82.

Diploglossus occiduus: Bocourt, 1881, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Reptiles: 385.

Distribution. Jamaica; now presumed to be extinct.

DIPLOGLOSSUS PLEEI Duméril and Bibron

Diploglossus pleii Duméril and Bibron, 1839, Erp. Gén. 5:605. Type-locality: Martinique (in error). Holotype: MNHN 2860.

Distribution. Mesic portions of Puerto Rico, principally the interior uplands from the Maricao region and the Cordillera Jaicoa in the west to the Bosque Experimental de Luquillo in the east; may occur in the coastal plain in the northeast (Loíza). Altitudinal distribution from 400 feet (5.6 km NW Morovis) to 2200 feet (4.1 km NE Villa Pérez).

DIPLOGLOSSUS SEPSOIDES Gray

Sauresia sepsoides Gray, 1852, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, 10:282. Type-locality: San Domingo. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.29.29.

Embryopus habichii Weinland, 1863, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. 4(2):136.

Type-locality: Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: ZMB 1310.

Diploglossus sepsoides: Underwood, 1959, Breviora (102):11 (by inference).

Distribution. Hispaniola: in Haiti the distal portion of the Tiburon Peninsula, from Jérémie east to the vicinity of Trouin, including both northern (Marché Leon) and southern (Camp Perrin) slopes of the Massif de la Hotte, but unknown from the Massif de la Selle; in the República Dominicana, from the north-central region (north of Cruce de Guayacanes, Puerto Plata) south along eastern slopes of the Cordillera Central (1.5 km W Jayaco, La Vega Province, 13 km SW Piedra Blanca, La Vega Province), east into the haitises region in northern San Cristóbal Province (vicinity of Gonzalo), and in northern El Seibo Province (10.5 km N Hato Mayor, 1.4 mi. S Miches), central and eastern La Altagracia Province (Juanillo, 4.5 km W Higüey, 4 mi. SE San Rafael del Yuma), west to La Romana Province (8.4 mi. NE La Romana) and to San Pedro de Macorís Province (San Pedro de Macorís); an isolated record from northern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco (2 km NW, 5 km SW El Limón, Independencia Province), Ile de la Gonâve (Pointe à Raquettes); Ile Grande Cayemite. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 2600 feet (3.5 mi. N Puesto Grande,

Espaillat Province, in the Cordillera Septentrional), but reported from Loma Quita Espuela whose peak is 3112 feet.

DIPLOGLOSSUS STENURUS Cope

Diploglossus stenurus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:188. Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 3612.

(1) *Diploglossus stenurus stenurus* Cope

Diploglossus stenurus stenurus: Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):8.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, east to Fond des Nègres, Dépt. du Sud; Ile-à-Vache. Intergrades between *D. s. stenurus* and *D. s. weinlandi* occur in the region about Damien, Carrefour, Diquini, Pétionville, Furcy and vicinity, and Port-au-Prince, but specimens are lacking from between this area and Fond des Nègres to the west. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Jérémie, Dame-Marie) to about 3800 feet (2 km S Castillon, Massif de la Hotte).

(2) *Diploglossus stenurus allooides* Schwartz

Diploglossus stenurus allooides Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):18. Type-locality: 6 km E Sánchez, Samaná Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77152.

Distribution. República Dominicana: the Península de Samaná, west to 5 mi. NW Sánchez. Intergradation between *D. s. allooides* and *D. s. rugosus* occurs near the base of the peninsula in María Trinidad Sánchez Province (Caño Abajo, El Factor, El Pozo). Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 1000 feet (7.6 mi. NE Sánchez).

(3) *Diploglossus stenurus rugosus* Cope

Celestus rugosus Cope, 1879, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 18:272. Type-locality: Puerto Plata, Puerto Plata Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 10260.

Diploglossus rugosus: Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus. 2:288.

Diploglossus stenurus rugosus: Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):14.

Distribution. Hispaniola: in Haiti, from the extreme western tip of the Presqu'île du Nord Ouest (Bombardopolis) along the northern Haitian coast and the Plaine du Nord (Limbé, Cap-Haïtien, Limonade, Terrier Rouge, Ouanaminthe), into northwestern República Dominicana. Widespread and abundant in north and central portions of the República Dominicana, especially in the mesic eastern region of the Valle de Cibao and along eastern slopes of the Cordillera Central (and occurring in those mountains as high as Paso Bajito), but much less abundant in the extreme east where known from scattered localities (La Vacama, Juanillo, San Rafael del Yuma, Buenos Aires, near Santo Domingo), reaching western limits in this area at 6 km NW Cambita Garabitas, San Cristóbal Province, and Rancho Arriba, Peravia Province. An apparently isolated population in south-central Haiti (Mirebalais and vicinity, Dépt. de l'Ouest) and in the extreme western Sierra de Neiba, La Estrelleta Province (9.4 mi. S Elías Piña); Cayos Siete Hermanos (Cayo Monte Grande). Replaced on the Península de Samaná by *D. s. allooides*; intergrades between *D. s. rugosus* and *D. s. weinlandi* occur at Yayas de Viajama, Azua Province, and between Cruce de Ocoa and San José de Ocoa, Peravia Province. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 3300 feet (9.4 mi. S Elías Piña), but primarily in mesic lowland situations.

(4) *Diploglossus stenurus weinlandi* Cope

Celestus weinlandi Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 20:125. Type-locality: Gonave Island; emended by Cochran, 1941, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus. (177):244, to within 25 miles of Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 12145.

Diploglossus stenurus weinlandi: Schwartz, 1964, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (13):10.

Distribution. Hispaniola: from Pierre Payen (9 mi. S St. Marc, Dépt. de l'Artibonite) along the Golfe de la Gonâve, to the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain, and into the Llanos de Azua in the República Dominicana, and east to the vicinity of Barahona; also to Fond Michelle in the Montagnes du Trou-d'Eau on the north side of the Cul de Sac Plain and onto northern slopes of the Massif de la Selle (Soliette); easternmost record in the República Dominicana at 9.7 mi. E Azua. Altitudinal distribution from below sea level (Duvergé) to 2000 feet (Soliette, 3.8 mi. NW Fond Verrettes) on the Massif de la Selle and possibly even higher in the Sierra de Baoruco (El Aguacate).

REMARKS. *D. stenurus* is known from Ile Grande Cayemite (specimens presumably *D. s. stenurus* but not agreeing with that taxon) and 9 mi. NW Jacmel, Dépt. de l'Ouest, on the south coast of the basal Tiburon Peninsula (no specimens from elsewhere on this southern coast); both populations are unassigned subspecifically. *D. stenurus* is truly absent from the Península de Barahona south of the Sierra de Baoruco and from higher elevations in the Cordillera Central (above about 3500 feet at Paso Bajito). There are no records from most of Haiti north of the Cul de Sac Plain where the species is expected, and the geographic relationships of the Mirebalais-Élias Piñá segment of *D. s. rugosus* remain unknown.

DIPLOGLOSSUS WARRENI Schwartz

Diploglossus warreni Schwartz, 1970, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 82(60):780.

Type-locality: Palmiste, Ile de la Tortue, Département du Nord Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: AMNH 103214 (erroneously given as AMNH 103215 in original description).

Distribution. Haiti: Ile de la Tortue and the adjacent mainland at Rivière des Barres and Limbé.

GONATODES ALBOGULARIS Duméril and Bibron

Gymnodactylus albogularis Duméril and Bibron, 1836, Erp. Gén. 3:415. Type-locality: Martinique and Cuba. Syntypes: MNHN 1776.

Gonatodes albogularis Fitzinger, 1843, Syst. Rept. 1:91 (substitute name for *Gymnodactylus albogularis* Duméril and Bibron).

Gymnodactylus maculatus Steindachner, 1867, Reise . . . Novara, Zool. 1, Rept.; 16. Type-locality: apparently West Indies. Holotype: unlocated.

Gonatodes albogularis: Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus. 1:59.

(1) *Gonatodes albogularis fuscus* Hallowell

Stenodactylus fuscus Hallowell, 1855, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2,3:33. Type-locality: Nicaragua; restricted by Smith and Taylor, 1950, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus. (199):45, to Rama, Nicaragua. Holotype: unlocated.

Goniodactylus braconnieri O'Shaughnessy (fide Boulenger), 1875, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 16:265. Type-locality: Baranquilla, Colombia. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.9.7.20-23.

Gonatodes albogularis fuscus: Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus. 1:59.

Distribution. Central and South America, from El Salvador southward to western Colombia; introduced at Key West, Florida; in the Antilles reported in Cuba from Pinar del Río (Mariel), Habana (La Habana; Surgidero de Batabanó), and Oriente (Santiago de Cuba; Guantánamo) provinces. These localities are coastal, but Buide (1967, Torreia, n.s. 1:24) reported the species from three interior localities: Cotorro and Santiago de Las Vegas, Habana Province, and Caney, Oriente Province. Specimens have also been collected at interior Holguín, Oriente Province, and Santo Domingo, Las Villas Province.

(2) *Gonatodes albogularis notatus* Reinhardt and Lütken
Gymnodactylus notatus Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vid. Med. naturhist. Foren., København, for 1862: 280. *Type-locality:* Aquin, Département du Sud, Haïti. *Holotype:* UZM R. 34462.
Gonatodes notatus: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):108.
Gonatodes albogularis notatus: Vanzolini and Williams, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 127(10):492.

Distribution. Hispaniola, Haïti (type-locality; Port-au-Prince, Pétionville, Jérémie, Diquini, Miragoâne); Ile de la Gonâve (Etroits); Jamaica (Kingston, Port Royal, Montego Bay, Arntully, Spanish Town, Long's Wharf); Grand Cayman I.; generally coastal but occurring to elevations of at least 1500 feet at Pétionville, Haïti and 3000 feet at Arntully, Jamaica.

REMARKS. Vanzolini and Williams (*op. cit.*) commented upon the questionable status of the type-material of *G. a. albogularis* from Martinique, whence the species has not been re-recorded. The nominate subspecies is known from South America (see Vanzolini and Williams, *op. cit.*:482, 487-88, and 490-91).

GYMNOPHTHALMUS PLEEI Bocourt

Gymnophthalmus pleii Bocourt, 1881, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Reptiles: 473. *Type-locality:* Martinique. *Syntypes:* MNHN 1409, MNHN 3094.

(1) *Gymnophthalmus pleei pleei* Bocourt
Gymnophthalmus pleei pleei: Thomas, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:142 (by implication).

Distribution. Martinique.

(2) *Gymnophthalmus pleei luetkeni* Bocourt
Gymnophthalmus luetkenii Bocourt, 1881, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Reptiles: 473. *Type-locality:* St. Lucia. *Holotype:* MNHN 5614.
Gymnophthalmus pleei luetkeni: Thomas, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:142.

Distribution. St. Lucia.

(3) *Gymnophthalmus pleei nesydriion* Thomas
Gymnophthalmus pleei nesydriion Thomas, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:144. *Type-locality:* Southernmost of two Maria Islands, Vieux Fort Quarter, St. Lucia. *Holotype:* MCZ 77151.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

GYMNOPHTHALMUS UNDERWOODI Grant

Gymnophthalmus underwoodi Grant, 1958, Herpetologica 14(4):228. *Type-locality:* Barbados. *Holotype:* UIMNH 42334.

Distribution. Guadeloupe (known from one locality on Grande-Terre, probably introduced), St. Vincent (introduced?), and Barbados; also Trinidad and Tobago.

REMARKS. The distinctness of *G. underwoodi* from mainland *speciosus* remains to be verified. Hoogmoed (1973, *Biogeographica* (4):278-279) considered Suriname specimens as *G. underwoodi* (rather than *G. speciosus*) since they agree with the description of the former and are also unisexual. He ascribed the range of *G. underwoodi* on the South American mainland to Guyana and Suriname, and probably Guyane Française and eastern Venezuela.

HEMIDACTYLUS BROOKI Gray

Hemidactylus brookii Gray, 1845, *Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.*:153. *Type-locality:* "Borneo, Australia." *Syntypes:* BMNH 1947.3.6.47-.49.

(1) *Hemidactylus brooki haitianus* Meerwarth

Hemidactylus brookii haitianus Meerwarth, 1901, *Mitt. naturhist. Mus. Hamburg*, 18:17. *Type-locality:* Haiti; restricted by Cochran, 1941, *Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus.* (177):91, to Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. *Holotype:* formerly in HMZ, now destroyed.

Distribution. Cuba, Hispaniola (widespread in both Haiti and the República Dominicana), and Puerto Rico.

HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA Moreau de Jonnès

Gecko mabouia Moreau de Jonnès, 1818, *Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris*, ser. 3:138.

Type-locality: St. Vincent. *Holotype:* MNHN 6573.

Hemidactylus mabouia: Duméril and Bibron, 1836, *Erp. Gén.* 3:362.

Distribution. Africa south of 10° N latitude; Madagascar and islands of the Mozambique Channel; Ascension I.; in the New World, the eastern coast of South America from Montevideo, Uruguay, to Georgetown, Guyana, and along most of the length of the Amazon River in Brasil, Ecuador and Perú; Trinidad and Tobago; in the Antilles, known from Cuba (Guantánamo), Haiti (Port-au-Prince), Puerto Rico (including Isla Mona), Isla Vieques (including Cayo de Tierra), Virgin Islands (St. Thomas including Hassel I., St. John including Lovango Cay and Sandy Cay, Tortola I. including Peter I., Salt I., Virgin Gorda, St. Croix), Anguilla, St.-Martin, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Montserrat, Antigua (including Great Bird I.), Guadeloupe and its satellites Ile Pigeon du Nord, Tete à l'Anglais, Iles de la Petite Terre (Terre de Bas) and Iles des Saintes (Ilet à Cabrit, Terre-de-bas, Terre-de-haut), Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (Bequia, Petit Martinique, Mayero, Carriacou), and Grenada.

REMARKS. For complete synonymy and discussion of nomenclature of this species see Kluge (1969, *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan* (138):1-78).

Hemidactylus (possibly *H. mabouia*) has recently been taken in Anegada, perhaps confirming the records by Underwood (1962, *Caribbean Affairs*, n.s. 1) that were questioned by Carey (1972, *Caribbean J. Sci.* 12(1/2):86).

HEMIDACTYLUS PALAICHTHUS Kluge

Hemidactylus palaichthys Kluge, 1969, *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan* (138):39. *Type-locality:* Krupukari, 4° N, 59° 25' W, Guyana. *Holotype:* AMNH 60931.

Distribution. South America (Brasil, Guyana, Suriname, central and north-eastern Venezuela), Trinidad (including Chacachacare Island), Tobago and Little

Tobago; in the Antilles, known only from the Maria Islands off the southeastern coast of St. Lucia.

REMARKS. Mertens (1973, *Stuttgarter Beitr. zur Naturkunde* 252:9, 27) considered *H. palaichthus* a subspecies of *H. brooki*.

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS Linnaeus

Lacerta turcica Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1:202. Type-locality: "Oriente;" restricted by Mertens and Müller, 1940, *Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges.* (451):24, to Turkey. Holotype: unlocated.

Hemidactylus turcicus: Boettger, 1876, *Ber. Offenbach. Ver. Naturk.* 15/16:57.

(1) *Hemidactylus turcicus turcicus* Linnaeus

Hemidactylus turcicus turcicus: Mertens, 1925, *Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges.* 39(1):60.

Distribution. Southern Europe, northern Africa, borders of the Red Sea, east to Persia and Sind, Socotra Island, Canary Islands; in the New World, from the Florida Keys to northern Florida, New Orleans, south-central Texas south to the Península de Yucatán, Panamá; in the Antilles, known only from Cuba where established in seaports as well as more interior localities from Habana Province east to Oriente Province.

IGUANA DELICATISSIMA Laurenti

Iguana delicatissima Laurenti, 1768, *Syn. Rept.*:48. Type-locality: "Indiis"; restricted to the island of Terre-de-Bas, Les Iles des Saintes, by Lazell, 1973, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 145(1):19. Holotype: unknown (not designated).

Iguana nudicollis Cuvier, 1829, *Régne Anim.* 2:45. Type-locality: Brasil (probably in error) and Guadeloupe. Holotype: unlocated.

Iguana iguana reverti Hoffstetter, 1940, *J. Soc. Americanistes, Nouvelle Ser.* 32:269. Type-locality: Anse Belleville, Martinique. Holotype: unlocated.

Distribution. Anguilla, St.-Martin, Ile Fourchue, Les Iles Frégates, Ile Chevreau (or Bonhomme), St.-Barthélemy, St. Eustatius, Nevis (presence now uncertain), Antigua, the Grande-Terre portion of Guadeloupe, La Désirade, Les Iles des Saintes (Terre-de-Bas and Terre-de-Haut), Dominica, and Martinique.

IGUANA IGUANA Linnaeus

Lacerta iguana Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1:206. Type-locality: "In Indiis." Restricted by Lazell, 1973, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 145(1):7, to the island of Terre-de-Haut, Les Iles des Saintes, Département de la Guadeloupe, French West Indies; corrected by Hoogmoed, 1973, *Biogeographica* (4):44, to the confluence of the Cottica River and the Perica Creek, Suriname. Syntypes: One specimen in the SMNH, another in the Gyllenborg collection in Uppsala (*fide* Hoogmoed, *loc. cit.*).

Iguana iguana: Burt and Burt, 1930, *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.* 78(6):10.

Distribution. In the Virgin Islands known from St. Thomas (and satellites Water I., Patricia Cay, and Hassel I.), St. John, St. Croix, and Tortola (and satellites Peter I. and Guana I.); Saba, Montserrat, the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe and the adjacent Ilets à Goyaves (=Ilets de Pigeon), Les Iles des Saintes (La Coche, Grande Ilet, Terre-de-Haut, and Ilet à Cabrit), St. Lucia and the larger of the two Maria Is., St. Vincent and "all of the coastal cays that support trees" Lazell (1973, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 145(1):18); the Grenadines (Bequia I., Ile Quatre, Battowia I., Mustique I., Petite Mustique I., Savan I.,

Cannouan I., the Tobago Cays, Union I., Frigate Cay, Petite St. Vincent I., Mabuya Cay, Carriacou I., Kick-'em-Jenny, Ile-a-Caille), Grenada and "on most of the adjacent cays; it is not reported from Bird Island (= 'Mouchie Carré') or on Marquis Island, and is said to have been extirpated on Glover Island." (Lazell, *loc. cit.*); Islas San Andrés and Providencia; on the mainland from México to southern Brasil and Paraguay.

REMARKS. We have followed Lazell (*loc. cit.*) in not recognizing subspecies of *Iguana iguana*; however, Hoogmoed (*op. cit.*) used the trinomial *I. i. iguana* for South American mainland specimens from Suriname.

KENTROPYX COPEI Garman

Centropyx copii Garman, 1879, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:2. Type-locality: Bridgetown, St. Michael Parish, Barbados. Syntypes: MCZ 6076.

Kentropyx copei: Grant, 1958, Herpetologica 15(2):99.

Distribution. Barbados.

LEIOCEPHALUS BARAHONENSIS Schmidt

Leiocephalus barahonensis Schmidt, 1921, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 44(2):15.

Type-locality: Barahona, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 2736.

(1) *Leiocephalus barahonensis barahonensis* Schmidt

Leiocephalus barahonensis barahonensis: Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):35.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the República Dominicana from near El Naranjo in the west to Paraíso in the south, both to the north and east of the Sierra de Baoruco, but ascending to low elevations in that range. Altitudinal distribution from sea level at many localities to 1000 feet (1 km W El Naranjo, Independencia Province).

(2) *Leiocephalus barahonensis aureus* Cochran

Leiocephalus personatus aureus Cochran, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:175. Type-locality: Jacmel, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 75909.

Leiocephalus barahonensis aureus: Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):39.

Distribution. The southeastern Haitian coast, from 12 mi. SW Jacmel, east to the vicinity of Pedernales, República Dominicana. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 1900 feet (4 km NE Las Mercedes, Pedernales Province).

(3) *Leiocephalus barahonensis beatanus* Noble

Leiocephalus beatanus Noble, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates (64):5. Type-locality: Isla Beata, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 24330.

Leiocephalus barahonensis beatanus: Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):41.

Distribution. Isla Beata.

(4) *Leiocephalus barahonensis oxygaster* Schwartz

Leiocephalus barahonensis oxygaster Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):36. Type-locality: 13.1 mi. (21.1 km) SW Enriquillo, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81098.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the Península de Barahona, from south of Enriquillo in the east to about 22 km SE Pedernales in the west; intergrades between *L. b. oxygaster* and *L. b. aureus* occur in a narrow zone 12 to 16 km SE Pedernales. Altitudinal distribution near sea level.

LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS Gray

Leiocephalus carinatus Gray, 1827, Phil. Mag. 2(2):208. *Type-locality:* Cuba; restricted by Schwartz and Ogren, 1956, Herpetologica 12(2):102, to La Habana, Habana Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* BMNH 1946.8.29.75.

(1) *Leiocephalus carinatus carinatus* Gray

Leiocephalus carinatus carinatus: Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):360.

Holotropis microlophus Cocteau, 1837, in Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4:264. *Type-locality:* Cuba. *Lectotype:* MNHN 2392 (Schwartz, 1969, Copeia (3):620).

Leiocephalus macleayii Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.: 218. *Type-locality:* Cuba. *Syntypes:* BMNH 1946.8.10.58, BMNH 1946.8.11.82.

Distribution. Cuba; the north coast of Pinar del Río Province (Cabañas; Mariel), Habana Province (Boca de Jaruco, between Cojimar and La Habana, Cajobabo, La Habana), and Matanzas Province (to Varadero).

(2) *Leiocephalus carinatus aquarius* Schwartz and Ogren

Leiocephalus carinatus aquarius Schwartz and Ogren, 1956, Herpetologica 12(2):100. *Type-locality:* Aguadores, near Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* ChM 55.1.62.

Distribution. Southern Oriente Province, Cuba, from Cabo Cruz to Baracoa on the northern coast.

(3) *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* Barbour and Shreve

Leiocephalus carinatus armouri Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):360. *Type-locality:* High Rock, Grand Bahama Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* MCZ 38090.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Grand Bahama I. (including Wood Cay, Little Sale Cay, Stranger's Cay), Little Abaco I., Great Abaco I. (including Pensacola Cays, Elbow Cay, Green Turtle Cay); introduced in Florida on Virginia Key and Key Biscayne, Dade County, and Palm Beach, Palm Beach County.

(3) *Leiocephalus carinatus cayensis* Schwartz

Leiocephalus carinatus cayensis Schwartz, 1959, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (10):38. *Type-locality:* Lighthouse on Cayo Cachiboca, Jardines de la Reina, Camagüey Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 77758.

Distribution. Cuba; the Jardines de la Reina (Cayo Cachiboca, Cayo Grenada, Cayo Caballones, Cayo Grande, and other unnamed cays).

(4) *Leiocephalus carinatus coryi* Schmidt

Leiocephalus carinatus coryi Schmidt, 1936, Zool. Ser., Field Mus. Nat. Hist. 20(16):129. *Type-locality:* Bimini Islands, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* FMNH 260.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: North Bimini I., South Bimini I., East Bimini I., Easter Cay, Andros I., Berry Is. (Great Harbour Cay, Devil's Cay, Frazer's Hog Cay, Cat Cay).

(5) *Leiocephalus carinatus granti* Rabb

Leiocephalus carinatus granti Rabb, 1957, Herpetologica 13(2):109. *Type-locality:* Cayman Brac, Cayman Islands. *Holotype:* UMMZ 114494.

Distribution. Cayman Islands: Little Cayman I., Cayman Brac.

(6) *Leiocephalus carinatus hodsdoni* Schmidt
Leiocephalus carinatus hodsdoni Schmidt, 1936, Zool. Ser., Field Mus. Nat. Hist. 20(16):130. *Type-locality:* Salt Pond, Long Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* FMNH 22752.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Cat I., Goat Cay off little San Salvador, Long I. (including Violet Cay), Guana Cay, Pinders Cay, Cay Verde, Ragged Is. (Flamingo Cay, South Channel Cay, Johnson Cay, Knife Cay, Little Ragged I.).

(7) *Leiocephalus carinatus labrossytus* Schwartz
Leiocephalus carinatus labrossytus Schwartz, 1959, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (10):33. *Type-locality:* 5 km SE Paso Caballo, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 77757.

Distribution. Cuba: southern Las Villas Province, from Cienfuegos in the west, east to Punta Casilda; isolated records from Bahía de Cochinos and Playa Larga, Ciénaga de Zapata; not limited to coastal situations, occurring to elevations of about 1200 feet in the Sierra de Trinidad.

(8) *Leiocephalus carinatus microcyon* Schwartz
Leiocephalus carinatus microcyon Schwartz, 1959, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (10):43. *Type-locality:* Caleta Grande, Isla de Pinos. *Holotype:* AMNH 81271.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos.

(9) *Leiocephalus carinatus mogotensis* Schwartz
Leiocephalus carinatus mogotensis Schwartz, 1959, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (10):12. *Type-locality:* Cueva del Cable, San Vicente, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 77755.

Distribution. Known only from a restricted area in the Sierra de los Organos in the San Vicente-Viñales-Valle de Ancón area, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba.

(10) *Leiocephalus carinatus varius* Garman
Leiocephalus varius Garman, 1887, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24:274. *Type-locality:* Grand Cayman Island, Cayman Islands. *Syntypes:* MCZ 6023, USNM 52405.
Leiocephalus carinatus varius: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):135.

Distribution. Cayman Islands: Grand Cayman; Swan Islands.

(11) *Leiocephalus carinatus virescens* Stejneger
Leiocephalus virescens Stejneger, 1901, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 23(1219):471. *Type-locality:* Green Cay, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* USNM 26758.
Leiocephalus carinatus virescens: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):135.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Green Cay, Eleuthera I., Exuma Cays (Ship Channel Cay, SW Allan's Cay, Leaf Cay, Warderick Wells Cay, Compass Cay, Triple Cay, Great Exuma I., Elizabeth I.).

(12) *Leiocephalus carinatus zayasi* Schwartz
Leiocephalus carinatus zayasi Schwartz, 1959, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (10):9. *Type-locality:* North shore of Ensenada de Corrientes, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 77756.

Distribution. Cuba, the Península de Guanahacabibes, from the type-locality east to 10 km SE Cayuco.

REMARKS. Doubtless *L. carinatus* occurs on many other Bahamian cays and islets. In Cuba, there are specimens from Cayo Conuco north of Caibarién, Las Villas Province, Playa Santa Lucía, Camagüey Province, and Gibara and Banes, Oriente Province, which are unassigned subspecifically. There is also a possibility that the Cuban and Bahamian segments of *L. carinatus* should be regarded as two species, rather than as a single series of subspecies.

LEIOCEPHALUS CUBENSIS Gray

Tropidurus (Leiolaemus) cubensis Gray, 1840, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 5:110. Type-locality: Cuba; restricted by Schwartz, 1959, Bull. Florida State Mus. 4(4):105, to the vicinity of Guanabacoa, Habana Province, Cuba. Holotype: BMNH XXIII.98a.

Holotropis vittatus Hallowell, 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 8:151.

Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: unlocated.

Leiocephalus cubensis: Stejneger, 1917, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 53(2205):273.

(1) *Leiocephalus cubensis cubensis* Gray

Leiocephalus cubensis cubensis: Schwartz, 1959, Bull. Florida State Mus. 4(4):107.

Distribution. Cuba, from Pinar del Río Province (Artemisa), east throughout Oriente Province (Dos Caminos; Sagua de Tánamo).

(2) *Leiocephalus cubensis gigas* Schwartz

Leiocephalus cubensis gigas Schwartz, 1959, Bull. Florida State Mus. 4(4):113. Type-locality: Caleta Grande, Isla de Pinos. Holotype: AMNH 81056.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos, south of the Ciénaga de Lanier, but extending into the wooded Paso de Piedras ca. 20 km SSW Santa Fé.

(3) *Leiocephalus cubensis minor* Garrido

Leiocephalus cubensis minor Garrido, 1970, Poeyana (75):18. Type-locality: Cayo Juan García, Cayos de San Felipe, Archipiélago de los Canarreos, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 2754.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(4) *Leiocephalus cubensis pambasileus* Schwartz

Leiocephalus cubensis pambasileus Schwartz, 1959, Bull. Florida State Mus. 4(4):118. Type-locality: Cayo Hicacos, Archipiélago de los Canarreos, Habana Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 81068.

Distribution. Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo Hicacos, Cayo Campos).

(5) *Leiocephalus cubensis paraphrus* Schwartz

Leiocephalus cubensis paraphrus Schwartz, 1959, Bull. Florida State Mus. 4(4):111. Type-locality: Southernmost point of large unnamed key 3 km NW Cayo Cachiboca lighthouse, Jardines de la Reina, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 78005.

Distribution. Jardines de la Reina: type-locality, Cayo Cachiboca, cay west of Cayo Cachiboca; doubtless more widespread in these islands.

LEIOCEPHALUS EREMITUS Cope

Leiocephalus eremitus Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 20:122. Type-locality: Navassa Island. Holotype: USNM 12016.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality; apparently extinct.

LEIOCEPHALUS GREENWAYI Barbour and Shreve

Leiocephalus greenwayi Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):358. Type-locality: East Plana Cay, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 36711.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

LEIOCEPHALUS HERMINIERI Duméril and Bibron

Holotropis herminieri Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:261. Type-locality: "Îles de la Trinité et de la Martinique." Syntypes: MNHN 1826, MNHN 2389, MNHN 6829.

Leiocephalus herminieri: Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus. 2:166.

Distribution. Martinique; evidently extinct.

REMARKS. There is no good reason to believe that any of the syntypes came from Trinidad; the one from Trinité (the name of a town on the northeast coast of Martinique) was sent to Paris by l'Herminier, the others by Plée and Guyon (Duméril and Bibron, 1837, *Erp. Gén.* 4:263; Etheridge, 1964, Bull. Florida State Mus. 9(2):56). Boulenger (1885, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus. 2:166) reported the only other known specimen, also from Martinique.

LEIOCEPHALUS INAGUAE Cochran

Leiocephalus inaguae Cochran, 1931, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 21(3):38. Type-locality: Man of War Bay, Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: USNM 81277.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Great Inagua I.

LEIOCEPHALUS LOXOGRAMMUS Cope

Liocephalus loxogrammus Cope, 1887, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 10:437. Type-locality: Rum Cay, Bahama Islands. Syntypes: MCZ 10931, USNM 14569.

(1) *Leiocephalus loxogrammus loxogrammus* Cope
Leiocephalus loxogrammus loxogrammus: Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):359.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(2) *Leiocephalus loxogrammus parnelli* Barbour and Shreve
Leiocephalus loxogrammus parnelli Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):359. Type-locality: San Salvador Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 36748.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

LEIOCEPHALUS LUNATUS Cochran

Leiocephalus personatus lunatus Cochran, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:153. Type-locality: Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana. Holotype: FMNH 166.

(1) *Leiocephalus lunatus lunatus* Cochran

Leiocephalus lunatus lunatus: Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):24.

Distribution. Hispaniola; the coast of the República Dominicana between the Río Haina and the Río Ozama, Distrito Nacional.

(2) *Leiocephalus lunatus arenicolor* Mertens

Leiocephalus personatus arenicolor Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):48. Type-locality: Beach near San Pedro de Macorís, San Pedro de Macorís Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: SMF 25715.

Leiocephalus lunatus arenicolor: Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):27.

Distribution. República Dominicana; southeastern coast from San Pedro de Macorís to Boca Chavón, La Altagracia Province.

(3) *Leiocephalus lunatus lewisi* Schwartz

Leiocephalus lunatus lewisi Schwartz, 1969, J. Herp. 3(1/2):80. Type-locality: 0.9 km E Boca Chica, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana. Holotype: CM 45867.

Distribution. República Dominicana; between the Río Ozama and 7 mi. E Boca Chica, Distrito Nacional.

(4) *Leiocephalus lunatus louisae* Cochran

Leiocephalus personatus louisae Cochran, 1934, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 8:177. Type-locality: Isla Saona, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 37551.

Leiocephalus lunatus louisae: Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):32.

Distribution. Isla Saona.

(5) *Leiocephalus lunatus melaenacelis* Schwartz

Leiocephalus lunatus melaenacelis Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):29. Type-locality: Western end, Isla Catalina, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81096.

Distribution. Isla Catalina.

(6) *Leiocephalus lunatus thomasi* Schwartz

Leiocephalus lunatus thomasi Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):31. Type-locality: 0.5 mi. (0.8 km) NW Boca de Yuma, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81097.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality.

LEIOCEPHALUS MACROPUS Cope

Leiocephalus macropus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:184. Type-locality: Eastern Cuba; restricted by Stejneger, 1917, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 53:274, to Monte Verde, Oriente Province, Cuba. Syntypes: MCZ 10930, USNM 12254, USNM 25819-23, USNM 25825-26; lectotype USNM 25819 selected by Hardy, 1958, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 48(9):299. See Schwartz and Garrido, 1967, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (14):25-27, for a discussion of the restricted type-locality, the status of the syntypes, and the selection of the lectotype.

Leiocephalus macropus: Stejneger, 1917, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 53:274.

(1) *Leiocephalus macropus macropus* Cope

Leiocephalus macropus macropus: Zug, 1959, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 72:144.

Distribution. Cuba: the southern coast of Oriente Province, from the Bahía de Santiago east at least to the southern versant of the Sierra de Purial north of Cajobabo; presumably inland to Monte Verde in the Sierra del Guaso; questionably recorded from Punta del Este, Isla de Pinos.

(2) *Leiocephalus macropus aegialus* Schwartz and Garrido
Leiocephalus macropus aegialus Schwartz and Garrido, 1967, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (14):15. *Type-locality:* Playa Santa Lucía, Camagüey Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 83255.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(3) *Leiocephalus macropus asbolomus* Schwartz and Garrido
Leiocephalus macropus asbolomus Schwartz and Garrido, 1967, Reading Public Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (14):30. *Type-locality:* El Guayabo, Baracoa, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* IZ 568.

Distribution. Cuba: the northeastern coast of Oriente Province, from the Río Yumuri on the east, west at least to the vicinity of the Bahía de Taco; specimens from Banes, Playa de Guardalavaca, Puerto Táamo and Miranda are questionably referred to this subspecies.

(4) *Leiocephalus macropus hoplites* Zug
Leiocephalus macropus hoplites Zug, 1959, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 72:140. *Type-locality:* 12 mi. E Morón, Loma de Cunagua, Camagüey Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 78020.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(5) *Leiocephalus macropus hyacinthurus* Zug
Leiocephalus macropus hyacinthurus Zug, 1959, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 72:145. *Type-locality:* Finca la Pastora, 2 km NW Trinidad, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 78015.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(6) *Leiocephalus macropus immaculatus* Hardy
Leiocephalus macropus immaculatus Hardy, 1958, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 48(9):294. *Type-locality:* Vicinity of Ocuja, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* USNM 138412.

Distribution. Cuba; the southern coast of Oriente Province, from the Río Magdalena east to (presumably) the city of Santiago de Cuba.

(7) *Leiocephalus macropus koopmani* Zug
Leiocephalus macropus koopmani Zug, 1959, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 72:146. *Type-locality:* Near base of Cabo Corrientes, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* MCZ 55541.

Distribution. Cuba; the Península de Guanahacabibes, Pinar del Río Province, east to the vicinity of Cayuco.

(8) *Leiocephalus macropus lenticulatus* Garrido
Leiocephalus macropus lenticulatus Garrido, 1973, Torreia, n.s. (30):10. *Type-locality:* Los Cocos, 6 km from Gibara, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* IZ 2782.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(9) *Leiocephalus macropus phylax* Schwartz and Garrido
Leiocephalus macropus phylax Schwartz and Garrido, 1967, Reading Public
 Mus. and Art Gallery Sci. Publ. (14):17. *Type-locality*: Verreón, near Cabo Cruz,
 Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: IZ 556.

Distribution. Cuba; the southern coast of Oriente Province, from the type-locality and Cabo Cruz to the Río Puercos and Punta Hicacos.

REMARKS. *L. macropus* has been reported from Rangel, Pinar del Río Province, in the Sierra del Rosario, but the record needs confirmation. The species has recently been collected at Punta de Hicacos and San Miguel de los Baños, Matanzas Province, but the specimens remain unassigned subspecifically.

LEIOCEPHALUS MELANOCHLORUS Cope

Leiocephalus melanochlorus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:184.
Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haïti. *Syntypes*: MCZ 3598,
 USNM 53402.

(1) *Leiocephalus melanochlorus melanochlorus* Cope
Leiocephalus melanochlorus melanochlorus: Schwartz, 1966, J. Ohio Herpet. Soc. 5(2):41.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the western portion of the Tiburon Peninsula in Haïti, east to St. Michel du Sud, Dépt. du Sud; Ile-à-Vache. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 1700 feet (La Cour Z'Anglais).

(2) *Leiocephalus melanochlorus hypsistus* Schwartz
Leiocephalus melanochlorus hypsistus Schwartz, 1966, J. Ohio Herpet. Soc. 5(2):44. *Type-locality*: Furcy, 5600 feet, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti. *Holotype*: MCZ 81063.

Distribution. Haïti; the Montagne Noire (Peneau, Furcy, Kenscoff), the southern slope of the Massif de la Selle (vicinity of Marbial), and Morne de Cayette near the coast, all in Dépt. de l'Ouest. Altitudinal distribution from near sea level (Morne de Cayette) to 5600 feet (type-locality), but primarily in uplands above 5000 feet.

LEIOCEPHALUS ONANEYI Garrido

Leiocephalus onaneyi Garrido, 1973, Poeiana (116):4. *Type-locality*: The top of Loma de Macambo, between San Antonio del Sur and Imías, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: IZ 2869.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

LEIOCEPHALUS PERSONATUS Cope

Leiocephalus personatus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:182.
Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haïti. *Syntypes*: MCZ 3615.
Leiocephalus trigeminatus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:183.
Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haïti. *Holotype*: formerly in MCZ, now lost.

(1) *Leiocephalus personatus personatus* Cope
Leiocephalus personatus personatus: Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):4.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the northern littoral of the Tiburon Peninsula in Haïti, from the type-locality in the west to Léogâne, Dépt. de l'Ouest, in the east; also

recorded from the vicinity of Aquin, Dépt. du Sud, but specimens from that locality may not be identical with *L. p. personatus*; very questionably reported from Furcy on the Montagne Noire. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to about 1850 feet (6 mi. SW Miragoâne).

(2) *Leiocephalus personatus actites* Schwartz

Leiocephalus personatus actites Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):14. Type-locality: Sosúa, Puerto Plata Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81088.

Distribution. República Dominicana; along the northern coast from Punta Rucia in the west to near Sabaneta de Yásica in the east, Puerto Plata Province.

(3) *Leiocephalus personatus agraulus* Schwartz

Leiocephalus personatus agraulus Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):21. Type-locality: 1 mi. WSW Constanza, 4000 feet (1311 meters), La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81090.

Distribution. República Dominicana; interior uplands of the Cordillera Central in the Valle de Constanza and Valle de Tireo, and the southern slope of the Cordillera Central north of San Juan (Río Arriba del Norte, 7 km N Carpintero); recently collected specimens from near Rancho Arriba, Peravia Province, Restauración, Dajabón Province, and above Padre las Casas, Azua Province, may also pertain to this subspecies. Altitudinal distribution from 1950 feet to 4000 feet.

(4) *Leiocephalus personatus budeni* Schwartz

Leiocephalus personatus budeni Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):19. Type-locality: 12 km NE Jarabacoa, 2000 feet (656 meters), La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81089.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(5) *Leiocephalus personatus mentalis* Cochran

Leiocephalus personatus mentalis Cochran, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 45:178. Type-locality: Jovero, El Seibo Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 65772.

Distribution. República Dominicana; from the type-locality east to Juanillo, La Altagracia Province; all localities close to sea level or actually coastal.

(6) *Leiocephalus personatus poikilometes* Schwartz

Leiocephalus personatus poikilometes Schwartz, 1969, J. Herp. 3(1/2):82. Type-locality: 10 km SE El Jorillo, 2050 feet (625 meters), San Juan Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 165935.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the northern range of the Sierra de Neiba, and the floor of the Valle de San Juan in the vicinity of Barranca, San Juan Province. Altitudinal distribution from 1400 feet to 2050 feet.

(7) *Leiocephalus personatus pyrrholaeus* Schwartz

Leiocephalus personatus pyrrholaeus Schwartz, 1971, Herpetologica 27(2):178. Type-locality: 9 km E Las Galeras, Samaná Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: CM 52287.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the Península de Samaná.

(8) *Leiocephalus personatus scalaris* Cochran

Leiocephalus personatus scalaris Cochran, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington

45:181. Type-locality: Cap-Haïtien, Département du Nord, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 74054.

Leiocephalus personatus pulcherrimus Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):50. Type-locality: 2 km S Monción, 450 meters, Santiago Rodríguez Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: SMF 25757.

Distribution. Hispaniola: from the vicinity of Carosse, near Port Margot, on the northern Haitian coast and inland to Dondon and St. Michel de l'Atalaye, eastward along the coast to Monte Cristi; inland in the Valle de Cibao to the vicinity of Santiago; inland in Haiti south to Cerca-la-Source and in the República Dominicana to Báñica; Cayos Siete Hermanos (Isla Monte Chico); Isla Cabras off the coast at Monte Cristi. Intergrades with *L. p. tarachodes* in the area of Moca, Espaillat Province, Salcedo, Salcedo Province, and La Vega, La Vega Province.

(9) *Leiocephalus personatus tarachodes* Schwartz

Leiocephalus personatus tarachodes Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):11. Type-locality: 6 km SE Nagua, María Trinidad Sánchez Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 81087.

Distribution. República Dominicana; from the vicinity of Nagua, southeastward to Sabana de la Mar and Hato Mayor, west to the vicinity of Moca and Salcedo (where it intergrades with *L. p. scalaris*); most localities coastal or nearly so.

(10) *Leiocephalus personatus trujilloensis* Mertens

Leiocephalus personatus trujilloensis Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):45. Type-locality: Ciudad Trujillo (=Santo Domingo), Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana. Holotype: SMF 26213.

Distribution. South-central República Dominicana; from Limonal, Peravia Province, and Sabana Grande de Palenque, San Cristóbal Province, east to the Río Ozama, and into the interior to the vicinity of Villa Altadecia, San Cristóbal Province, and to near Pedregal, Distrito Nacional.

REMARKS. Specimens of *L. personatus* from the city of San Cristóbal, the Río Cumayasa, La Romana Province, and Boca del Soco, San Pedro de Macoris Province, seem not referable to *L. p. trujilloensis*. There is a specimen of *L. personatus* from St. Marc, Dépt. de l'Artibonite, which is left unassigned subspecifically.

LEIOCEPHALUS PRATENSIS Cochran

Hispaniolus pratensis Cochran, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 41:50. Type-locality: Atalaye Plantation near St. Michel, Département du Nord, Haïti; emended by Schwartz, 1968, J. Herp. 1(1/4):54-55, to Atalaye Plantation, near St. Michel de l'Atalaye, Département de l'Artibonite, Haïti. Holotype: USNM 69189.

Leiocephalus pratensis: Etheridge, 1966, Copeia (1):88.

Distribution. Haïti; known from the vicinity of the type-locality, and Ile à Cabrit in the Golfe de la Gonâve.

LEIOCEPHALUS PSAMMODROMUS Barbour

Leiocephalus arenarius Barbour, 1911, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 29:217. Preoccupied by *Steironotus* (=Leiocephalus) *arenarius* Tschudi, 1845, Fauna Peruana, Herp.:25. Type-locality: Bastion Cay, Turks Islands; this cay is unlocatable on

any modern map and islanders do not know of its existence. *Holotype*: MCZ 11948.

Leiocephalus psammodromus Barbour, 1920, Copeia (85):73 (substitute name for *Leiocephalus arenarius* Barbour).

(1) *Leiocephalus psammodromus psammodromus* Barbour, new combination

Distribution. Turks Is.: "Bastion Cay," Big Sand Cay.

(2) *Leiocephalus psammodromus aphretor* Schwartz, new combination

Leiocephalus arenarius aphretor Schwartz, 1967, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(12):163. *Type-locality*: Long Cay, southeast of Grand Turk Island, Turks Islands. *Holotype*: CM 40602.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(3) *Leiocephalus psammodromus apocrinus* Schwartz, new combination

Leiocephalus arenarius apocrinus Schwartz, 1967, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(12):165. *Type-locality*: Big Ambergris Cay, northwest side, Caicos Islands. *Holotype*: CM 40601.

Distribution. Caicos Is.: Big Ambergris Cay, Little Ambergris Cay.

(4) *Leiocephalus psammodromus cacodoxus* Schwartz, new combination

Leiocephalus arenarius cacodoxus Schwartz, 1967, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(12):176. *Type-locality*: Providenciales Island, Caicos Islands. *Holotype*: MCZ 54185.

Distribution. Caicos Is.: Ft. George Cay, Providenciales I., Sugar Loaf I.

(5) *Leiocephalus psammodromus hyphantus* Schwartz, new combination

Leiocephalus arenarius hyphantus Schwartz, 1967, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(12):172. *Type-locality*: Pine Cay, Caicos Islands. *Holotype*: UMMZ 126624.

Distribution. Caicos Is.: Pine Cay, Water Cay, Stubb Cay.

(6) *Leiocephalus psammodromus mounax* Schwartz, new combination

Leiocephalus arenarius mounax Schwartz, 1967, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(12):169. *Type-locality*: Long Cay, off Cockburn Harbour, South Caicos Island, Caicos Islands. *Holotype*: CM 40603.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

REMARKS. *L. psammodromus* is known also from West Caicos I., Dellis Cay, Parrot Cay, North Caicos I., Middle Caicos I., East Caicos I. in the Caicos Islands, and Gibbs Cay, East Cay, Pear Cay in the Turks Islands; the taxonomic status of these populations remains questionable. Whether Big Sand Cay specimens are correctly associated with topotypical *L. ps. psammodromus* is also problematical.

LEIOCEPHALUS PUNCTATUS Cochran

Leiocephalus carinatus punctatus Cochran, 1931, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 21(3):39. *Type-locality*: Jamaica Wells, Acklin's Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype*: USNM 81560.

Leiocephalus carinatus helenae Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Bokton Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):359. *Type-locality*: South Cay, Mira Por Vos Islands, Bahama Islands. *Holotype*: MCZ 38110.

Leiocephalus carinatus picinus Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):360. Type-locality: Atwood's Cay (=Samana Cay), Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 38120.

Leiocephalus punctatus: Etheridge, 1966, Copeia (1):79.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Samana Cay, Crooked I., Goat Cay, Fortune I., Acklin's I., Castle I., Mira Por Vos Is., North Cay, Fish Cay, Guana Cay.

REMARKS. The subspecies *helenae* and *picinus* may be recognizable, but fresh specimens from the Mira Por Vos Islands are lacking for comparison.

LEIOCEPHALUS RAVICEPS Cope

Leiocephalus raviceps Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:183. Type-locality: Eastern Cuba; restricted by Gundlach, 1880, Contr. Erpet. Cubana:34, to mountains near Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. Syntypes: ANSP 8601-03, MCZ 10928, USNM 4162.

Leiocephalus raviceps: Stejneger, 1917, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 53:274.

(1) *Leiocephalus raviceps raviceps* Cope

Leiocephalus raviceps raviceps: Schwartz, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 73:74.

Distribution. Cuba; the southern coast of Oriente Province, from the Bahía de Guantánamo east to north of Cajababo.

(2) *Leiocephalus raviceps delavarai* Garrido

Leiocephalus raviceps delavarai Garrido, 1973, Torreia, n.s. (30):4. Type-locality: Los Cocos, 6 km from Gibara, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 2774.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(3) *Leiocephalus raviceps jaumei* Schwartz and Garrido

Leiocephalus raviceps jaumei Schwartz and Garrido, 1968, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 81:24. Type-locality: San Waldo, 4 km N Cortés, on the road between Cortés and Isabel Rubio, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 349.

Distribution. Known only from the immediate vicinity of the type-locality.

(4) *Leiocephalus raviceps klinikowskii* Schwartz

Leiocephalus raviceps klinikowskii Schwartz, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 73:77. Type-locality: 4.5 km SW Varadero, Matanzas Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 83326.

Distribution. The Península de Hicacos, northern Matanzas Province, Cuba.

(5) *Leiocephalus raviceps uzelli* Schwartz

Leiocephalus raviceps uzelli Schwartz, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 73:70. Type-locality: 18.2 km E Siboney, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 79321.

Distribution. Cuba; the southern Oriente coast from the Bahía de Guantánamo west to La Sopaca.

REMARKS. *L. raviceps* is also known from Baracoa on the northern mesic Oriente coast, but the status of this population remains unknown. *L. raviceps* has more recently been collected on Cayo Lanzanillo to the north of Isabela de Sagua, Las Villas Province.

LEIOCEPHALUS SCHREIBERSI Gravenhorst

Pristinotus schreibersii Gravenhorst, 1837, Nova Acta Acad. Leop.-Carol. 18(2):739.
 Type-locality: San Domingo; restricted by Schwartz, 1968, J. Herp. 1(1/4):40, to the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: unlocated.

Leiocephalus schreibersii: Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 20:123.

(1) *Leiocephalus schreibersi schreibersi* Gravenhorst

Leiocephalus schreibersi schreibersi: Schwartz, 1968, J. Herp. 1(1/4):41.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain, from Azua and Barahona (south to La Ciénaga on the east coast of the Península de Barahona) in the east to Ca Ira and the type-locality in the west, and northwest along the Golfe de la Gonâve to Dessalines, Gonaïves, and Ennery, Dépt. de l'Artibonite; an isolated segment on the Haitian Presqu'île du Nord Ouest (Bombardopolis to Port-de-Paix); an isolated segment in the Valle de Cibao (Monte Cristi to the vicinity of Guayubín, Monte Cristi Province); Cayos Siete Hermanos (Islas Tororú, Muertos, Ratas, Tercero).

(2) *Leiocephalus schreibersi nssomorus* Schwartz

Leiocephalus schreibersi nesomorus Schwartz, 1968, J. Herp. 1(1/4):47. Type-locality: Palmiste, Ile de la Tortue, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 81120.

Distribution. Ile de la Tortue.

LEIOCEPHALUS SEMILINEATUS Dunn

Leiocephalus semilineatus Dunn, 1920, Proc. New England Zool. Club 7:33. Type-locality: Thomazeau, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 12748.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain, into the Llanos de Azua in the east; from Port-au-Prince and vicinity in Haiti (ascending the southern slopes of the Montagnes du Trou-d'Eau at Fond Michelle and the northern slopes of the Massif de la Selle at Soliette) in the west, east to 16 km NW Bani, Peravia Province, north into the eastern portion of the Valle de San Juan and northeast of Padre las Casas, Azua Province. Altitudinal distribution from below sea level (Fond Parisien; Duvergé) to 2000 feet (Soliette, 3.8 mi. NW Fond Verrettes).

LEIOCEPHALUS STICTIGASTER Schwartz

Leiocephalus stictigaster Schwartz, 1959, Bull. Florida State Mus. 4(4):121. Type-locality: Beach on Cabo Corrientes, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 77864.

(1) *Leiocephalus stictigaster stictigaster* Schwartz

Leiocephalus stictigaster stictigaster Schwartz, 1959, Bull. Florida State Mus. 4(4):123.

Distribution. The Península de Guanahacabibes, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba, east to the vicinity of Cayuco, where it intergrades with *L. s. sierrae*.

(2) *Leiocephalus stictigaster astictus* Schwartz

Leiocephalus stictigaster astictus Schwartz, 1959, Bull. Florida State Mus. 4(4):134. Type-locality: Caleta de Carapachibey, Isla de Pinos, Habana Province. Holotype: AMNH 81095.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos, south of the Ciénaga de Lanier.

(3) *Leiocephalus stictigaster celestes* Schwartz and Garrido
Leiocephalus stictigaster celestes Schwartz and Garrido, 1968, Natl. Mus. Canada, Nat. Hist. Papers (37):14. Type-locality: Contramaestre, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 1182.

Distribution. Known only from west-central Oriente Province, Cuba, along the northern flank of the Sierra Maestra, from the vicinity of Bueycito in the west to the type-locality in the east.

(4) *Leiocephalus stictigaster exotheotus* Schwartz
Leiocephalus stictigaster exotheotus Schwartz, 1959, Bull. Florida State Mus. 4(4):130. Type-locality: 1.5 mi. W Santa Fé, Isla de Pinos, Habana Province. Holotype: AMNH 81088.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos, north of the Ciénaga de Lanier.

(5) *Leiocephalus stictigaster gibarensis* Schwartz and Garrido
Leiocephalus stictigaster gibarensis Schwartz and Garrido, 1968, Natl. Mus. Canada, Nat. Hist. Papers (37):18. Type-locality: Gibara, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 1236.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(6) *Leiocephalus stictigaster lipomator* Schwartz and Garrido
Leiocephalus stictigaster lipomator Schwartz and Garrido, 1968, Natl. Mus. Canada, Nat. Hist. Papers (37):11. Type-locality: 3 km W Santa Clara, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 1230.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(7) *Leiocephalus stictigaster lucianus* Schwartz
Leiocephalus stictigaster lucianus Schwartz, 1960, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 73:104. Type-locality: Playa Santa Lucía, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 83583.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality on the northern Camagüey coast.

(8) *Leiocephalus stictigaster naranjoi* Schwartz and Garrido
Leiocephalus stictigaster naranjoi Schwartz and Garrido, 1968, Natl. Mus. Canada, Nat. Hist. Papers (37):3. Type-locality: Los Biasmones, Casilda, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 200.

Distribution. Southern Las Villas Province, in the vicinity of Juraguá to the west of the Bahía de Cienfuegos and Casilda near the city of Trinidad.

(9) *Leiocephalus stictigaster ophiplacodes* Schwartz
Leiocephalus stictigaster ophiplacodes Schwartz, 1964, Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 27(3):217. Type-locality: 2.7 mi. SE Banao, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 92771.

Distribution. The serpentine savannas of Camagüey Province, Cuba, south of the Sierra de Cubitas.

(10) *Leiocephalus stictigaster paraspheX* Schwartz
Leiocephalus stictigaster paraspheX Schwartz, 1964, Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 17(3):212. Type-locality: Playa Bonita, east end Cayo Sabinal, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 92153.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(11) *Leiocephalus stictigaster septentrionalis* Garrido*Leiocephalus stictigaster septentrionalis* Garrido, 1975, Poeyana (141):28.

Type-locality: Cayo Santa María, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 3425.

Distribution. Known from Cayo Santa María, Cayo Francés, and Cayo Guillermo in the Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey; the specimen from Cayo Guillermo is only tentatively assigned to this subspecies.(12) *Leiocephalus stictigaster sierrae* Schwartz*Leiocephalus stictigaster sierrae* Schwartz, 1959, Bull. Florida State Mus.

4(4):126. Type-locality: San Vicente, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 77813.

Distribution. Pinar del Río Province, where it intergrades in the west with *L. s. stictigaster* near Cayuco, west to the vicinity of Las Pozas; occurs both in the lowlands (Herradura; Las Canas) and in the massifs of the Sierra de los Organos and the Sierra del Rosario.*REMARKS.* *L. stictigaster* has also been taken in the Sierra de la Gran Piedra in southern Oriente, but remains poorly known and unrecognized nomenclaturally at that locality.**LEIOCEPHALUS VINCULUM** Cochran*Leiocephalus vinculum* Cochran, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 41:54. Type-locality: Pointe à Raquettes, Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 25435.(1) *Leiocephalus vinculum vinculum* Cochran*Leiocephalus vinculum vinculum*: Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):43.*Distribution.* Ile de la Gonâve.(2) *Leiocephalus vinculum altavelensis* Noble and Hassler*Leiocephalus altavelensis* Noble and Hassler, Amer. Mus. Novitates (652):14.

Type-locality: Isla Alto Velo, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 51055.

Leiocephalus vinculum altavelensis: Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool. 14(1):46.*Distribution.* Isla Alto Velo.(3) *Leiocephalus vinculum endomychus* Schwartz*Leiocephalus vinculum endomychus* Schwartz, 1967, Tulane Stud. Zool.

14(1):45. Type-locality: 3.4 mi. (5.5 km) NE Barrage de Peligre, 1100 feet (361 meters), Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 81099.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality; a single specimen from Hinche, Dépt. de l'Artibonite, is questionably referred to this taxon.**MABUYA LINEOLATA** Noble and Hassler*Mabuya lineolata* Noble and Hassler, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novitates (652):16. Type-locality: Monte Cristi, Monte Cristi Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 42145.*Distribution.* Known from the type-locality and Cana, Monte Cristi Province.

MABUYA MABOUYA Lacépède

Lacertus Mabouya Lacépède, 1788, *Hist. Nat. Quadrup. Ovip.* 2:378. Type-locality: The Antilles and Sardinia (the latter in error); restricted to the Lesser Antilles by Dunn, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia (135):87:544; further restricted to St. Vincent by Smith and Taylor, 1950, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus. (199):156. Holotype: unlocated.

(*Mabuya Mabouya*): Fitzinger, 1826, *Neue Class. Rept.*:52. (*Lacertus Mabouya* was included as a synonym of Fitzinger's *Mabuya dominicensis*.)

(1) *Mabuya mabouya mabouya* Lacépède

Mabuya dominicensis Fitzinger, 1826, *Neue Class. Rept.*:23 (substitute name for *Mabuya mabouya* Lacépède).

Scincus (Tiliqua) aenea Gray, 1831, in Griffith, *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom* 9:70. Type-locality: "Brazils"; stated by Gray, 1838, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* 1(2):292, to be "West Indies" and by Gray, 1845, *Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.* :94, to be "W. I." and "St. Vincents." Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.19.78, BMNH 1946.8.15.12.

Eumeces mabouia Duméril and Bibron, 1839, *Erp. Gén.* 5:646. Type-locality: Martinique and Guadeloupe. Syntypes: MNHN 2902, MNHN 5110, MNHN 738, MNHN 1785, MNHN 2903, MNHN 5421.

Mabuia lanceolata Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:187. Type-locality: Barbados. Holotype: USNM 6041.

Mabuya metallica Bocourt, 1879, *Miss. Sci. Mexique, Reptiles*:400. Type-locality: Martinique. Syntypes: MNHN 739, MNHN 5423.

Mabuia luciae Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:51. Type-locality: St. Lucia. Holotype: MCZ 6046.

Mabuya dominicana Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:51. Type-locality: Dominica. Syntypes: MCZ 6049.

Mabuya mabouya mabouya: Dunn, 1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 87:554.

Distribution. Anguilla, St.-Martin, St.-Barthélemy, Redonda, Montserrat, Guadeloupe (and Ile`a Cochons), Marie-Galante, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (and Young's I.), the Grenadines (Bequia I., Mustique I., Mayreau I., Petit Bateau I., and Carriacou I.), Grenada (and Glover's I.), and Barbados; also known from Tobago and Trinidad through Amazonian South America, the Pacific region of Colombia and Ecuador north to Panama.

(2) *Mabuya mabouya pergravis* Barbour, new combination

Mabuya pergravis Barbour, 1921, Proc. New England Zool. Club 7:85. Type-locality: Isla de Providencia, Colombia. Holotype: USNM 13875.

Distribution. Isla de Providencia and Isla Santa Catalina.

(3) *Mabuya mabouya sloanei* Daudin

Scincus sloanii Daudin, 1803, *Hist. Nat. Rept.* 4:287. Type-locality: St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Holotype: MNHN 554.

Mabuya fulgida Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:186. Type-locality: Jamaica. Syntypes: ANSP 9404-09, USNM 5769.

Mabuya nitida Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:51. Type-locality: Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo. Syntypes: MCZ 3617, MCZ 6050, MCZ 6052.

Euprepes semitaeniatus Wiegmann, 1837, Arch. Nat.:135. Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: ZMB 5290.

Euprepes spilononotus Wiegmann, 1837, Arch. Nat.:135. Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: ZMB 3758.

Tiliqua Richardii Gray, 1838, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1(2):292 (substitute name for *sloanii* Daudin).

Mabuia cuprescens Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:186. Type-locality: St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Holotype: unlocated, apparently lost.

Mabuia sloanei: Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:185.

Distribution. Caicos Is. (Providenciales I., North Caicos I., Bay Cay, Middle Caicos I., East Caicos I., South Caicos I., Long Cay, Six Hill Cays, Little Ambergris Cay), Turks Is. (Grand Turk I., Gibbs Cay), Jamaica, Hispaniola, Isla Mona, Isla Monito, Puerto Rico (and Cayo Icacos), Vieques, Culebra (and Cayo Luis Peña), St. Thomas (and Salt Cay, Water I., Saba I., and Buck I.), St. John, St. Croix (and Green Cay), Jost Van Dyke, Tortola (and Salt I. and Peter I.), Great Camanoe I., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada.

REMARKS. The taxonomy of Antillean *Mabuya* is not so simple as current nomenclature indicates; however, the study of this group is complicated by the extinction or virtual extinction of a number of island populations. For more complete synonymies of *M. m. mabouya* see Dunn (1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 87:544), and Peters and Donoso-Barros (1970, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. (297):199-200).

PHYLLODACTYLUS PULCHER Gray

Phyllodactylus pulcher Gray, 1830, *Spicilegia Zool.*:3. Type-locality: not given; later stated by Gray, 1845, *Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.*:150, to be "Tropical America?" Holotype: BMNH 1946.9.4.80.

Phyllodactylus spatulatus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:176. Type-locality: Barbados. Syntypes: USNM 6040.

Distribution. Barbados.

PHYLLODACTYLUS WIRSHINGI Kerster and Smith

Phyllodactylus wirshingi Kerster and Smith, 1955, *Herpetologica* 11(3):229. Type-locality: Isla Caja de Muertos, Puerto Rico. Holotype: UIMNH 37740.

Distribution. Isla Caja de Muertos off the central south coast of Puerto Rico, and southwestern Puerto Rico between Parguera and 9 km SE Guánica.

REMARKS. Six specimens of *Phyllodactylus* have recently been taken 2 km NW Monte Río, Azua Province, República Dominicana, at an elevation of about 90 feet. These lizards are similar to *Ph. wirshingi*, but we merely point out that the genus occurs on Hispaniola.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ALAYOI Grant

Sphaerodactylus alayoi Grant, 1959, *Herpetologica* 15 (1):49. Type-locality: Guantanamo Naval Base, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: UIMNH 44215.

Distribution. Known only from the United States Naval Base, Bahía de Guantánamo (but it has not been recollected since the original material taken in 1958), and Boquerón on the east side of the Bahía de Guantánamo.

REMARKS. The status of *S. alayoi* and its distribution are questionable, according to Thomas and Schwartz (1966, Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull. 7(4):14). That the species has not been retaken on the United States Naval Base suggests that the type-locality is incorrect.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ALTAVELENSIS Noble and Hassler

Sphaerodactylus altavelensis Noble and Hassler, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novitates (652):7. Type-locality: Isla Alto Velo, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 51488.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus altavelensis altavelensis* Noble and Hassler, new combination

Distribution. Isla Alto Velo.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus altavelensis brevirostratus* Shreve, new combination

Sphaerodactylus brevirostratus brevirostratus Shreve, 1968, Breviora (280):10. Type-locality: 5 km S Dufort, south of Léogâne, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti. Holotype: MCZ 63234.

Distribution. Haïti: from the region of Lascahobas and Pierre Payen on the north island, south to the Cul de Sac Plain, onto the north slopes of the Morne l'Hôpital in the vicinity of Pétionville (and apparently as high as Furcy) and west along the base of the Tiburon Peninsula at least to the vicinity of Grand Goâve and south to the south coast of the peninsula in the vicinity of Cayes Jacmel; also apparently at Jérémie, Dépt. du Sud, near the tip of the Tiburon Peninsula.

(3) *Sphaerodactylus altavelensis enriquilloensis* Shreve, new combination

Sphaerodactylus brevirostratus enriquilloensis Shreve, 1968, Breviora (280):14. Type-locality: 4 km E La Descubierta, near Lago Enriquillo, Independencia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 57846.

Distribution. República Dominicana: the Valle de Neiba east of the Dominican-Haitian border, south around the eastern edge of the Sierra de Baoruco to slightly beyond the city of Barahona, eastward to the Llanos de Azua (17 km E Azua), south to Punta Martín García and north at least to the Azua-San Juan province border area (southeast of Guanito); a specimen from near Vallejuelo within the Sierra de Neiba is tentatively referred to this subspecies.

REMARKS. Although Shreve named *S. brevirostratus* as a distinct species, its affinities are obviously with the earlier-named *S. altavelensis*, and we regard the two taxa as conspecific.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ARGIVUS Garman

Sphaerodactylus argivus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 20: 103. Type-locality: Cayman Brac, Cayman Islands. Syntypes: MCZ 6223, MCZ 13597.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus argivus argivus* Garman

Sphaerodactylus argivus argivus: Thomas, 1975, Herpetologica 31(2):188.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Cayman Brac.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus argivus bartschi* Cochran

Sphaerodactylus bartschi Cochran, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 92(7):5. Type-locality: Little Cayman I., Cayman Is. Holotype: USNM 81759.

Sphaerodactylus argivus bartschi: Thomas, 1975, Herpetologica 31(2):189.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Little Cayman I.

(3) *Sphaerodactylus argivus lewisi* Grant

Sphaerodactylus lewisi Grant, 1941, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 2:20. Type-

locality: Georgetown, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands. Holotype: MCZ 44987. *Sphaerodactylus argivus lewisi*: Thomas, 1975, Herpetologica 31(2):189.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Grand Cayman I.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ARGUS Gosse

Sphaerodactylus argus Gosse, 1850, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 2(6):347. Type-locality: Jamaica (see REMARKS). Syntypes: BMNH 47.12.24.56, BMNH 47.12.24.59.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus argus argus* Gosse

Sphaerodactylus argus argus: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):114. *Sphaerodactylus argus henriquesi* Grant, 1940, Jamaica Today: 154. Type-locality: Mandeville, Manchester Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 44971.

Distribution. Jamaica and associated islets including the Pedro Cays (Northeast Cay); Cuba (Cienfuegos and the Sierra de Trinidad in Las Villas Province, Los Negros near Jiguaní, Oriente Province) and its southern coastal islands (Cayo Cabeza del Este, Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina, Cayo Levisa near Santa Cruz del Sur); North Bimini and New Providence in the Bahama Islands; and Isla Grande del Maíz, Nicaragua. The Cuban, Bahamian, and Islas del Maíz populations were probably introduced by man; certainly introduced by man on Key West, Fla.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus argus andresensis* Dunn and Saxe

Sphaerodactylus argus andresensis Dunn and Saxe, 1950, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 102:148. Type-locality: Isla San Andrés, Colombia. Holotype: ANSP 25912.

Distribution. Isla San Andrés, Colombia.

REMARKS. Dunn and Saxe (1950, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 102:149) asserted that Grant had incorrectly proposed the name *henriquesi* for those populations of Jamaican *argus* to which the nominate subspecific name should apply. This statement was based on their supposition that the type-locality of *S. argus* is Bluefields. However, Gosse did not specify a type-locality and none can be inferred from his writings (*op. cit.* and 1851, *A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica*: i-xxiv, 1-508). It is probable that the type-series is composed of specimens from both eastern and western Jamaica.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ARMASI Schwartz and Garrido

Sphaerodactylus armasi Schwartz and Garrido, 1974, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 87(30):339. Type-locality: Cabo Maisí, Baracoa, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 4089.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ARMSTRONGI Noble and Hassler

Sphaerodactylus armstrongi Noble and Hassler, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novitates (652):5. Type-locality: Mountain top on property of G. Hermann, near Paraíso, 2400 feet, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 51470.

Distribution. Hispaniola: in Haiti from higher elevations (2000 feet to 4400 feet) in the Massif de la Selle (Seguin, Soliette northwest of Fond Verrettes) and in this same range in the República Dominicana (between Cabeza de Agua and north of Los Arroyos), into the Sierra de Baoruco (north of Cabo Rojo) east to the coast of the Península de Barahona (vicinity of Barahona, type-locality, and

1 km NE Paraiso); also in the Morne l'Hôpital (Pétionville) in Haiti. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (Paraiso) to 5800 feet (5 km NE Los Arroyos).

SPHAERODACTYLUS BEATTYI Grant

Sphaerodactylus beattyi Grant, 1937, J. Agr. Univ. Puerto Rico 21(4):508. Type-locality: Good Hope, St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands (see REMARKS). Holotype: UMMZ 80567.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus beattyi beattyi* Grant

Sphaerodactylus beattyi beattyi: Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):252.

Distribution. The eastern part of St. Croix, west to Rustoptwist to the northwest of Christiansted, except for an approximately two-mile section of coast (ca. 0.5 mi. E Mt. Fancy to 2 mi. W Grapetree Bay); Green Cay and Buck I.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus beattyi seamani* Thomas and Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus beattyi seamani Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):252. Type-locality: ca. 0.5 mi. E Mt. Fancy, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Holotype: MCZ 81056.

Distribution. Known only from an approximately two-mile section of the south coast of St. Croix, from the type-locality east to 2 mi. W Grapetree Bay; the inland extent of the range is unknown.

REMARKS. There is some apparently unresolvable confusion about the type-locality of *S. beattyi*. Good Hope is in the southwestern part of the island, where the species appears not to occur (Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):249).

SPHAERODACTYLUS BECKI Schmidt

Sphaerodactylus becki Schmidt, 1919, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 41(12):520. Type-locality: Navassa Island. Holotype: AMNH 12595.

Distribution. Navassa I.

SPHAERODACTYLUS BROMELIARUM Peters and Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus bromeliarum Peters and Schwartz, 1972, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 48(2):395. Type-locality: Western slope of El Yunque de Baracoa, above Tabajó, 15 km W Baracoa, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: ZMB 42827.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality and Monte Iberia in the Cuchillas de Toa.

SPHAERODACTYLUS CAICOSENSIS Cochran

Sphaerodactylus caicosensis Cochran, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 92(7):7. Type-locality: South Caicos Island, Caicos Islands. Holotype: USNM 81443.

Distribution. Caicos Is.: West Caicos I., Providenciales I., Little Water Cay, Water Cay, Pine Cay, Bay Cay, Dellis Cay, Parrot Cay, North Caicos I., Middle Caicos I., Pelican Cay, East Caicos I., South Caicos I., Long Cay, Middleton Cay, East Six Hill Cay, Big Ambergris Cay.

SPHAERODACTYLUS CINEREUS Wagler

Sphaerodactylus cinereus Wagler, 1830, Syst. Amph.:143. Type-locality: Haiti.

Holotype: Based on Lacépède's *sputator*.

Sphaerodactylus elegans MacLeay, 1834, Proc. Zool. Soc. London:12. Type-locality: Cuba; probably the vicinity of Guanabacoa, Habana Province, according to Barbour, 1921, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(3):231. Holotype: unlocated.

Sphaerodactylus punctatissimus Duméril and Bibron, 1835, Erp. Gén. 3:405. Type-locality: St.-Domingue. Syntypes: MNHN 1768.

Sphaerodactylus alopex Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:449. Type-locality: Rivière de la Grande Anse, Département du Sud, Haiti. Syntypes: MCZ 3343.

Distribution. Cuba, islandwide but apparently less common in Camagüey and Oriente provinces; Isla de Pinos; Jardines de la Reina (Cayo Grande); Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Francés, Cayo Coco); Hispaniola, known from throughout Haiti, primarily in urban situations; Ille Grande Cayemite; Ille de la Gonâve; introduced on the Florida Keys (Key West; Boca Chica Key).

REMARKS. Mittleman (1950, Herpetologica 6(3):60-66) suggested the use of trinomials (*S. c. cinereus* for the Hispaniolan populations, *S. c. elegans* for the Cuban populations), but this procedure has not been followed by American herpetologists. We do not follow this suggestion here since we have not studied the two segments of *S. cinereus* in detail.

SPHAERODACTYLUS CLENCHI Shreve

Sphaerodactylus clenchi Shreve, 1968, Breviora (280):21. Type-locality: Samaná (=Santa Bárbara de Samaná), Samaná Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 43706.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Península de Samaná in the República Dominicana west to 5 mi. W Sánchez; also along the southern shore of the Bahía de Samaná (Caba) eastward to 2.6 mi. NE La Vacama, La Altagracia Province, the distribution along the southern shore of the bay not known to be continuous.

SPHAERODACTYLUS COCHRANAE Ruibal

Sphaerodactylus cochranae Ruibal, 1946, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1308):1. Type-locality: Bahía de San Lorenzo, El Seibo Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 50233.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of the type-locality.

SPHAERODACTYLUS COPEI Steindachner

Sphaerodactylus copei Steindachner, 1869, Reise... Novara, Vert. 1:18. Type-locality: unknown; restricted by Schwartz and Thomas, 1965. Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 27(4):318, to the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: NMV 14761.

Sphaerodactylus anthracinus Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:500. Type-locality: México; restricted to Jalapa, Veracruz by Smith and Taylor, 1950, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. (199):213. Holotype: ANSP 7558. See Taylor (1947, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 31:300-301) for discussion of purported Mexican records, and Thomas (1968, Herpetologica 24(1):47) for disposition of name.

Sphaerodactylus asper Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 20:113. Type-locality: Andros Island, Bahama Islands. Syntypes: MCZ 6222.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus copei copei* Steindachner

Sphaerodactylus copei copei: Schwartz and Thomas, 1965, Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 27(4):320.

Distribution. Haiti: from Trouin and Ca Ira in the west, east to Fond Parisien near the Dominico-Haitian border; specimens from "Miragoâne" and Fond de Negres are questionably associated with this subspecies (Schwartz, 1975, Herpetologica 31(1):14). Altitudinal distribution from below sea level to about 3000 feet near Pétionville.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus copei astreptus* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus copei astreptus Schwartz, 1975, Herpetologica 31(1):4. Type-locality: 3-4 km (airline) WNW Miragoâne, along the coast, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 194029.

Distribution. Known only from the vicinity of Miragoâne and Paillant, Dépt. du Sud, Haiti. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 500 feet.

(3) *Sphaerodactylus copei cataplexis* Schwartz and Thomas

Sphaerodactylus copei cataplexis Schwartz and Thomas, 1965, Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 27(4):326. Type-locality: Camp Perrin, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 77161.

Distribution. Haiti: known from the type-locality, Marceline, Post Avance, Les Platons, and Carrefour Canon in the Massif de la Hotte, Les Cayes on the southern coast, and an apparently disjunct population at Dame-Marie near the tip of the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti; Ile-a-Vache; introduced on New Providence Island, Bahama Islands, where local (Nassau); perhaps introduced on Andros Island, Bahama Islands, but not recently collected there (see synonymy of *S. copei*). Altitudinal distribution from sea level to about 3000 feet. Intergradation between *S. c. cataplexis* and *S. c. pelates* occurs in the vicinity of Cavaillon.

(4) *Sphaerodactylus copei deuterus* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus copei deuterus Schwartz, 1975, Herpetologica 31(1):5. Type-locality: Source Picmi, above Picmi, Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti. Holotype: CM 56782.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(5) *Sphaerodactylus copei enochrus* Schwartz and Thomas

Sphaerodactylus copei enochrus Schwartz and Thomas, 1965, Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 27(4):322. Type-locality: Marbial, 21 km NE Jacmel, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 65128.

Distribution. Haiti; along the southeastern coast from 6.7 mi. SW Jacmel to Marigot, north in the Vallée de Trouin to south of Trouin, and onto southern slopes of the Massif de la Selle at Marbial and Bas Cap Rouge. Intergradation between *S. c. copei* and *S. c. enochrus* unknown, although the two subspecies approach each other closely in the vicinity of Trouin. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to about 2600 feet.

(6) *Sphaerodactylus copei pelates* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus copei pelates Schwartz, 1975, Herpetologica 31(1):8. Type-locality: Beach area at base of Morne Dubois "peninsula," Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 194030.

Distribution. Haiti; known from the type-locality, Aquin, Vieux Bourg d'Aquin, and L'Asile, Dépt. du Sud. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 600 feet.

(7) *Sphaerodactylus copei picturatus* Garman
Sphaerodactylus picturatus Garman, 1887, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:19. Type-locality: Rivière de la Grande Anse, Département du Sud, Haïti. Syntypes: MCZ 3341-42. *Sphaerodactylus copei picturatus*: Schwartz and Thomas, 1965, Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 27(4):324.

Distribution. Northern coast of the distal portion of the Tiburon Peninsula in Haïti, from the vicinity of Jérémie in the west to Grand Boucan in the east. Altitudinal distribution apparently near sea level.

(8) *Sphaerodactylus copei polyommatus* Thomas
Sphaerodactylus copei polyommatus Thomas, 1968, Herpetologica 24(1):47. Type-locality: Vicinity of Pointe Sable, Ile Grand Cayemite, Département du Sud, Haïti. Holotype: MCZ 92036.

Distribution. Ile Grande Cayemite

(9) *Sphaerodactylus copei websteri* Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus copei websteri Schwartz, 1975, Herpetologica 31(1):6. Type-locality: Les Anglais, Département du Sud, Haïti. Holotype: MCZ 126088.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

REMARKS. Many details of distribution of various subspecies of *S. copei* remain to be clarified. Part of the confusion results from apparently incorrect labeling of specimens from localities in reference to Miragoâne. Large areas of the Tiburon Peninsula are unrepresented by specimens of *S. copei*. There are no specimens of *S. copei* from the Dominican Valle de Neiba, although the species has been taken at Fond Parisien in Haïti. However, two specimens from the Península de Barahona (6 km SW Las Mercedes; 11 km N, 2 km SE Cabo Rojo) resemble *S. copei* and probably represent an endemic Península species related to *S. copei*.

SPHAERODACTYLUS CORTICOLA Garman

Sphaerodactylus corticulus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 20:111. Type-locality: Rum Cay, Bahama Islands. Syntypes: MCZ 6219.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus corticola corticola* Garman
Sphaerodactylus corticola corticola: Schwartz, 1968, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(17):229 (spelling emendation).

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus corticola apporox* Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus corticola apporox Schwartz, 1968, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(17):240. Type-locality: East Plana Cay, Bahama Islands. Holotype: AMNH 76146.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(3) *Sphaerodactylus corticola campter* Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus corticola campter Schwartz, 1968, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(17):237. Type-locality: East of Snug Corner, Acklin's Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 40636.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Crooked I., Fortune I., North Cay, Fish Cay, Acklin I., Castle I.

(4) *Sphaerodactylus corticola soter* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus corticola soter Schwartz, 1968, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(17):232. Type-locality: 1.3 mi. S Dixon Hill (=United Estates), San Salvador Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 40635.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: San Salvador I., including Man Head Cay, Green Cay, Low Cay.

REMARKS. *S. corticola* is also known from one specimen from Samana Cay, Bahama Is., but the subspecific status of this individual is in doubt. Some populations included with *S. c. campter* may merit nomenclatural recognition, but specimens from the Crooked-Acklin's Bank are scarce.

SPHAERODACTYLUS DARLINGTONI Shreve

Sphaerodactylus darlingtoni Shreve, 1968, Breviora (280):15. Type-locality: Pico Diego de Ocampo, summit dome, ca. 4000 feet, between Puerto Plata and Santiago, Santiago Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 44380.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus darlingtoni darlingtoni* Shreve, new combination

Distribution. República Dominicana; western part of the Cordillera Septentrional, from Pico Diego de Ocampo west to Valverde Province (north of Cruce de Guayacanes).

(2) *Sphaerodactylus darlingtoni noblei* Shreve, new combination

Sphaerodactylus noblei Shreve, 1968, Breviora (280):17. Type-locality: Los Bracitos, Duarte Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: AMNH 45216.

Distribution. República Dominicana; from Salcedo and northern La Vega provinces east to the Península de Samaná, south to central (Esperalvillo) and southern (El Tablazo) San Cristóbal Province, and southeast to El Seibo and La Romana provinces.

REMARKS. *S. darlingtoni* also occurs in the highlands of the isolated Sierra Martín García in Azua and Barahona provinces, and in the Sierra de Neiba (11 km S Elías Piña, La Estrella Province); both populations remain unassigned subspecifically.

SPHAERODACTYLUS DIFFICILIS Barbour

Sphaerodactylus difficilis Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):265. Type-locality: Santiago de la Vega, La Vega Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 7834.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus difficilis difficilis* Barbour, new combination

Distribution. Hispaniola: República Dominicana from the type-locality south onto northern slopes of the Cordillera Central (between La Vega and Jarabacoa), west to near Santiago, north onto southern slopes of the Cordillera Septentrional to the pass across these mountains at La Cumbre, and east to Los Bracitos, in La Vega, Santiago, Duarte, and extreme southern Puerto Plata provinces.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus difficilis randi* Shreve, new combination

Sphaerodactylus notatus randi Shreve, 1968, Breviora (280):5. Type-locality: Oviedo, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 57839.

Distribution. República Dominicana; known from the vicinity of the type-locality on the eastern coast of the Península de Barahona, and from Pedernales on the Dominico-Haitian border.

REMARKS. These two subspecies encompass a small fraction of the geographic distribution of *S. difficilis*, the most widespread of the Hispaniolan *Sphaerodactylus*. The total distribution of the species (most populations of which remain unassigned subspecifically) is: north Haiti, from the Presqu'île du Nord Ouest (Bombardopolis) east along the northern Haitian coast to Terrier Rouge and inland to Grande Rivière du Nord; in the República Dominicana, from Monte Cristi in the northwest, east to the base of the Península de Samaná (Sánchez); central and eastern portions of the República Dominicana (Santiago and La Vega provinces) east to central La Altagracia Province (but absent from most coastal regions in La Altagracia Province), westward both inland and along the southern coast to San Juan and Azua provinces, and along the eastern coast of the Península de Barahona to include the southern lowlands of the Península; a single record from Hinche, Dépt. de l'Artibonite, Haiti; Ile de la Tortue; Cayos Siete Hermanos (Muertos, Monte Chico, Monte Grande) off the northern Dominican coast, and Isla Pascal in the Bahía de Samaná. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 2000 feet on the northern slopes of the Cordillera Central between La Vega and Jarabacoa, and on southern slopes of the Cordillera Septentrional in the vicinity of La Cumbre.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ELASMORHYNCHUS Thomas

Sphaerodactylus elasmorhynchus Thomas, 1966, Breviora (253):1. *Type-locality:* Ca. 5 km (airline) SSE Marché Leon, Département du Sud, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 81119.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ELEGANTULUS Barbour

Sphaerodactylus elegantulus Barbour, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 30:163. *Type-locality:* Antigua. *Holotype:* MCZ 12084.

Distribution. Barbuda and Antigua.

SPHAERODACTYLUS FANTASTICUS Duméril and Bibron

Sphaerodactylus fantasticus Duméril and Bibron, 1836, Erp. Gén. 3:406. *Type-locality:* Martinique (in error); revised to Guadeloupe by Barbour, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 28:73 and further restricted to the city of Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, by Thomas, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):376. *Syntypes:* MNHN 1770, MNHN 1772.

- (1) *Sphaerodactylus fantasticus* *fantasticus* Duméril and Bibron
Sphaerodactylus fantasticus *fantasticus*: King, 1962, Bull. Florida State Mus. 7(1):22.

Distribution. West coast of the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe, from Mahaut south to the vicinity of Baillif.

- (2) *Sphaerodactylus fantasticus* *anidrotus* Thomas
Sphaerodactylus fantasticus *anidrotus* Thomas, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):383. *Type-locality:* 5 km SE Grand-Bourg, Marie-Galante. *Holotype:* MCZ 77123.

Distribution. Marie-Galante.

(3) *Sphaerodactylus fantasticus fuga* Thomas

Sphaerodactylus fantasticus fuga Thomas, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):384. Type-locality: 1 mi. N Morne Raquette, St. Joseph Parish, Dominica. Holotype: MCZ 77107.

Distribution. Known only from the northwest coast of Dominica between the type-locality and Batali Estate.

(4) *Sphaerodactylus fantasticus hippomanes* Thomas

Sphaerodactylus fantasticus hippomanes Thomas, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):381. Type-locality: Baie Mahault, La Désirade. Holotype: MCZ 77101.

Distribution. La Désirade.

(5) *Sphaerodactylus fantasticus karukera* Thomas

Sphaerodactylus fantasticus karukera Thomas, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):380. Type-locality: Gosier on the Grande-Terre portion of Guadeloupe. Holotype: MCZ 77088.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality, Ilet du Gosier, and Terre de Bas, Iles de la Petite Terre.

(6) *Sphaerodactylus fantasticus ligniservulus* King

Sphaerodactylus fantasticus ligniservulus King, 1962, Bull. Florida State Mus. 7(1):25. Type-locality: Plymouth, St. Anthony's Parish, Montserrat. Holotype: MCZ 66968.

Distribution. Montserrat.

(7) *Sphaerodactylus fantasticus orescius* Thomas

Sphaerodactylus fantasticus orescius Thomas, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):377. Type-locality: 1 km S Prise d'Eau, the Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe. Holotype: MCZ 77077.

Distribution. Eastern Basse-Terre portion of Guadeloupe from Sofaïa south to the vicinity of Trois Rivières; intergrades with *S. f. fantasticus* in the north between Pointe Noire and Anse des Amandiers northwest of Ste.-Rose and in the south between the city of Basse-Terre and Trois Rivières; also intergrades with *S. f. karukera* on the isthmus between Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre (SW Baie-Mahault) and on Ilet Fortune.

(8) *Sphaerodactylus fantasticus phyzacinus* Thomas

Sphaerodactylus fantasticus phyzacinus Thomas, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):382. Type-locality: Ilet à Cabrit, Iles des Saintes. Holotype: MCZ 77114.

Distribution. Iles des Saintes: Ilet à Cabrit, Terre-de-Bas, Terre-de-Haut.

(9) *Sphaerodactylus fantasticus tartaropylorus* Thomas

Sphaerodactylus fantasticus tartaropylorus Thomas, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):379. Type-locality: Port d'Enfer, 5.5 km N Campêche, Grande-Terre portion of Guadeloupe. Holotype: MCZ 77087.

Distribution. The northern part of the Grande-Terre portion of Guadeloupe, north of the Plaine de Gripon.

REMARKS. A population of *S. fantasticus* on Ilet à Kahouanne off the north coast of Basse-Terre was not subspecifically allocated by Thomas (1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):379).

SPHAERODACTYLUS GAIGEAE Grant

Sphaerodactylus gaigeae Grant, 1932, J. Dept. Agr. Puerto Rico 21(4):508. Type-locality: Mountains near Yabucoa, Puerto Rico. Holotype: Chapman Grant Collection number 3358; USNM 120712-13 from 10 km S Canóvanas are catalogued as syntypes.

Distribution. Known from the Sierra de Panduras between Maunabo and Yabucoa in southeastern Puerto Rico, also Cayo Santiago and Isla Píñeros. Thomas and Schwartz (1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):240-241) regarded the locality 10 km S Canóvanas, nearly 50 km north of the Sierra de Panduras, as questionable.

REMARKS. The range of this species remains to be clarified.

SPHAERODACTYLUS GILVITORQUES Cope

Sphaerodactylus gilvitorques Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:500. Type-locality: Jamaica. Holotype: ANSP 7555.

Distribution. Presumably Jamaica.

REMARKS. There is no evidence to indicate that *S. gilvitorques*, known only from the holotype, is not Jamaican, although some uncertainty must remain until it is again taken. Barbour's references to this species (1910, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 52(15):291 and 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):267), were actually based on observations of *S. goniorhynchus*.

SPHAERODACTYLUS GONIORHYNCHUS Cope

Sphaerodactylus goniorhynchus Cope, 1895, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 46:440. Type-locality: Port Antonio, Portland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: unlocated.

Distribution. Jamaica: island-wide at elevations from sea level to 4000 feet (Hardwar Gap).

REMARKS. *S. goniorhynchus* as currently understood is probably composed of two species, one of which is coastal.

SPHAERODACTYLUS INAGUAE Noble and Klingel

Sphaerodactylus inaguae Noble and Klingel, 1932, Amer. Mus. Novitates (549):11. Type-locality: Mathew Town, Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: AMNH 45746.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Great Inagua I. and Sheep Cay.

SPHAERODACTYLUS INTERMEDIUS Barbour and Ramsden

Sphaerodactylus intermedius Barbour and Ramsden, 1919, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(2):211. Type-locality: Sierra de Hato Nuevo between Hato Nuevo (Martí) and Sabanilla de la Palma, Matanzas Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 12305.

Sphaerodactylus decoratus drapetiscus Schwartz, 1958, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 71:29. Type-locality: 2 mi. E Playa de Guanabo, Cueva de Rincón de Guanabo, Habana Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 77759.

Distribution. Known only from two widely separated regions in Cuba: the northern coast of Habana and Matanzas provinces (Cueva de Rincón de

Guanabo in the west to Hato Nuevo in the east), and extreme southeastern Oriente Province (Cabo Cruz, Río Puerco). Thomas and Schwartz (1966, Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull. 7(4):15) noted that records of "Sphaerodactylus torrei" from Cotorro and Camoa, Habana Province, probably pertain to this species.

SPHAERODACTYLUS KLAUBERI Grant

Sphaerodactylus klauberi Grant, 1931, J. Dept. Agr. Porto Rico 15(3):207. Type-locality: El Yunque, Bosque Experimental de Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 34473.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; an inhabitant of mesic interior regions from 300 feet (near Rosario) to around 4000 feet (Reserva Forestal de Toro Negro).

SPHAERODACTYLUS LAZELLI Shreve

Sphaerodactylus lazelli Shreve, 1968, Breviora (280):8. Type-locality: Cap-Haïtien, Département du Nord, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 63218.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

SPHAERODACTYLUS LEUCASTER Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus leucaster Schwartz, 1973, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 86(4):36. Type-locality: El Iguito, 1.6 mi. (2.6 km) NE Fondo Negro, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 189234.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality, 2 to 3 km NE Canoa, and 13 to 15 km ESE Canoa, Barahona Province, east to 2 km NE Monte Río, Azua Province. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 330 feet.

SPHAERODACTYLUS LEVINSI Heatwole

Sphaerodactylus levinsi Heatwole, 1968, Breviora (292):2. Type-locality: Isla Desecho. Holotype: MCZ 100274.

Distribution. Isla Desecho.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MACROLEPIS Günther

Sphaerodactylus macrolepis Günther, 1859, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 3(4):215. Type-locality: St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.30.74-.75. *Sphaerodactylus danforthi* Grant, 1931, J. Dept. Agr. Porto Rico 15(3):205. Type-locality: Isla Culebra. Holotype: MCZ 34403.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis macrolepis* Günther

Sphaerodactylus macrolepis macrolepis: King, 1962, Bull. Florida State Mus. 7(1):16.

Distribution. Islands of the eastern Puerto Rico Bank: Isla Culebra (and Isla Culebrita and Cayo Luis Peña), St. Croix (and Protestant Cay), St. Thomas (and Water I., Buck I., Great St. James I., Little St. James I., Saba I., Savana Cay, Cockroach I., Prickly Pear I., Rotto Cay, Patricia Cay, Bovoni Cay, Cas Cay), Hans Lollik I., Mingo Cay, Congo Cay, Sandy Cay, St. John, Jost Van Dyke, Tortola (and Buck I.), Beef I., Guana I., Great Camanoe I., Peter I., Virgin Gorda (including Mosquito I.), Necker I., and Anegada.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis ateles* Thomas and Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus macrolepis ateles Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):210. Type-locality: Balneario de Boquerón, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 81043.

Distribution. Southwestern Puerto Rico from the vicinity of Mayagüez south to Balneario de Boquerón, and eastward north of the Valle de Lajas to the vicinity of Ponce.

(3) *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis grandisquamis* Stejneger
Sphaerodactylus grandisquamis Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:602. Type-locality: Luquillo, Puerto Rico. Holotype: USNM 27007.
Sphaerodactylus macrolepis grandisquamis: Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):200.

Distribution. Extreme eastern Puerto Rico, from the vicinity of Río Piedras, except for the coastal area between San Juan and Loíza Aldea, south to near Punta Santiago; Cayo Santiago; Cayo Batata.

(4) *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis guarionex* Thomas and Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus macrolepis guarionex Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):217. Type-locality: Officer's Club Beach, Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 81048.

Distribution. Northwestern and north-central Puerto Rico, from Punta Higüero in the west, eastward to Gurabo, and inland into the Pepino Hills as far south as Florida. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 900 feet (7.2 km SE Quebradillas).

(5) *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis inigoi* Thomas and Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus macrolepis inigoi Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):220. Type-locality: Ensenada Sun Bay (=Ensenada Sombe), Isla Vieques. Holotype: MCZ 81055.

Distribution. Isla Vieques and its satellites Cayo de Afuera and Cayo de Tierra.

(6) *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis mimetes* Thomas and Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus macrolepis mimetes Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):208. Type-locality: 12.3 km SE Patillas, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 81036.

Distribution. Southern Puerto Rico from Maunabo west to the vicinity of Juana Díaz.

(7) *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis parvus* King
Sphaerodactylus macrolepis parvus King, 1962, Bull. Florida State Mus. 7(1):16. Type-locality: 2.5 mi. W, thence 0.25 mi. N Philipsburg, St.-Martin. Holotype: UF/FSM 100341.

Distribution. Anguilla, St.-Barthélemy, St.-Martin, Tintamarre I., and Dog I.

(8) *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis phoberus* Thomas and Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus macrolepis phoberus Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):204. Type-locality: Isla Verde (San Juan International Airport), Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 81023.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality: intergrades with *S. m. grandisquamis* to the east near Loíza Aldea.

(9) *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis spanius* Thomas and Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus macrolepis spanius Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):214. Type-locality: 17.7 km NE Utuado (about 8 km airline), Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 81047.

Distribution. Puerto Rico: interior uplands of the Cordillera Central and the Sierra de Cayey at elevations from 1100 feet (type-locality) to 2800 feet (13.8 km N Sabana Grande).

(10) *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis stibarus* Thomas and Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus macrolepis stibarus Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):201. Type-locality: Isla Piñeros, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 81022.

Distribution. Isla Piñeros off eastern Puerto Rico.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MARIGUANAE Cochran

Sphaerodactylus mariguanae Cochran, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 92(7):9. Type-locality: Booby Cay, east of Mayaguana Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: USNM 81381.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Mayaguana I. and Booby Cay; also Turks Islands: Grand Turk I.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MICROLEPIS Reinhardt and Lütken

Sphaerodactylus microlepis Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vidensk. Med. naturhist. Foren København for 1862:278. Type-locality: "St. Croix" (in error), corrected to St. Lucia by Barbour, 1921, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(3):267-268 (by implication). Holotype: UZM R.34461.

Sphaerodactylus melanospilos Bocourt, 1873, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Reptiles 2:44. Type-locality: St. Lucia. Syntypes: MNHN 1729.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus microlepis microlepis* Reinhardt and Lütken
Sphaerodactylus microlepis microlepis: Schwartz, 1965, Herpetologica 21(4):262.

Distribution. St. Lucia.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus microlepis thomasi* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus microlepis thomasi Schwartz, 1965, Herpetologica 21(4):262. Type-locality: Maria Islands, the southernmost of two, Vieux Fort Quarter, St. Lucia. Holotype: MCZ 77229.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

REMARKS. Specimens from extreme southeastern St. Lucia (Anse de Sables) are apparently intergradient between *S. m. microlepis* and *S. m. thomasi*.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MONENSIS Meerwarth

Sphaerodactylus macrolepis var. *monensis* Meerwarth, 1901, Mitt. naturhist. Mus. Hamburg 18:20. Type-locality: Isla Mona. Syntypes: Destroyed (formerly in HZM).

Sphaerodactylus monensis: Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:607.

Distribution. Isla Mona.

REMARKS. *Sphaerodactylus* also occurs on adjacent Isla Monito, but specimens from that islet are distinct from *S. monensis*.

SPHAERODACTYLUS NICHOLSI Grant

Sphaerodactylus nicholsi Grant, 1931, J. Dept. Agr. Porto Rico 15(3):204. Type-locality: 3 mi. W Ensenada, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 34578.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus nicholsi nicholsi* Grant

Sphaerodactylus nicholsi nicholsi: Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):243.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; from Playa Mar Chiquita east of Arecibo west and south along the coast, then east to Juana Díaz in south-central Puerto Rico. The range is discontinuous, apparently because of interruption of habitat.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus nicholsi townsendi* Grant

Sphaerodactylus townsendi Grant, 1931, J. Dept. Agr. Porto Rico 15(3):208. Type-locality: Northeast corner of Cabezas de San Juan, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 34613.

Sphaerodactylus nicholsi townsendi: Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Bull. Florida State Mus. 10(6):245.

Distribution. From Cabezas de San Juan at the northeastern extreme of Puerto Rico south along the east coast, then west along the south coast to just east of Ponce; the range is probably not continuous because of interruption of habitat. Also found on Isla Caja de Muertos off the south coast of Puerto Rico and on Cayo Icacos, Cayo Lobos, and Isla Piñeros off eastern Puerto Rico; also Isla Vieques including Cayo de Tierra and Cayo de Afuera; presence on Isla Culebra questionable.

REMARKS. Whether *nicholsi* and *townsendi* overlap or intergrade in south-central Puerto Rico (south of Juana Díaz) is not firmly established.

SPHAERODACTYLUS NIGROPUNCTATUS Gray

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.:168. Type-locality: South America."; restricted by Thomas and Schwartz, 1974, J. Herp. 8(4):356, to Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.24.81.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus nigropunctatus* Gray

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus nigropunctatus: Thomas and Schwartz, 1974, J. Herp. 8(4):356.

Sphaerodactylus decoratus atessares Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull. 7(4):8. Type-locality: 4 mi. N, 2.3 mi. E Rock Sound, Eleuthera Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 81100.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: New Providence I., Rose I., Eleuthera I. (except for extreme southern part).

(2) *Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus decoratus* Garman

Sphaerodactylus decoratus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 20:111. Type-locality: Rum Cay, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 6220.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus decoratus: Thomas and Schwartz, 1974, J. Herp. 8(4):356.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Rum Cay.

(3) *Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus flavicauda* Barbour

Sphaerodactylus flavicaudus Barbour, 1904, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 46(3):56. Type-locality: Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, Bahamas Islands. Syntypes:

MCZ 6953, MCZ 13564, MCZ 84385-95, UMMZ 107614.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus flavicauda: Thomas and Schwartz, 1974, J. Herp. 8(4):357.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Andros I., Bimini Is.(South Bimini), Berry Is. (Chub Cay, Frazer's Hog Cay, Great Harbour Cay), Cay Sal Bank (Elbow Cay).

(4) *Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus gibbus* Barbour, new combination

Sphaerodactylus gibbus Barbour, 1921, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(3):228. Type-locality: Stocky(Stocking?) Island, Exuma Cays, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 13436.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Exuma Cays (Warderick Wells Cay, Compass Cay, Sampson Cay, Staniel Cay, Great Guana Cay, Big Farmers Cay, Cave Cay, Darby I., Jewfish Cay, Great Exuma I., Stocking I., Little Exuma I.); Green Cay; Long I.; intergrades between *S. n. nigropunctatus* and *S. n. gibbus* occur on the northernmost Exuma Cays (Leaf Cay, Little Norman's Cay).

(5) *Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus granti* Thomas and Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus decoratus granti Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull. 7(4):10. Type-locality: Banes, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: BYU 17233.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus granti: Thomas and Schwartz, 1974, J. Herp. 8(4):357.

Distribution. Cuba: from extreme northeastern Camagüey Province (vicinity of Playa Santa Lucía) diagonally southeastward across Oriente Province (Las Calabazas, Holguín; Marcán; type-locality); intergradation between *S. n. granti* and *S. n. strategus* apparently occurs north of the Bahía de Guantánamo (vicinity of Guantánamo).

(6) *Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus lissodesmus* Thomas and Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus decoratus lissodesmus Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull. 7(4):12. Type-locality: Sierra de Cubitas near Banao, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 57344.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus lissodesmus: Thomas and Schwartz, 1974, J. Herp. 8(4):357.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(7) *Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus porrasi* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus decoratus porrasi Schwartz, 1972, Herpetologica 28(3):248. Type-locality: Duncan Town, Great Ragged Island, Ragged Islands, Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 54051.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus porrasi: Thomas and Schwartz, 1974, J. Herp. 8(4):357.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Ragged Is. (Little Ragged I., Great Ragged I.).

(8) *Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus strategus* Thomas and Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus decoratus strategus Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull. 7(4):13. Type-locality: East side of Bahía de Guantánamo, United States Naval Base, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 81110.

Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus strategus: Thomas and Schwartz, 1974, J. Herp. 8(4):357.

Distribution. Known only from the area within the United States Naval Base, but possibly also occurring at Caimanera on the west side of the Bahía de Guantánamo.

REMARKS. *S. nigropunctatus* has been reported from the Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Francés, Cayo Santa María, Cayo Caimán del Faro, Cayo Las Brujas) off the northern Cuban coast but the population remains unassigned subspecifically. The subspecific status of Cat Island *S. nigropunctatus* and that of southern Eleuthera Island in the Bahama Islands are left in abeyance. The relationships, both ecological and geographic, between *S. nigropunctatus* and *S. alayoi* remain a major problem in the herpetology of eastern Cuba. The range ascribed to *S. n. decoratus* by Thomas and Schwartz (1974, J. Herp. 8(4):356) is incorrect; the ranges of the subspecies *decoratus* and *gibbus* as given above are those accepted for these two subspecies.

SPHAERODACTYLUS NOTATUS Baird

Sphaerodactylus notatus Baird, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 11:254.

Type-locality: Key West, Monroe County, Florida. Holotype: USNM 3215.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus notatus amaurus* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus notatus amaurus Schwartz, 1966, Rev. Biol. Trop. 13(2):171.

Type-locality: Alicetown, Eleuthera Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 77162.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Bimini Is. (South Bimini), Andros I., New Providence I., Eleuthera I., Long I., Cat I., Exuma Cays (Compass Cay, Pipe Cay, Staniel Cay, Jewfish Cay, Great Exuma I., Little Exuma I.), Green Cay, Berry Is. (Chub Cay, Frazer's Hog Cay, Great Harbour Cay), Ragged Is. (Little Ragged I., Maycock Cay, Great Ragged I.).

(2) *Sphaerodactylus notatus atactus* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus notatus atactus Schwartz, 1966, Rev. Biol. Trop. 13(2):166.

Type-locality: 7 mi. W Aserradero, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 92820.

Distribution. Islandwide on Cuba and Isla de Pinos; Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo Avalos, Cayo Cantiles); Cayos de San Felipe (Cayo Real); also other small off-shore cays and islets; most common in Oriente Province and generally rare in Pinar del Río and Habana provinces; apparently introduced on Northeast Cay, Morant Cays, and on Great Inagua I., Bahama Is.

(3) *Sphaerodactylus notatus exsul* Barbour

Sphaerodactylus exsul Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):261. Type-locality: Little Swan Island. Holotype: MCZ 7894.

Sphaerodactylus notatus exsul: Schwartz, 1966, Rev. Biol. Trop. 13(2):170.

Distribution. Little Swan I.

(4) *Sphaerodactylus notatus peltastes* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus notatus peltastes Schwartz, 1966, Rev. Biol. Trop. 13(2):173.

Type-locality: Hopetown, Elbow Cay, off Great Abaco Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: AMNH 74752.

Distribution. Bahama Islands: Grand Bahama I. (including Stranger's Cay and Water Cay), Little Abaco I., Great Abaco I. (including Elbow Cay and Pensacola Cays), Mores I.

REMARKS. The taxonomic status of populations of *S. notatus* on the Isla de Pinos and the Archipiélago de los Canarreos is unsettled; likewise, some populations assigned to *S. n. peltastes* may be noteworthy. The nominate subspecies occurs in southern Florida and on the Florida Keys. *S. notatus* has also been recorded from the Pedro Cays, but specimens have not been assigned subspecifically.

SPHAERODACTYLUS OLIVERI Grant

Sphaerodactylus oliveri Grant, 1944, *Herpetologica* 2(6):118. *Type-locality*: Rancho Gavilán, near Cienfuegos, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: UMMZ 93310 or CAS-SU 14683.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus oliveri oliveri* Grant

Sphaerodactylus oliveri oliveri: Schwartz, 1961, *Herpetologica* 17(1):25.

Distribution. Cuba: southern Las Villas Province, from Cienfuegos to Trinidad, and between Trinidad and Topes de Collantes on southern slopes of the Sierra de Trinidad.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus oliveri storeyae* Grant

Sphaerodactylus storeyae Grant, 1944, *Herpetologica* 2(6):125. *Type-locality*: Isla de Pinos?; restricted by Schwartz, 1961, *Herpetologica* 17(1):25, to Punta del Este, Isla de Pinos, Habana Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: CAS-SU 9296.

Sphaerodactylus oliveri storeyae: Schwartz, 1961, *Herpetologica* 17(1):25.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos.

REMARKS. There is an unresolved confusion concerning the holotype of *S. oliveri*. Peters (1952, *Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan* 539:39) gave UMMZ 93310 as the holotype but the locality data for this specimen do not agree with those given by Grant. The data given by Leviton (1953, *Herpetologica* 8(4):126) however, do agree with those given by Grant. There is no assurance that the CAS-SU specimen, which we have not examined, is the holotype.

SPHAERODACTYLUS OXYRHINUS Gosse

Sphaerodactylus oxyrhinus Gosse, 1850, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 2(6):347. *Type-locality*: St. Elizabeth's (=St. Elizabeth Parish), Jamaica. *Holotype*: BMNH 1946.8.30.76.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus oxyrhinus oxyrhinus* Gosse

Sphaerodactylus oxyrhinus oxyrhinus: Thomas, 1975, *Herpetologica* 31(2):187.

Distribution. Jamaica: aside from the imprecise type-locality, this subspecies is known from a scattering of western inland localities in Hanover, Westmoreland, St. James and extreme western Trelawny parishes. Altitudinal distribution from about 400 feet (11.2 km NE Maroon Town) to 1500 feet (0.5 km SE Jericho).

(2) *Sphaerodactylus oxyrhinus dacnicolor* Barbour

Sphaerodactylus dacnicolor Barbour, 1910, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 52(15):292.

Type-locality: Port Antonio, Portland Parish, Jamaica. *Syntypes*: MCZ 7276.

Sphaerodactylus oxyrhinus dacnicolor: Thomas, 1975, *Herpetologica* 31(2):187.

Distribution. Extreme northeastern Jamaica: primarily coastal localities from Port Antonio east and south to the vicinity of Hectors River; inland, one locality near Ecclesdown.

SPHAERODACTYLUS PARKERI Grant

Sphaerodactylus parkeri Grant, 1939, *Copeia* (1):8. *Type-locality*: Alligator Pond, Manchester Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype*: MCZ 45005.

Distribution. Jamaica; the xeric southern littoral from Alligator Pond in the west to White Horses, St. Thomas Parish, in the east.

SPHAERODACTYLUS PARTHENOPION Thomas

Sphaerodactylus parthenopion Thomas, 1965, Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 28(1):117.
Type-locality: Hillside above Pond Bay, Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands.
Holotype: MCZ 77211.

Distribution. British Virgin Is.: Virgin Gorda.

SPHAERODACTYLUS RAMSDENI Ruibal

Sphaerodactylus ramsdeni Ruibal, 1959, Herpetologica 15(2):89. Type-locality: Monte Líbano, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 8536.

Distribution. Cuba; uplands of southern Oriente Province, in the Sierra de la Gran Piedra and the Sierra del Guaso (type-locality; Los Hondones).

SPHAERODACTYLUS RHABDOTUS Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus rhabdotus Schwartz, 1970, J. Herp. 4(1/2):64. Type-locality: 5 km SE La Florida, 500 feet (153 meters), Independencia Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 166960.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality and 6 km ESE Las Lajas, Independencia Province. Altitudinal distribution 225 feet to 500 feet.

SPHAERODACTYLUS RICHARDSONI Gray

Sphaerodactylus richardsoni Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.:168. Type-locality: "America," restricted to Montego Bay, St. James Parish, Jamaica, by Grant, 1939, Copeia (1):7. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.26.51.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus richardsoni richardsoni* Gray
Sphaerodactylus richardsoni richardsoni: Grant, 1939, Copeia (1):12.

Distribution. Known with certainty only from the vicinity of Montego Bay (see REMARKS).

(2) *Sphaerodactylus richardsoni gossei* Grant
Sphaerodactylus richardsoni gossei Grant, 1939, Copeia (1):10. Type-locality: Mouth of Roaring River, St. Ann Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 45015.

Distribution. Known with certainty only from the north coastal region of Jamaica between the mouth of the Roaring River, St. Ann Parish, and Port Maria, St. Mary Parish.

REMARKS. The main distinction between *S. r. richardsoni* and *S. r. gossei* is the presence of unicolor males in the nominate subspecies versus essentially female-colored males in *S. r. gossei*. Female specimens of the species have been taken outside the known ranges of the subspecies (east of Sign, St. James Parish, near Discovery Bay in western St. Ann Parish) but cannot at present be subspecifically identified.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ROOSEVELTI Grant

Sphaerodactylus roosevelti Grant, 1931, J. Dept. Agr. Porto Rico 15(3):203. Type-locality: Near Parguera, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 34609.

Distribution. Puerto Rico; the southwestern coast from Cabo Rojo east to Punta Ventana southeast of Guánica and Isla Caja de Muertos; probably occurs on Isla Vieques.

SPHAERODACTYLUS RUIBALI Grant

Sphaerodactylus ruibali Grant, 1959, Herpetologica 15(1):53. *Type-locality:* U.S. Naval Base, Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* UIMNH 44246.

Distribution. Known only from immediately west of the Bahía de Guantánamo, east to Loma de Macambo between San Antonio del Sur and Imías, in xeric coastal situations.

SPHAERODACTYLUS SABANUS Cochran

Sphaerodactylus sabanus Cochran, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 51:148. *Type-locality:* Saba. *Holotype:* USNM 103985.

Distribution. Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, and Nevis.

SPHAERODACTYLUS SAMANENSIS Cochran

Sphaerodactylus samanensis Cochran, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 45:183. *Type-locality:* Boca del Infierno, Bahía de Samaná, El Seibo Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* USNM 74970.

Distribution. Northeastern República Dominicana, in region of the type-locality (Bahía de San Lorenzo) on the south side of the Bahía de Samaná, and the Península de Samaná (7 and 10 km E Las Terrenas; 5 km ENE Sánchez; 2.9 mi. and 6.5 km S Las Galeras).

SPHAERODACTYLUS SAVAGEI Shreve, new combination

Sphaerodactylus notatus savagei Shreve, 1968, Breviora (280):7. *Type-locality:* La Romana, La Romana Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* CAS-SU 14695.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus savagei savagei* Shreve, new combination

Distribution. República Dominicana; from La Romana in the west, east to the east side of the Río Chavón, in La Romana and La Altagracia provinces.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus savagei juanilloensis* Shreve, new combination

Sphaerodactylus notatus juanilloensis Shreve, 1968, Breviora (280):8. *Type-locality:* Juanillo, La Altagracia Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* MCZ 73901.

Distribution. República Dominicana; from El Macao in the north, south to the Boca de Yuma-San Rafael del Yuma region; Isla Saona.

REMARKS. Although Shreve considered *savagei* and *juanilloensis* as subspecies of *S. notatus* (sensu Shreve, 1968), *S. savagei* occurs sympatrically with *S. difficilis* in the region of the type-locality of the former. The two species are different in many details, both of scutellation and pattern, and we consider *S. savagei* distinct from *S. difficilis*. *S. savagei* also occurs near Sabana Grande de Palenque, San Cristóbal Province, República Dominicana, and on Isla Catalinita, but the subspecific status of these populations is uncertain.

SPHAERODACTYLUS SCABER Barbour and Ramsden

Sphaerodactylus scaber Barbour and Ramsden, 1919, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(2):126. *Type-locality*: Sierra de San Juan de los Perros, Camagüey Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: MCZ 12304.

Distribution. Cuba: Las Villas and Camagüey provinces, from Sitiecito, Sagua la Grande, in northern Las Villas Province in the west, to near Jicotea in western Camagüey Province; the Sierra de Najasa in southeastern Camagüey Province; Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Conuco); occurs in both lowland and upland forested situations and expected in the Sierra de Cubitas, but as yet uncollected there.

SPHAERODACTYLUS SEMASIOPS Thomas

Sphaerodactylus semasiops Thomas, 1975, Herpetologica 31(2):183. *Type-locality*: 3.8 mi. (6.1 km) N Burnt Hill, Trelawny Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype*: MCZ 132348.

Distribution. Jamaica: known principally from the Cockpit Country (eastern and southern Trelawny Parish, northern St. Elizabeth and Manchester parishes). Altitudinal distribution from 1100 feet (7.1 km NW Raheen, St. Elizabeth Parish) to 1800 feet (0.6 km N Burnt Hill, Trelawny Parish).

SPHAERODACTYLUS SHREVEI Lazell

Sphaerodactylus shrevei Lazell, 1961, Breviora (139):1, *Type-locality*: Môle St. Nicholas, Département du Nord Ouest, Haïti. *Holotype*: MCZ 62548 (now misplaced).

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

SPHAERODACTYLUS SPUTATOR Sparrman

Lacerta sputator Sparrman, 1784, K. Svensk. vet.-akad. Handl. 5:161. *Type-locality*: St. Eustatius. *Lectotype*: SMNH 2669, designated by King, 1962, Bull. Florida State Mus. 7(1):11.

Sphaerodactylus pictus Garman, 1888, Bull. Essex Inst. 19:20. *Type-locality*: St. Christopher. *Syntypes*: MCZ 6071.

Sphaerodactylus sputator: Andersson, 1900, Bih. K. Svensk. vet.-akad. Handl. 26(4):1:27.

Distribution. Sombrero I., Dog I., Anguilla, St.-Martin, St.-Barthélemy, Ile Fourchue, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, and Nevis.

SPHAERODACTYLUS STEJNEGERI Cochran

Sphaerodactylus stejnegeri Cochran, 1931, Copeia (3):90. *Type-locality*: San Michel, Département du Nord, Haïti; emended by Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull. 7(4):19, to St. Michel de l'Atalaye, Département de l'Artibonite, Haïti. *Holotype*: USNM 76640.

Distribution. Haïti; from the type-locality and St. Marc, south to the Cul de Sac Plain; unknown from the République Dominicana.

SPHAERODACTYLUS TORREI Barbour

Sphaerodactylus torrei Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):260. *Type-locality*: Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: MCZ 6916.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus torrei torrei* Barbour
Sphaerodactylus torrei torrei: Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull. 7(4):16.

Distribution. Cuba; southern coast of Oriente Province, from the vicinity of the type-locality east to Playa Juraguá.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus torrei ocuval* Thomas and Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus torrei ocuval Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull. 7(4):16. *Type-locality:* Ocuval, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* USNM 138015.

Distribution. Cuba; southern coast of Oriente Province, from Cabo Cruz to Guamá, and probably east to the area southeast of the city of Santiago de Cuba.

(3) *Sphaerodactylus torrei spielmani* Grant
Sphaerodactylus spielmani Grant, 1958, Herpetologica 14(4):225. *Type-locality:* Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba; emended by Thomas, 1968, Herpetologica 24(1):59, to: east side of Río Hatibonico, about one-quarter mile inland, approximately 10 miles west of the western side of the mouth of the Bahía de Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* UIMNH 44105.
Sphaerodactylus torrei spielmani: Thomas and Schwartz, 1966, Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull. 7(4):18.

Distribution. Known only from the emended type-locality.

SPHAERODACTYLUS UNDERWOODI Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus underwoodi Schwartz, 1968, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(17):250. *Type-locality:* Cockburn Town, Grand Turk Island, Turks Islands. *Holotype:* CM 40637.

Distribution. Turks Is.: Grand Turk I., Long Cay, Pear Cay, East Cay, Salt Cay, Big Sand Cay.

SPHAERODACTYLUS VINCENTI Boulenger

Sphaerodactylus vincenti Boulenger, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London:354. *Type-locality:* St. Vincent. *Syntypes:* BMNH 1946.8.26.38-.48.

(1) *Sphaerodactylus vincenti vincenti* Boulenger
Sphaerodactylus vincenti vincenti: King, 1962, Bull. Florida State Mus. 7(1):33.

Distribution. St. Vincent.

(2) *Sphaerodactylus vincenti adamas* Schwartz, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):397.
Type-locality: Rocher de Diamant, Martinique. *Holotype:* MCZ 77130.

Distribution. Rocher de Diamant off the southern tip of Martinique.

(3) *Sphaerodactylus vincenti diamesus* Schwartz
Sphaerodactylus vincenti diamesus Schwartz, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):404.
Type-locality: Vigie Beach, Castries Quarter, St. Lucia. *Holotype:* MCZ 77075.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(4) *Sphaerodactylus vincenti festus* Barbour
Sphaerodactylus festus Barbour, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 28:73.
Type-locality: Martinique; restricted to Fort-de-France, Martinique, by Barbour,

1921, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(3):242. Holotype: MCZ 10622.
Sphaerodactylus vincenti festus: King, 1962, Bull. Florida State Mus. 7(1):30.

Distribution. Martinique; known from a restricted area of the leeward coast (Fort-de-France to 1 km NW Schoelcher) and inland to the vicinity of Didier and St. Joseph.

(5) *Sphaerodactylus vincenti josephinae* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus vincenti josephinae Schwartz, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):395. Type-locality: Habitation Dizac, 1.5 km W Le Diamant, Martinique. Holotype: MCZ 77057.

Distribution. The southwestern peninsula of Martinique.

(6) *Sphaerodactylus vincenti monilifer* Barbour

Sphaerodactylus monilifer Barbour, 1921, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(3):271. Type-locality: Dominica. Holotype: MCZ 10786.
Sphaerodactylus vincenti monilifer: Schwartz, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):405.

Distribution. Dominica.

(7) *Sphaerodactylus vincenti pheristus* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus vincenti pheristus Schwartz, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):401. Type-locality: 6 km SW Ajoupa-Bouillon, 1600 feet, Martinique. Holotype: MCZ 77074.

Distribution. The northeastern interior of Martinique, from northeast of Le Morne Rouge to 6 km SW Ajoupa-Bouillon; intergrades with *S. v. ronaldi* on the northeast coast of Martinique.

(8) *Sphaerodactylus vincenti psammius* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus vincenti psammius Schwartz, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):398. Type-locality: 5 km S Ste.-Anne, Grande Anse des Salines, Martinique. Holotype: MCZ 77064.

Distribution. The extreme southeastern part of Martinique, from the vicinity of Ste.-Luce to the type-locality.

(9) *Sphaerodactylus vincenti ronaldi* Schwartz

Sphaerodactylus vincenti ronaldi Schwartz, 1965, Caribbean J. Sci. 4(2/3):399. Type-locality: 3 km NE Tartane, Martinique. Holotype: MCZ 77089.

Distribution. The eastern coast of Martinique, from Habitation Marlet north to the Presqu'île de la Caravelle; intergrades with *S. v. pheristus* are known from as far south as 5 km SE Basse-Pointe.

REMARKS. A specimen of *S. vincenti* (AMNH 100453) from Balata-Tourtet on the southern slopes of the Pitons du Carbet, Martinique, seems to be intermediate between the subspecies *pheristus* and *festus*, although it is much closer in scutellation to the former and resembles the latter in pattern details. The two taxa may intergrade in this area, which was shown by Schwartz (*op. cit.*) to be occupied by *S. v. festus*. On the other hand, it is possible that Martinique has two distinct species of *Sphaerodactylus*, one of which is non-ocellate (*vincenti*, including *josephinae*, *adamas*, *psammius*, and *diamesus*) and the other ocellate (*festus*, including *pheristus*, *ronaldi*, and *monilifer*).

TARENTOLA AMERICANA Gray

Platydactylus americanus Gray, 1831, in Griffith, Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom* 9:48.

Type-locality: New York; restricted to vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba, by Schwartz, 1968, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 81:129. Holotype: presumably MNHN 6700.

Platydactylus Milbertii Duméril and Bibron, 1836, *Erp. Gén.* 3:325. Substitute name for *P. americanus* Gray.

Platydactylus (Tarentola) americanus var. *cubanus* Gundlach and Peters, 1864, *Monats. Akad. wiss. Berlin*:384. Type-locality: Cuba; restricted to Cabo Cruz, Oriente Province, Cuba, by Schwartz, 1968, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 81:128. Holotype: ZMB 5107.

(1) *Tarentola americana americana* Gray

Tarentola americana americana: Schwartz, 1968, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 81:129.

Distribution. Cuba, Isla de Pinos, Jardines de la Reina (Cayo Levisa, Cayo Cabeza del Este), Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Francés).

(2) *Tarentola americana warreni* Schwartz

Tarentola americana warreni Schwartz, 1968, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 81:134. Type-locality: Gray's Settlement, Long Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: USNM 160725.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Eleuthera I., Andros I., Exuma Cays (U Cay or South West Allan's Cay, Leaf Cay, Warderick Wells Cay), Long I., Ragged Is. (Great Ragged I., Little Ragged I.).

THECADACTYLUS RAPICAUDA Houttuyn

Gekko rapicauda Houttuyn, 1782, Verh. Genootsch. wet. Vlissing. 9:323. Type-locality: "American Islands;" restricted to Chichen Itza, Yucatán, México, by Smith and Taylor, 1950, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. (199):49, and to Paramaribo, Suriname, by Hoogmoed, 1973, Biogeographica (4):57. Holotype: unlocated, probably lost.

Stellio perfoliatius Schneider, 1793, *Amph. Physiol.* 2:26 (substitute name for *Gekko rapicauda* Houttuyn).

Gecko levis Daudin, 1802, *Hist. Nat. Rept.* 4:112. Type-locality: South America. Holotype: unlocated.

Gecko surinamensis Daudin, 1802, *Hist. Nat. Rept.* 4:126. Type-locality: Suriname. Holotype: unlocated.

Platydactylus theconyx Duméril and Bibron, 1836, *Erp. Gén.* 3:306 (substitute name for *Gecko rapicauda* Houttuyn).

Thecadactylus rapicaudus: Gray, 1845, *Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.*:146.

Distribution. St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, Necker I., British Virgin Islands, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Nevis, Barbuda, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Les Iles des Saintes (Terre-de-Bas), Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (Bequia I., Green I.), and Grenada; also Tobago, Trinidad, and throughout much of tropical South America, north into México.

REMARKS. *Th. rapicauda* was reported from St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, by Schmidt (1928, *Sci. Surv. Porto Rico and Virgin Is.*, 10(1):152) but this report has not been substantiated subsequently, and Grant (1937, *J. Agr. Univ. Puerto Rico* 21(4):514) suggested that the species be dropped from the St. Thomas list.

WETMORENA HAETIANA Cochran

Wetmorena haetiana Cochran, 1927, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 40:91. Type-locality: Mont Cabaio, Massif de la Selle, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 72600.

(1) *Wetmorena haetiana haetiana* Cochran

Wetmorena haetiana haetiana: Schwartz, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:41.

Distribution. Hispaniola; in Haiti in the vicinity of the type-locality and Pic la Selle, and on the Montagne Noire at Furcy and Morne Bourette. Altitudinal distribution from 5000 feet to 8820 feet.

(2) *Wetmorena haetiana mylica* Schwartz

Wetmorena haetiana mylica Schwartz, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:45. Type-locality: 24 km SW Barahona, 3700 feet, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77049.

Distribution. República Dominicana; the eastern portion of the Sierra de Baoruco (type-locality, Polo, Las Auyamas). Altitudinal distribution from 2600 feet to 3700 feet.

(3) *Wetmorena haetiana surda* Schwartz

Wetmorena haetiana surda Schwartz, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:41. Type-locality: Forêt des Pins, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 77040.

Distribution. Haiti; known from the type-locality and Oriani; in the República Dominicana from between Los Arroyos and El Aguacate (6 km NE to 25 KM NE Los Arroyos). Altitudinal distribution from 4800 feet to ca. 8000 feet.

AMPHISBAENIA

AMPHISBAENA BAKERI Stejneger

Amphisbaena bakeri Stejneger, 1904, Ann. Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:681. Type-locality: Lares, Puerto Rico. Holotype: USNM 25541.

Distribution. Known only from western Puerto Rico in a roughly triangular area formed by Mayagüez, Mora, and Lares at elevations from 800 feet (7.0 km S Mora) to 2000 feet (16.8 km N Sabana Grande).

AMPHISBAENA CAECA Cuvier

Amphisbaena caeca Cuvier, 1829, Règne Anim., ed. 2, 2:73. Type-locality: Martinique (in error); corrected to Puerto Rico by Stejneger, 1904, Ann. Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:675. Lectotype: MNHN 550, designated by Gans and Alexander, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 128(3):123.

Distribution. Throughout Puerto Rico with the apparent exception of the extremely xeric southwestern coastal region from Cabo Rojo to the vicinity of Guánica.

AMPHISBAENA CAUDALIS Cochran

Amphisbaena caudalis Cochran, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 41:58. Type-locality: Ille Grande Cayemite, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 25550.

Distribution. Haiti: Ile Grande Cayemite and adjacent Presqu'île de Baradères.

REMARKS. Gans and Alexander (1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 128(3):110) considered *caudalis* a subspecies of *A. innocens*, however, these forms have since been taken sympatrically on Ile Grande Cayemite.

AMPHISBAENA CUBANA Gundlach and Peters

Amphisbaena cubana Gundlach and Peters, 1878, Monats. Akad. wiss. Berlin:780.
Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: ZMB 9383.

(1) *Amphisbaena cubana cubana* Gundlach and Peters

Amphisbaena cubana cubana: Gans and Alexander, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 128(3):97.

Distribution. Central and eastern Cuba from Cienfuegos to Oriente Province; Isla de Pinos.

(2) *Amphisbaena cubana barbouri* Gans and Alexander

Amphisbaena cubana barbouri Gans and Alexander, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 128(3):97. Type-locality: Caleta Rosario on the east shore of the Ensenada de Cochinos, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 12136.

Distribution. Western Cuba from Cienfuegos to La Habana.

REMARKS. Gans and Alexander (1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 128(3):96) noted the existence of a specimen of *A. c. cubana* questionably from La Habana, and of specimens of both *cubana* and *barbouri* with the locality datum of Soledad. Although the possibility of sympatry of these two forms could not be ruled out, Gans and Alexander thought that imprecision of locality data was the most likely explanation.

AMPHISBAENA FENESTRATA Cope

Diphalus fenestratus Cope, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:76. Type-locality: "St. Thomas and Santa Cruz"; restricted to St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands, by Gans and Alexander, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 128(3):131. Holotype: USNM 11715.

Amphisbaena antillensis Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vidensk. Med. naturhist. Foren. København for 1862:224. Type-locality: "St. Thomas og St. Jan"; restricted to St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands, by Gans and Alexander, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 128(3):131. Lectotype: UZM R. 449, designated by Gans and Alexander (*loc. cit.*).

Amphisbaena fenestrata: Strauch, 1881, Mel. Biol. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Petersbourg 11:415.

Distribution. The Virgin Is.: St. Thomas (and Great St. James I.), St. John, Tortola, Great Camanoe I., and Virgin Gorda.

AMPHISBAENA GONAVENSIS Gans and Alexander

Amphisbaena innocens gonavensis Gans and Alexander, 1962, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 128(3):111. Type-locality: Pointe-a-Raquette, Ile de la Gonâve. Holotype: YPM 3384.

Amphisbaena gonavensis: Thomas, 1965, Breviora (215):1.

(1) *Amphisbaena gonavensis gonavensis* Gans and Alexander

Amphisbaena gonavensis gonavensis: Thomas, 1965, Breviora (215):2.

Distribution. Ile de la Gonâve, Ile Petite Gonâve.

(2) *Amphisbaena gonavensis hyporissor* Thomas

Amphisbaena gonavensis hyporissor Thomas, 1965, *Breviora* (215):5. *Type-locality:* 13.1 mi. (20.9 km) SW Enriquillo, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* MCZ 77149.

Distribution. República Dominicana; known from a restricted area of the eastern Península de Barahona lowlands between the type-locality and Oviedo Viejo and west as far as 5 km NW Tres Charcos.

(3) *Amphisbaena gonavensis lebieri* Thomas

Amphisbaena gonavensis lebieri Thomas, 1965, *Breviora* (215):7. *Type-locality:* 5 km N Pedernales, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* MCZ 77128.

Distribution. República Dominicana: known from the northwestern portion of the Península de Barahona lowlands; north to 11 km N of Pedernales, south to 5 km SE Pedernales, and west to 18 km N Cabo Rojo; Isla Beata.

AMPHISBAENA INNOCENS Weinland

Amphisbaena innocens Weinland, 1862, *Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges.* 4(2):137.

Type-locality: Jérémie ("in einem Schlage von Campèche-Holz in der Nähe des Hafen-Städtchens Jérémie"), Département du Sud, Haïti. *Lectotype:* MCZ 3624, selected by Gans and Alexander, 1962, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 128(3):107.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the south island from the vicinity of Jérémie east to the western Sierra de Baoruco (9 km SE Puerto Escondido), north into the Cul de Sac Plain (Manneville) and the Montagnes du Trou-d'Eau (Fond Michelle) on the southern part of the north island; Ile Grande Cayemite.

REMARKS. Schmidt (1928, *Sci. Surv. Porto Rico and Virgin Is.* 10(1):29) inadvertently created a *nomen nudum* by the use of *Amphisbaena weinlandi* for *A. innocens* Weinland.

AMPHISBAENA MANNI Barbour

Amphisbaena manni Barbour, 1914, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 44(2):318. *Type-locality:* Cap-Haïtien, Département du Nord, Haïti. *Holotype:* MCZ 8645.

Distribution. Hispaniola: widespread but absent in the Península de Barahona lowlands and on the Tiburon Peninsula of Haïti. Records exist for the eastern Sierra de Baoruco (8 km NE Las Auyamas and other localities), but the western extent of the species in this range is unknown. The southernmost localities are Port-au-Prince, Haïti, and about 4 km NW Naranjal, Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Also known from Ile de la Tortue. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (many localities) to around 4000 feet (Constanza).

AMPHISBAENA SCHMIDTI Gans

Amphisbaena schmidti Gans, 1964, *Breviora* (198):3. *Type-locality:* orilla (cuneta) Carretera Caño (P. R. road 113), Municipio de Isabela, Puerto Rico (=about 6 km SE Isabela); corrected by Thomas, 1966, *Breviora* (249):14. *Holotype:* MCZ 73115.

Distribution. Puerto Rico: apparently confined to the northwestern limestone region; known from the vicinity of Dorado west to the vicinity of Aguadilla and south to the vicinity of Utuado. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 1200 feet (8 km NE Lares).

AMPHISBAENA XERA Thomas

Amphisbaena xera Thomas, 1966, *Breviora* (249):7. Type-locality: 7 km E Guánica, 600 feet elevation, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 81019.

Distribution. Southwestern Puerto Rico; east to 16 km E Juana Díaz, north to Mayagüez and 3 km NE San Germán; Isla Caja de Muertos.

CADEA BLANOIDES Stejneger

Amphisbaena punctata Bell, 1827, *Zool. J. (London)* 3(10):236. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.2.20.

Cadea blanoides Stejneger, 1916, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 29:85 (substitute name for *Amphisbaena punctata* Bell, which is a junior homonym of *Amphisbaena punctata* Wied, 1825=*Leposternon microcephalum* Wagler, 1824).

Distribution. Cuba; from the city of Matanzas west to Pinar del Río Province (Cueva de Santo Tomás, 10 km N Cabezas) and the Isla de Pinos; a questionable record from Holguín, Oriente Province.

CADEA PALIROSTRATA Dickerson

Cadea palirostrata Dickerson, 1916, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 35(4):659. Type-locality: San Pedro, Isla de Pinos. Holotype: AMNH 2717.

Distribution. Known only from the Isla de Pinos.

SERPENTES

ALSOPHIS ANOMALUS Peters

Zamenis anomalus Peters, 1863, *Monatsb. Akad. wiss. Berlin*:282.

Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: ZMB 2269.

Alsophis anomalus: Barbour, 1914, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 44(2):336.

Distribution. Hispaniola: apparently widespread in both Haiti (Jean Rabel, Port-au-Prince, mountains above Jacmel) and the República Dominicana (Lago Enriquillo, Monte Cristi, Rojo Cabo on the Península de Samaná) although unaccountably rare; Ile de la Tortue, where apparently fairly common; Isla Beata.

ALSOPHIS ANTILLENSIS Schlegel

Psammophis antillensis Schlegel, 1837, *Essai sur la Physiognomie des Serpents* 1:251. Type-locality: Antilles; restricted to Guadeloupe by Brongersma, 1937, *Zool. Med.* 20:1-5. Syntypes: MNHN 3547-3548.

Dromicus leucomelas Duméril and Bibron, 1844, *Erp. Gén.* 7:666. Syntypes: MNHN 3554 (?), MNHN 3555-3556.

Alsophis antillensis: Brongersma, 1937, *Zool. Med.* 20:5.

(1) *Alsophis antillensis antillensis* Schlegel

Alsophis antillensis antillensis: Brongersma, 1937, *Zool. Med.* 20:5.

Distribution. Guadeloupe and Marie-Galante.

(2) *Alsophis antillensis antiguae* Parker

Alsophis leucomelas antiguae Parker, 1933, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 10(11):158. Type-locality: Antigua. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.1.4.46-47.

Alsophis antillensis antiguae: Schwartz, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):216.

Distribution. Antigua and its satellite, Great Bird I.

(3) *Alsophis antillensis danforthi* Cochran

Alsophis leucomelas danforthi Cochran, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 51:153. Type-locality: Terre-de-Bas, Iles des Saintes. Holotype: USNM 104237. *Alsophis antillensis danforthi*: Lazell, 1967, Salamandra 3:94.

Distribution. Terre-de-Bas, Iles des Saintes.

(4) *Alsophis antillensis manselli* Parker

Alsophis leucomelas manselli Parker, 1933, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 10(11):157. Type-locality: Montserrat. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.1.4.57-.62, BMNH 1946.1.6.71-.75, BMNH 1946.1.4.53, BMNH 1946.1.4.95. *Alsophis antillensis manselli*: Schwartz, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):216.

Distribution. Montserrat.

(5) *Alsophis antillensis sanctonum* Barbour

Alsophis sanctonum Barbour, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 28:78. Type-locality: Terre-de-Haut, Iles des Saintes. Holotype: MCZ 10689. *Alsophis antillensis sanctonum*: Lazell, 1967, Salamandra 3:94.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(6) *Alsophis antillensis sibonius* Cope

Alsophis sibonius Cope, 1879, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 18:275. Type-locality: Dominica. Holotype: USNM 10138. *Alsophis antillensis sibonius*: Schwartz, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):217.

Distribution. Dominica.

ALSOPHIS ATER Gosse

Natrix atra Gosse, 1851, Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica:228. Type-locality: Jamaica. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.1.4.65, BMNH 1946.1.5.6.

Natrix capistrata Gosse, 1851, Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica:371. Type-locality: Jamaica. Syntypes: BMNH 1946.1.4.95, BMNH 1946.1.23.81-.82. *Alsophis ater*: Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:76.

Distribution. Jamaica; probably at one time island-wide, now very rare or extinct. Records exist for Bluefields, Kingston, Cinchona, and St. Ann (Parish).

ALSOPHIS CANTHERIGERUS Bibron

Coluber cantherigerus Bibron, 1840, in de la Sagra, Historia . . . de Cuba:222. Type-locality: Cuba. Syntypes: MNHN 3545-46, MNHN 3561-63.

Dromicus angulifer Bibron, 1843, in de la Sagra, Historia . . . de Cuba:133 (substitute name for *C. cantherigerus*).

(1) *Alsophis cantherigerus cantherigerus* Bibron

Alsophis cantherigerus cantherigerus: Schwartz and Thomas, 1960, Herpetologica 16(2):85.

Distribution. Western Cuba, from Pinar del Río Province west to central Las Villas Province; Isla de Pinos; Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo Bahía de Cádiz, Cayo Francés, Cayo Las Brujas, Cayo Santa María); Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo del Rosario, Cayo Cantiles, Cayo Largo); Cayos de San Felipe (Cayo Juan García).

(2) *Alsophis cantherigerus adspersus* Gundlach and Peters

Dromicus (Alsophis) angulifer var. *adspersus* Gundlach and Peters, 1864, Monatsb. Akad. wiss. Berlin:388. *Type-locality:* Caimanera, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Syntypes:* ZMB 5064a-b.

Alsophis cantherigerus spelmani Grant, 1959, *Herpetologica* 15(1):59. *Type-locality:* Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* UIMNH 42341.

Alsophis cantherigerus adspersus: Schwartz and Thomas, 1960, *Herpetologica* 16(2):85.

Distribution. Cuba; eastern Oriente Province, from the vicinity of Guantánamo eastward. Intergrades between *A. c. adspersus* and *A. c. pepei* from mouth of the Río Yumurí, Oriente Province.

(3) *Alsophis cantherigerus brooksi* Barbour

Alsophis brooksi Barbour, 1914, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 44(2):333. *Type-locality:* Little Swan Island. *Holotype:* MCZ 7893.

Alsophis cantherigerus brooksi: Lando and Williams, 1969, *Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is.* 31(116):194.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(4) *Alsophis cantherigerus caymanus* Garman

Alsophis caymanus Garman, 1887, *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 24:276. *Type-locality:* Grand Cayman Island, Cayman Islands. *Syntypes:* MCZ 6020.

Alsophis cantherigerus caymanus: Schwartz and Thomas, 1960, *Herpetologica* 16(2):89.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Grand Cayman I.

(5) *Alsophis cantherigerus fuscicauda* Garman

Alsophis fuscicauda Garman, 1888, *Bull. Essex Ist.* 20:106. *Type-locality:* Cayman Brac, Cayman Islands. *Syntype:* MCZ 6325; other syntypes unlocated.

Alsophis cantherigerus fuscicauda: Schwartz and Thomas, 1960, *Herpetologica* 16(2):89.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Cayman Brac.

(6) *Alsophis cantherigerus pepei* Schwartz and Thomas

Alsophis cantherigerus pepei Schwartz and Thomas, 1960, *Herpetologica* 16(2):87. *Type-locality:* 9 km W and 2.5 km S Baracoa, Oriente Province, Cuba.

Holotype: AMNH 83639.

Distribution. Cuba: northern mesic coast of Oriente Province, from Mayarí to La Mata.

(7) *Alsophis cantherigerus ruttyi* Grant

Alsophis angulifer ruttyi Grant, 1941, *Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 2:50.* *Type-locality:* Little Cayman Island, Cayman Islands. *Holotype:* MCZ 44876.

Alsophis cantherigerus ruttyi: Schwartz and Thomas, 1960, *Herpetologica* 16(2):89.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Little Cayman I.

(8) *Alsophis cantherigerus schwartzi* Lando and Williams
Alsophis cantherigerus schwartzi Lando and Williams, 1969, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 31(116):192. Type-locality: 22.4 mi. W Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 83638.

Distribution. Cuba: south-central Las Villas Province (vicinity of Trinidad) east throughout Camagüey Province and southern Oriente Province (Santiago de Cuba and vicinity), to Felicidad in the interior mountains of Oriente Province.

REMARKS. The subspecific status of the *A. cantherigerus* populations on the Isla de Pinos, the extreme western Península de Guanahacabibes, and on the Archipiélago de los Canarreos remains in doubt. The possibility also exists that *A. cantherigerus* and the Bahamian *A. vudii* are conspecific.

ALSOPHIS MELANICHNUS Cope

Alsophis melanichnus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13:76. Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: unlocated.

Distribution. Hispaniola: apparently very rare in both Haiti (where known only from the type-locality) and the República Dominicana (known from La Vega).

ALSOPHIS PORTORICENSIS Reinhardt and Lütken

Alsophis portoricensis Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vidensk. Med. naturhist. Foren. København for 1862:221. Type-locality: Puerto Rico. Syntypes: presumably UZM 60460; other syntype formerly in NMV.

(1) *Alsophis portoricensis portoricensis* Reinhardt and Lütken
Alsophis portoricensis portoricensis: Schwartz, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):192.

Distribution. Widely distributed in Puerto Rico including Cayo Santiago, except for the southern third of the island, the southernmost records being Maricao, Adjuntas, and Cayey; also unrecorded from extreme western Puerto Rico, west of the vicinity of Isabela.

(2) *Alsophis portoricensis anegadae* Barbour
Alsophis anegadae Barbour, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 30:102. Type-locality: Anegada, British Virgin Islands. Holotype: MCZ 12083.
Alsophis portoricensis anegadae: Schwartz, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):210.

Distribution. Guana I., Necker I., Virgin Gorda (including Mosquito I.), and Anegada in the British Virgin Is.; the Tortola *Alsophis* probably belongs to this subspecies.

(3) *Alsophis portoricensis aphantus* Schwartz
Alsophis portoricensis aphantus Schwartz, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):200. Type-locality: Isla Vieques. Holotype: BMNH RR1964.944.

Distribution. Isla Vieques.

(4) *Alsophis portoricensis nicholsi* Grant
Alsophis nicholsi Grant, 1937, J. Dept. Agr. Puerto Rico 21(4):516. Type-locality: Buck Island of the Capella Islands, off the south coast of St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands. Holotype: UMMZ 80648.

Alsophis portoricensis nicholsi: Schwartz, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):208.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(5) *Alsophis portoricensis prymnus* Schwartz

Alsophis portoricensis prymnus Schwartz, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):194. Type-locality: Isla Caja de Muertos, off the south coast of Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 77226.

Distribution. Caja de Muertos; Platillo (=Isla Morrillito); southern Puerto Rico from Guánica in the east to Baños de Coamo in the west, and inland to the vicinity of Maricao and Adjuntas.

(6) *Alsophis portoricensis richardi* Grant

Alsophis nicholsi richardi Grant, 1946, J. Dept. Agr. Univ. Puerto Rico 30(2):124.

Type-locality: St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands. Holotype: USNM 66522.

Alsophis portoricensis richardi: Schwartz, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):203.

Distribution. Isla Culebra, St. Thomas and its satellites (Water I., Hans Lollik I., Savana I., Cockroach I., Saba I., Dog I., Great St. James I., Little St. James I.), Lovango Cay, Peter I., and Salt I. southeast of Tortola.

(7) *Alsophis portoricensis variegatus* Schmidt

Dromicus variegatus Schmidt, 1926, Zool. Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. 12:160.

Type-locality: Isla Mona. Holotype: FMNH 266.

Alsophis portoricensis variegatus: Schwartz, 1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):198.

Distribution. Isla Mona; Isla Desecheo?

REMARKS. *A. portoricensis* from Isla Piñeros off the eastern coast of Puerto Rico were considered "very aberrant" *A. p. portoricensis* by Schwartz (1966, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 23(90):203). The subspecific status of this insular population remains questionable.

ALSOPHIS RIJERSMAI Cope

Alsophis rijersmaei Cope, 1869, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 11:154. Type-locality: St.-Martin and Anguilla. Syntypes: ANSP 5411-5416.

Alsophis cinereus Garman, 1887, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24:282. Type-locality: St.-Barthélemy and Anguilla. Syntypes: MCZ 6126, MCZ 6139.

Distribution. Anguilla, St.-Martin, and St.-Barthélemy.

ALSOPHIS RUFIVENTRIS Duméril and Bibron

Dromicus rufiventris Duméril and Bibron, 1854, Erp. Gén. 7:688. Type-locality: Brasil (in error). Syntypes: MNHN 3559-3560.

Alsophis rufiventris: Garman, 1887, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24:282.

Distribution. Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Nevis.

ALSOPHIS SANCTICRUCIS Cope

Alsophis sancticrucis Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:76. Type-locality: St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands. Syntypes: ANSP 5404, others unlocated.

Distribution. St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Is.; probably extinct.

ALSOPHIS VUDII Cope

Alsophis vudii Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:74. Type-locality: New Providence Island, Bahama Islands. Syntypes: ANSP 5567, ANSP 5569-5571, ANSP 5598-5599.

(1) *Alsophis vudii vudii* Cope

Alsophis vudii vudii: Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):363 (by inference).

Distribution. Bahama Is.: New Providence I. including Paradise Cay; Eleuthera I.; Cat. I.; Long I.; Exuma Cays (Jewfish Cay, Rocky Dundas, Great Exuma I.); Green Cay; Ragged Is. (Little Ragged I.); Andros I.; Berry Is. (Great Harbour Cay).

(2) *Alsophis vudii aterrimus* Barbour and Shreve

Alsophis vudii aterrimus Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):362. Type-locality: High Rock, Grand Bahama Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 37942.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Grand Bahama I. and Great Abaco I.

(3) *Alsophis vudii picticeps* Conant

Alsophis vudii picticeps Conant, 1937, Proc. New England Zool. Club 16:82. Type-locality: Bimini Islands, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 43150.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: North, South, and East Bimini Is.

(4) *Alsophis vudii raineyi* Barbour and Shreve

Alsophis vudii raineyi Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):363. Type-locality: Landrail Point, Cooked Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 37929.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Crooked I. and Acklin's I.

(5) *Alsophis vudii utowanae* Barbour and Shreve

Alsophis vudii utowanae Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):365. Type-locality: Sheep Cay off northwest coast of Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 37941.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Great Inagua I., including Sheep Cay.

REMARKS. Maglio (1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):52) suggested that *utowanae* may be a distinct species.

ANTILLOPHIS ANDREAI Reinhardt and Lütken

Liophis andreae Reinhardt and Lütken, 1863, Vidensk. Med. naturhist. Foren.

København for 1862:214. Type-locality: Cuba. Syntypes: UZM R.60766-R.60767. *Antilophis andreae*: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):3.

(1) *Antilophis andrei andrei* Reinhardt and Lütken

Dromicus cubensis Garman, 1887, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24:281. Type-locality: Cuba. Syntypes: MCZ 172, MCZ 1979, MCZ 6127, MCZ 9354.

Dromicus andreae andrei: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):159.

Antilophis andreae andrei: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):3.

Distribution. Western and central Cuba including Pinar del Río Province (except the Peninsula de Guanahacabibes) to extreme northwestern Camagüey

Province; intergradation with *A. a. orientalis* occurs throughout most of Camagüey Province.

(2) *Antillophis andrei melopyrrha* Thomas and Garrido
Dromicus andreae melopyrrha Thomas and Garrido, 1967, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39(16):219. Type-locality: Punta del Negrito, Cayo Cantiles, Archipiélago de los Canarreos, Habana Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 1080.
Antillophis andreae melopyrrha: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):3.

Distribution. Known only from Cayo Cantiles.

(3) *Antillophis andrei morenoi* Garrido
Antillophis andreae morenoi Garrido, 1973, Torreia, n.s. 30:18. Type-locality: Cayo Santa María, Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey, Las Villas Province, Cuba. Holotype: IZ 2737.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(4) *Antillophis andrei nebulatus* Barbour
Leimadophis nebulatus Barbour, 1916, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 19(2):305. Type-locality: Sierra de Caballos, Isla de Pinos. Holotype: MCZ 11092.
Dromicus andreae nebulatus: Barbour, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 82(2):159.
Antillophis andreae nebulatus: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):3.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos.

(5) *Antillophis andrei orientalis* Barbour and Ramsden
Leimadophis andreae orientalis Barbour and Ramsden, 1919, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 47(4):196. Type-locality: Guantánamo, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 11726.
Dromicus andreae orientalis: Alayo, 1955, Lista Rept. Cuba, Mus. Charles T. Ramsden:24.
Antillophis andreae orientalis: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):3.

Distribution. Throughout Oriente Province, Cuba.

(6) *Antillophis andrei peninsulae* Schwartz and Thomas
Dromicus andreae peninsulae Schwartz and Thomas, 1960, Herpetologica 16(2):81. Type-locality: 3 km W Bartoli sawmill village, 10 km SW Cayuco, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 83235.
Antillophis andreae peninsulae: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):3.

Distribution. The Península de Guanahacabibes, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba.

REMARKS. We herein follow the generic assignments (to *Antillophis*, *Arrhyton*, and *Dromicus*) of Maglio (1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):1-54) for the smaller Antillean xenodontine colubrid snakes. However, we are not convinced that *Arrhyton* (*sensu* Maglio) is monophyletic, or that the proper nomenclature has been followed in this group of snakes. To do other than follow Maglio's schema at this time is to further complicate an already complex situation, but we do so with reservations.

ANTILLOPHIS PARVIFRONS Cope

Dromicus parvifrons Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:79. Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. Syntypes: MCZ 3344, MCZ 3602.
Antillophis parvifrons: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):3.

(1) *Antilophis parvifrons parvifrons* Cope

Dromicus parvifrons parvifrons: Barbour, 1930, *Zoologica* (New York) 11(4):115.
Antilophis parvifrons parvifrons: Maglio, 1970, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 141(1):3.

Distribution. Haiti, the Tiburon Peninsula east to about Baraderes; Ile Grande Cayemite; Grosse Caye; intergradation with *A. p. protenus* in the area about Miragoâne.

(2) *Antilophis parvifrons alleni* Dunn

Leimadophis alleni Dunn, 1920, *Proc. New England Zool. Club* 7:40. *Type-locality*: Gonâves Island (=Ile de la Gonâve), Haiti. *Holotype*: MCZ 12861.
Antilophis parvifrons alleni: Maglio, 1970, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 141(1):3.

Distribution. Ile de la Gonâve and Ile de la Petite Gonâve.

(3) *Antilophis parvifrons lincolni* Cochran

Leimadophis parvifrons lincolni Cochran, 1931, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 44:91. *Type-locality*: Isla Beata, República Dominicana. *Holotype*: USNM 83890.
Antilophis parvifrons lincolni: Maglio, 1970, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 141(1):3.

Distribution. Isla Beata and the Península de Barahona south of the Sierra de Baoruco, República Dominicana; intergrades between *A. p. lincolni* and *A. p. protenus* occur as far west as the region around Jacmel, Haiti.

(4) *Antilophis parvifrons niger* Dunn

Leimadophis parvifrons niger Dunn, 1920, *Proc. New England Zool. Club* 7:39. *Type-locality*: La Vega, La Vega Province, República Dominicana; restricted by Thomas and Schwartz, 1965, *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 13(1):70, to Samaná, Samaná Province, República Dominicana. *Lectotype*: MCZ 7833.
Antilophis parvifrons niger: Maglio, 1970, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 141(1):3.

Distribution. The Península de Samaná, República Dominicana.

(5) *Antilophis parvifrons paraniger* Thomas and Schwartz

Dromicus parvifrons paraniger Thomas and Schwartz, 1965, *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 13(1):71. *Type-locality*: 17 km E Boca Chica, San Pedro de Macorís Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype*: MCZ 77227.
Antilophis parvifrons paraniger: Maglio, 1970, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 141(1):3.

Distribution. Southeastern República Dominicana to the east of the western margin of the Bahía de Samaná on the north, and Santo Domingo on the south; specimens from Santo Domingo are intermediate between *A. p. paraniger* and *A. p. protenus*.

(6) *Antilophis parvifrons protenus* Jan

Dromicus protenus Jan, 1867, *Icon. Gén. des Ophid.*, livr. 25, pl. 3, fig. 2. *Type-locality*: Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. *Holotype*: unlocated. *Leptophis frenatus* Fischer, 1883, *Separat-abd. Osterprogramm akad. Gymnasiums Hamburg*:8. *Type-locality*: Sierra Leone (in error). *Holotype*: destroyed. *Antilophis parvifrons protenus*: Maglio, 1970, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 141(1):3.

Distribution. Throughout Hispaniola, except for the distributions of the mainland subspecies *parvifrons*, *lincolni*, *niger*, and *paraniger*.

(7) *Antilophis parvifrons rosamondae* Cochran

Dromicus parvifrons rosamondae Cochran, 1934, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 8:186. *Type-locality*: Ile-à-Vache, Haiti. *Holotype*: MCZ 37668.
Antilophis parvifrons rosamondae: Maglio, 1970, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 141(1):3.

Distribution. Ile-à-Vache.

(8) *Antillophis parvifrons stygius* Thomas and Schwartz
Dromicus parvifrons stygius Thomas and Schwartz, 1965, Rev. Biol. Trop. 13(1):73. Type-locality: Environs of Mano Juan, Isla Saona, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77228.
Antillophis parvifrons stygius: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):3.

Distribution. Isla Saona.

(9) *Antillophis parvifrons tortuganus* Dunn
Leimadophis tortuganus Dunn, 1920, Proc. New England Zool. Club 7:40. Type-locality: Ile de la Tortue, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 59440.
Antillophis parvifrons tortuganus: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):3.

Distribution. Ile de la Tortue.

REMARKS. A partial specimen of *Antillophis* (presumably *parvifrons*) was collected in December, 1974 on Little Inagua I., Bahamas Is., by D.W. Buden. Apparently there is a local population of *A. parvifrons* on this Bahamian island but its subspecific status remains unknown.

ARRHYTON CALLILAEMUS Gosse

Natrix callilaema Gosse, 1851, Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica:384. Type-locality: Bluefields, Westmoreland Parish, Jamaica. Lectotype: BMNH 1946.1.5.90, designated by Buden, 1966, Breviora (238):2.
Arrhyton callilaemus: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):47.

Distribution. Jamaica; known from a few, widely scattered localities over much of the length of the island (Westmoreland, St. James, St. Elizabeth, Manchester, Clarendon, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, and Portland parishes). Altitudinal distribution, sea level (most localities) to about 3000 feet (Arnttuly).

ARRHYTON DOLICHURUM Werner

Arrhyton dolichurum Werner, 1909, Mitt. Naturh. Mus. Hamburg 26:224. Type-locality: "Alabama;" restricted by Grant, Smith, and Alayo, 1959, Herpetologica 15(3):130, to La Habana, Habana Province, Cuba. Holotype: Formerly in HZM, now destroyed.

Distribution. Cuba; reported from the provinces of Pinar del Río and Habana.

REMARKS. Grant, Smith, and Alayo (*op. cit.*) referred repeatedly to an "Oriente specimen" of *A. dolichurum* in the Ramsden collection. They, however, pointed out that the specimen in question originated in La Habana; thus Schwartz (1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:105) erroneously gave the range of the species as islandwide. There are no Oriente specimens or records.

ARRHYTON EXIGUUM Cope

Dromicus exiguis Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:79. Type-locality: St. Thomas and St. John, U. S. Virgin Islands; restricted to St. Thomas by Schwartz, 1967, Stahlia 9:3. Syntypes: unlocated.
Arrhyton exiguum: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):47.

(1) *Arrhyton exiguum exiguum* Cope, new combination

Distribution. Isla Culebra, St. Thomas, Hassel I. Tortola, Peter I., and Virgin Gorda; of doubtful occurrence on St. John.

(2) *Arrhyton exiguum stahli* Stejneger, new combination
Leimadophis stahli Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:695. Type-locality: Bayamón, Puerto Rico. Holotype: USNM 27323.

Distribution. Puerto Rico, north of a line connecting Mayagüez, Los Rábanos, Aibonito, and Patillas. Altitudinal distribution, sea level (various localities) to at least 1800 feet (4.9 km SE Los Rábanos).

(3) *Arrhyton exiguum subspadix* Schwartz, new combination
Dromicus exiguum subspadix Schwartz, 1967, Stahlia 9:9. Type-locality: 7.0 km E Guánica, Puerto Rico. Holotype: MCZ 81121.

Distribution. Southwestern Puerto Rico, from the vicinity of Parguera east to Playa de Arroyo.

REMARKS. *A. exiguum* has been reported (as *Dromicus stahli*) from Cayo Santiago off the eastern coast of Puerto Rico by Heatwole et al. (1963, Caribbean J. Sci. 3(1):3), but the subspecies remains somewhat problematical; it is presumably *A. e. stahli*.

ARRHYTON FUNEREUM Cope

Alsophis funereus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:77. Type-locality: Jamaica. Lectotype: USNM 12372, designated by Buden, 1966, Breviora (238):5.

Arrhyton funereus: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):46.

Distribution. Western Jamaica, east to Bog Walk and Port Maria. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 2000 feet (Locherick, 2.5 mi. SE Bamboo, St. Ann Parish).

ARRHYTON POLYLEPIS Buden

Dromicus polylepis Buden, 1966, Breviora (238):7. Type-locality: Port Antonio, Portland Parish, Jamaica. Holotype: MCZ 81020.

Arrhyton polylepis: Maglio, 1970, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 141(1):46.

Distribution. Eastern Jamaica, in St. Andrew, Portland, and St. Thomas parishes.

ARRHYTON TAENIATUM Günther

Arrhyton taeniatum Günther, 1858, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus.:244. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: BMNH 1946.1.21.48.

Colorhogia redimita Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:81. Type-locality: Eastern Cuba. Holotype: USNM 29769.

Arrhyton fulvum Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:82. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: USNM 12421.

Distribution. Cuba, in the provinces of Pinar del Río, Habana, Las Villas, and Oriente; Isla de Pinos.

ARRHYTON VITTATUM Gundlach and Peters

Cryptodacus vittatus Gundlach and Peters, 1862, Monatsb. Akad. wiss. Berlin:1003.

Type-locality: Cárdenas, Matanzas Province, Cuba. Holotype: ZMB 4096.

Carpodacus vittatus Schwartz, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:105 (in error).

Arrhyton vittatum: Boulenger, 1894, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 2:252.

(1) *Arrhyton vittatum vittatum* Gundlach and Peters
Arrhyton bivittatum Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:82. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: USNM 5784.
Arrhyton vittatum vittatum: Schwartz, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:105.

Distribution. Throughout Cuba except in the area of the following subspecies; Isla de Pinos.

(2) *Arrhyton vittatum landoi* Schwartz
Arrhyton vittatum landoi Schwartz, 1965, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 78:109.
 Type-locality: Mountains north of Imías, Oriente Province, Cuba. Holotype: MCZ 42505.

Distribution. Southern Oriente Province, Cuba, from Pilón east to the type-locality; an isolated record from near Francisco, Camagüey Province.

REMARKS. Lando and Williams (1969, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 3(116):194) considered *landoi* a distinct species.

BOA CONSTRICTOR Linnaeus

Boa constrictor Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:215. Type-locality: India (in error). Holotype: unknown.

(1) *Boa constrictor imperator* Daudin
Boa imperator Daudin, 1803, Hist. Nat. Rept. 5:150. Type-locality: México; restricted by Smith and Taylor, 1950, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 33:350, to Córdoba, Veracruz, México; also restricted by Dunn and Saxe, 1950, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 102:161, to the Chocó, Colombia. Holotype: unlocated.
Boa constrictor imperator: Forcart, 1951, Herpetologica 7(4):199.

Distribution. Isla San Andrés, Isla de Providencia, Isla Sta. Catalina; the mainland from México to northwestern South America.

(2) *Boa constrictor nebulosa* Lazell
Constrictor constrictor nebulosus Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 132(3):264. Type-locality: Woodford Hill, St. Andrew Parish, Dominica. Holotype: MCZ 65493.
Boa constrictor nebulosus: Peters and Orejas-Miranda, 1970, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus. (297):37.

Distribution. Dominica.

(3) *Boa constrictor orophias* Linnaeus
Boa orophias Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:215. Type-locality: Not given; restricted to Praslin, Praslin Quarter, St. Lucia, by Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 132(3):261. Holotype: An unnumbered specimen in the Museum de Geer-fide Lazell (loc. cit.).
Boa constrictor orophias: Peters and Orejas-Miranda, 1970, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus. (297):37.

Distribution. St. Lucia.

BOTHROPS CARIBBEA Garman

Trigonocephalus caribbaeus Garman, 1887, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24:285. Type-locality: St. Lucia; restricted to Grande Anse, Dauphin Quarter, St. Lucia, by Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 132(3):251. Lectotype: MCZ 4814, designated by Lazell (1964:250).

Bothrops caribbaeus: Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 132(3):250.

Distribution. St. Lucia, where evidently restricted to the low elevation periphery of all but the extreme north and the southern third of the island.

BOTHROPS LANCEOLATA Lacépède

Coluber lanceolatus Lacépède, 1789, *Hist. Nat. Quadrup. Ovip.* 2:80. *Type-locality*: Unknown; restricted to Morne Capot, between Ajoupa-Bouillon and Lorrain, Martinique, by Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 132(3):255. *Syntypes*: evidently no longer extant.

Bothrops lanceolatus: Lazell, 1964, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 132(3):254.

Distribution. Martinique; localized in parts of the northern and southern halves of the island.

CHIRONIUS CARINATUS Linnaeus

Coluber carinatus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1:223. *Type-locality*: "Indiis." *Holotype*: unlocated.

Chironius carinatus: Fitzinger, 1826, *Neue Class. Rept.*:60.

Distribution. A questionable record from Guadeloupe (a single specimen reported by Boulenger, 1894, *Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 2:73); on the mainland the species occurs from Central America throughout tropical South America and on Trinidad.

CHIRONIUS VINCENTI Boulenger, new combination

Herpetodryas carinatus var. *vincenti* Boulenger, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 3:355. *Type-locality*: St. Vincent. *Syntypes*: BMNH 90.11.25.21.

Distribution. Known only from the island of St. Vincent.

REMARKS. Barbour (1914, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):331) used the combination *Herpetodryas vincenti*, having seen two St. Vincent specimens that agreed with the syntypes in diagnostic features. Underwood (1962, Caribbean Affairs Univ. West Indies (New Ser.)1:160) and Peters and Orejas-Miranda (1970, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus. (297):59) used the name *Chironius carinatus* for the St. Vincent snakes. The St. Vincent population, however, has yet to be adequately compared with mainland *Ch. carinatus*.

CLELIA CLELIA Daudin

Coluber clelia Daudin, 1803, *Hist. Nat. Rept.* 6:330. *Type-locality*: Suriname. *Holotype*: unlocated.

Clelia clelia: Fitzinger, 1826, *Neue Class. Rept.*:55.

(1) *Clelia clelia clelia* Daudin

Clelia clelia clelia: Dunn, 1944, *Caldasia* 3(12):201.

Distribution. Dominica and St. Lucia; on the mainland from Central America south throughout much of tropical South America.

(2) *Clelia clelia groomei* Greer

Clelia clelia groomei Greer, 1965, *Breviora* (223):1. *Type-locality*: Beausejour, St. George Parish, Grenada. *Holotype*: MCZ 79767.

Distribution. Known only from Grenada.

REMARKS. Peters and Orejas-Miranda (1970, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus. (297):63) listed *C. c. groomei* in the synonymy of *C. c. clelia*. More Grenada specimens will be needed to assess the validity of *groomei*.

CONIOPHANES ANDRESENSIS Bailey

Coniophanes fissidens andresensis Bailey, 1937, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan (362):4. Type-locality: Isla San Andrés. Holotype: MCZ 31867.
Coniophanes brevifrons Bailey, 1937, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan (362):3. Type-locality: Ecuador (probably in error). Holotype: ANSP 3349.
Coniophanes andresensis: Dunn and Saxe, 1950, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 102:162.

Distribution. Isla San Andrés.

CORALLUS ENYDRIS Linnaeus

Boa Enydris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1:215. Type-locality: America. Holotype: unlocated.
Corallus enydris: Forcart, 1951, Herpetologica 7(4):197.

(1) *Corallus enydris cooki* Gray
Corallus Cookii Gray, 1842, Zool. Misc.:42. Type-locality: Unknown. Holotype: BMNH 1946.1.1.50.
Boa grenadensis Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):327. Type-locality: St. George's, St. George Parish, Grenada. Holotype: MCZ 7790.
Corallus enydris cooki: Forcart, 1951, Herpetologica 7(4):197.

Distribution. St. Vincent, the Grenadines (Bequia I., Ile Quatre, Union I.), and Grenada; also known from Trinidad and northern South America north into Nicaragua.

REMARKS. The nominate subspecies occurs in Amazonian South America south of the range of *C. e. cooki*.

DARLINGTONIA HAETIANA Cochran

Darlingtonia haetiana Cochran, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(6):375. Type-locality: Roche Croix, northeastern foothills, Massif de la Hotte, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 38252.

(1) *Darlingtonia haetiana haetiana* Cochran
Darlingtonia haetiana haetiana: Schwartz and Thomas, 1965, Breviora (229):3.

Distribution. Hispaniola: Haiti; known from the type-locality, Camp Perrin, and Castillon in the Massif de la Hotte. Altitudinal distribution from 1000 feet to 5000 feet.

(2) *Darlingtonia haetiana perfector* Schwartz and Thomas
Darlingtonia haetiana perfector Schwartz and Thomas, 1965, Breviora 229:3. Type-locality: 24 km SW Barahona, 3700 feet (1221 meters), Barahona Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77217.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Sierra de Baoruco (type-locality, near Polo) and the southern versant of the Massif de la Selle (Los Arroyos in the República Dominicana, near Seguin in Haiti). Altitudinal distribution from 3000 feet to 4400 feet.

(3) *Darlingtonia haetiana vaticinata* Schwartz

Darlingtonia haetiana vaticinata Schwartz, 1970, *Herpetologica* 26(3):327. Type-locality: Peneau, Bassin Bleu, 5000 feet (1525 meters), Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 92099.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Montagne Noire (type-locality, Kenscoff, Furcy, Morne Bourette) in southeastern Haiti. Altitudinal distribution between 5000 feet and 5600 feet.

DROMICUS CURSOR Lacépède

Coluber cursor Lacépède, 1789, *Hist. Nat. Quadrup. Ovip.* 2:96. Type-locality: Martinique. Syntype: ANSP 5580; other syntype(s) unlocated.

Coluber Fugitivus Donndorf, 1798, *Amph. Ichthiol. Beytrage* 3:206. Type-locality: Martinique. Holotype: unlocated.

Liophis putnami Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:79. Type-locality: Martinique. Holotype: ANSP 5580.

Dromicus cursor: Bibron, 1843, *in de la Sagra, Historia . . . de Cuba*:134-135.

Distribution. Martinique and its satellite the Rocher de Diamant, the latter being the provenance of the only recently taken specimen.

DROMICUS JULIAE Cope

Aporophis juliae Cope, 1879, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 18:274. Type-locality: Dominica. Holotype: USNM 10152.

Dromicus juliae: Garman, 1887, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24:281.

(1) *Dromicus juliae juliae* Cope

Dromicus juliae juliae: Parker, 1936, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 10(18):233.

Distribution. Dominica.

(2) *Dromicus juliae copeae* Parker

Dromicus juliae copeae Parker, 1936, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 10(18):232. Type-locality: Guadeloupe. Syntypes: BMNH 1920.1.20.495.

Distribution. Guadeloupe.

(3) *Dromicus juliae mariae* Barbour

Leimadophis mariae Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):340. Type-locality: Marie-Galante. Syntypes: MCZ 6138.

Dromicus juliae mariae: Parker, 1936, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 10(18):233.

Distribution. Marie-Galante.

DROMICUS MELANOTUS Shaw

Coluber Melanotus Shaw, 1802, Gen. Zool. 3:534. Type-locality: Cape of Good Hope, Africa (in error). Holotype: unlocated.

Liophis melanotonus Cope, 1861, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 12:253 (replacement name for *melanotus* Shaw).

Dromicus melanotus: Gunther, 1858, Cat. Colubr. Snakes Brit. Mus.:133.

Distribution. Grenada; also known from Tobago, Trinidad, and northern South America.

DROMICUS ORNATUS Garman

Dromicus ornatus Garman, 1887, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24:281.

Type-locality: St. Lucia. Syntypes: MCZ 6135-6137.

Leimadophis boulengeri Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):339 (replacement for *ornatus* Garman, considered preoccupied by *Coluber ornatus* Shaw, 1802= *Chrysopelea ornata*).

Distribution. St. Lucia, where now apparently extinct; collected in 1973 on the Maria Islands off the eastern St. Lucia coast.

DROMICUS PERFUSCUS Cope

Liophis perfuscus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:77. Type-locality: Barbados. Holotype: USNM 6044.

Dromicus perfuscus: Günther, 1863, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 3(12):349.

Distribution. Barbados.

EPICRATES ANGULIFER Cocteau and Bibron

Epicrates angulifer Cocteau and Bibron, 1840, in de la Sagra, *Historia . . . de Cuba* 8:pl. 25. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: MNHN 3292.

Distribution. Cuba, where widely distributed both altitudinally and geographically; Isla de Pinos; Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo Cantiles); Archipiélago de los Colorados off the northern Pinar del Río coast; probably many other islets and keys.

EPICRATES CHRYSOGASTER Cope

Homalochilus chrysogaster Cope, 1871, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 11:557. Type-locality: "Turk's Island;" perhaps meaning Grand Turk Island, Turks Islands, although the species has not been reported or collected there subsequently. Holotype: ANSP 10322.

Epicrates chrysogaster: Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:694.

(1) *Epicrates chrysogaster chrysogaster* Cope

Epicrates chrysogaster chrysogaster: Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):91.

Distribution. Turks Is.: ?Grand Turk I.; Caicos Islands: Middle Caicos I., North Caicos I., Big Ambergris Cay, Little Ambergris Cay, Long Cay; presumably occurs on other islands and islets in the Turks and Caicos islands.

(2) *Epicrates chrysogaster relicquus* Barbour and Shreve

Epicrates relicquus Barbour and Shreve, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40(5):362. Type-locality: Sheep Cay off the northwest coast of Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 37891.

Epicrates chrysogaster relicquus: Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):93.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Great Inagua I. and Sheep Cay.

(3) *Epicrates chrysogaster schwartzi* Buden

Epicrates chrysogaster schwartzi Buden, 1975, Herpetologica 31(2):173. Type-locality: Delectable Bay, Acklins Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: LSUMZ 27500.

Distribution: Bahama Is.: Acklins I., Crooked I.

EPICRATES EXSUL Netting and Goin

Epicrates exsul Netting and Goin, 1944, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 30(6):71. *Type-locality:* Near Blackrock (approximately 26° 49' N lat. and 77° 25' 30" W long.) on the east coast of Great Abaco Island, Bahama Islands. *Holotype:* CM 21408.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Great Abaco I. including Elbow Cay, Little Abaco I.

EPICRATES FORDI Günther

Pelophilus fordii Günther, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London:142. *Type-locality:* "Western Africa;" restricted by Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):104, to the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. *Holotype:* BMNH 1946.1.1.55.

Chilabothrus maculatus Fischer, 1888, Jahrb. hamburg. wiss. Anst. 5:33. *Type-locality:* Cap-Haïtien and Gonaïves, Haiti. *Syntypes:* destroyed except HZM 52. *Epicrates fordii:* Boulenger, 1893, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 1:98.

(1) *Epicrates fordii fordii* Günther

Epicrates fordii fordii: Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):106.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain in both Haiti and the República Dominicana and the associated Llanos de Azua northwestward to Gonaïves; Cap-Haïtien in northern Haiti; Ile de la Gonâve; Ile à Cabrit in the Golfe de la Gonâve; unknown from the Hispaniolan south island except for northern slopes of the Morne l'Hôpital in Haiti and the Sierra de Baoruco in the República Dominicana.

(2) *Epicrates fordii agametus* Sheplan and Schwartz

Epicrates fordii agametus Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):110. *Type-locality:* Môle St. Nicholas, Département du Nord-Ouest, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 62656.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

REMARKS. *E. fordii* is known also from the northern Dominican Valle de Cibao between Monte Cristi and Villa Vásquez, and on Isla Catalina; these populations remain unassigned subspecifically.

EPICRATES GRACILIS Fischer

Chilabothrus gracilis Fischer, 1888, Jahrb. hamburg. wiss. Anst. 5:35. *Type-locality:* Cap-Haïtien, Département du Nord, Haiti. *Syntypes:* formerly in HZM, now destroyed.

Epicrates gracilis: Boulenger, 1893, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 1:98.

(1) *Epicrates gracilis gracilis* Fischer

Epicrates gracilis gracilis: Stull, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40:397.

Distribution. Hispaniola; north of the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain, but known from scattered localities within this area.

(2) *Epicrates gracilis hapalus* Sheplan and Schwartz

Epicrates gracilis hapalus Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):117. *Type-locality:* Camp Perrin, Département du Sud, Haiti. *Holotype:* MCZ 125602.

Distribution. Haiti; the Tiburon Peninsula east to Port-au-Prince and Jacmel; specimens from the east coast of the Península de Barahona (La Ciénaga; Paraíso) may represent extreme intergrades between the two subspecies.

EPICRATES INORNATUS Reinhardt

Boa inornata Reinhardt, 1843, Danske Vid. Selsk. Afhandl. 10:253. Type-locality: Puerto Rico. Syntypes: UZM R.5597-98, UZM R.55101.

Piesigaster boettgeri Seoane, 1881, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. 12:218. Type-locality: "Mindanao, Philippine Islands." Holotype: unlocated.

Epicrates inornatus: Boulenger, 1893, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 1:97.

Distribution. Puerto Rico.

EPICRATES MONENSIS Zenneck

Epicrates monensis Zenneck, 1898, Zeitschr. wiss. Zool. 64:64. Type-locality: Isla Mona. Syntypes: formerly in HZM, now destroyed.

(1) *Epicrates monensis monensis* Zenneck

Epicrates monensis monensis: Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):102.

Distribution. Isla Mona.

(2) *Epicrates monensis granti* Stull

Epicrates inornatus granti Stull, 1933, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan (267):1. Type-locality: Tortola Island, British Virgin Islands. Holotype: MCZ 33947.

Epicrates monensis granti: Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):102.

Distribution. U. S. and British Virgin Islands: known from St. Thomas I. and Tortola I., but presumed to occur throughout this archipelago. Recorded from Guana I. (but unrepresented by specimens) by Grant (1932, J. Dept. Agr. Puerto Rico 16(3):344).

EPICRATES STRIATUS Fischer

Homalochilus striatus Fischer, 1856, Abh. Nat. Ver. Hamburg 3:102. Type-locality: Santo Domingo and St. Thomas; restricted by Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):66, to the vicinity of the city of Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana. Syntypes: formerly in HZM, now destroyed.

Epicrates striatus: Steindachner, 1864, Denkschr. Akad. wiss. Wien 22(2):93.

(1) *Epicrates striatus striatus* Fischer

Epicrates striatus striatus: Stull, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40:397.

Homalochilus multisectus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:70. Type-locality: unknown; restricted by Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):68, to vicinity of the city of Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana. Holotype: ANSP 10315.

Distribution. Hispaniola: north of the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain; the Sierra de Baoruco and associated more mesic southern foothills and near Oviedo, but no records from the very arid lowlands of the Península de Barahona; the Morne l'Hôpital in Haiti (near Petionville) and near Jacmel on the southern coast of the Tiburon Peninsula (Jacmel material is intergradient with *E. s. exagistus*); Ile de la Gonâve; Isla Saona.

(2) *Epicrates striatus ailurus* Sheplan and Schwartz

Epicrates striatus ailurus Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):81, Type-locality: Alligator Cay, Bennett's Harbour, Cat Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: AMNH 77015.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Cat I. and the type-locality.

(3) *Epicrates striatus exagistus* Sheplan and Schwartz

Epicrates striatus exagistus Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):72. Type-locality: Camp Perrin, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 125603.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the distal portions of the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, east to Les Basses; presumably occurring farther east since there are apparent intergrades from near Jacmel; Ile-à-Vache.

(4) *Epicrates striatus fosteri* Barbour

Epicrates striatus fosteri Barbour, 1941, Proc. New England Zool. Club 18:64. Type-locality: North Bimini, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 46054.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: North Bimini I., South Bimini I., East Bimini I., Easter Cay.

(5) *Epicrates striatus fowleri* Sheplan and Schwartz

Epicrates striatus fowleri Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):87. Type-locality: Fresh Creek, Andros Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 125605.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Andros I., Berry Is. (Chub Cay, Great Harbour Cay).

(6) *Epicrates striatus mccraniei* Sheplan and Schwartz

Epicrates striatus mccraniei Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):83. Type-locality: Margaret Cay, Ragged Islands, Bahama Islands. Holotype: UMMZ 118033.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Ragged Is. (Margaret Cay, Little Ragged I.).

(7) *Epicrates striatus strigilatus* Cope

Homalochilus strigilatus Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:71. Type-locality: New Providence Island, Bahama Islands. Syntypes: ANSP 10237, ANSP 10239.

Epicrates versicolor Steindachner, 1863, Denkschr. Akad. wiss. Wien 22(2):89. Type-locality: "Colombia." Holotype: NMV 18930.

Epicrates striatus strigilatus: Stull, 1935, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40:398.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: New Providence I. including Rose I., Eleuthera I., Long I., Exuma Cays (Compass Cay, Great Exuma I.).

(8) *Epicrates striatus warreni* Sheplan and Schwartz

Epicrates striatus warreni Sheplan and Schwartz, 1974, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 45(5):74. Type-locality: Vicinity of Palmiste, Ile de la Tortue, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 125604.

Distribution. Ile de la Tortue.

EPICRATES SUBFLAVUS Stejneger

Epicrates subflavus Stejneger, 1901, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 23:469. Type-locality: Jamaica. Holotype: USNM 14507.

Distribution. Jamaica, including Goat Island.

HYPsIRHYNCHUS FEROX Günther

Hypsirhynchus ferox Günther, 1858, Cat. Colubr. Snakes Brit. Mus.:49. Type-locality: "Barbados;" restricted by Boulenger, 1894, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 2:118, to Santo Domingo; further restricted by Schwartz, 1971, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 35(128):74, to the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: BMNH 1946.1.4.96.

(1) *Hypsirhynchus ferox ferox* Günther

Hypsirhynchus ferox ferox: Schwartz, 1971, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 35(128):74.

Distribution. Haiti and the República Dominicana north of and including the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain; southern Haiti (Pétionville, Furcy, Carrefour, Momance, Marbial) both north and south of the Massif de la Selle, in which area *ferox* approaches but does not intergrade with *H. f. scalaris*; extreme intergrades between *ferox* and *scalaris* on the Península de Barahona southwest of Enriquillo, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana.

(2) *Hypsirhynchus ferox exedrus* Schwartz

Hypsirhynchus ferox exedrus Schwartz, 1971, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 35(128):86. Type-locality: Environs of Mano Juan, Isla Saona, República Dominicana. Holotype: USNM 167298.

Distribution. Isla Saona.

(3) *Hypsirhynchus ferox paracrousis* Schwartz

Hypsirhynchus ferox paracrousis Schwartz, 1971, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 35(128):82. Type-locality: Etroits, Ile de la Gonâve, Haïti. Holotype: CM 52284.

Distribution. Ile de la Gonâve.

(4) *Hypsirhynchus ferox scalaris* Cope

Hypsirhynchus scalaris Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:72. Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haïti. Holotype: MCZ 3611. *Hypsirhynchus ferox scalaris*: Schwartz, 1971, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 35(128):78.

Distribution. Haïti; the Tiburon Peninsula east to Diquini and 3.6 mi. E Jacmel, Dépt. de l'Ouest.

REMARKS. The relationships between *ferox* and *scalaris* are not clear. In Haïti, the two taxa approach each other closely (Carrefour and Diquini, Salomon and Marbial) without intergradation, yet near Enriquillo in the República Dominicana there are specimens which suggest that the Península de Barahona is inhabited by snakes intergradient between *ferox* and *scalaris*. Critical material from between Jacmel and Marbial in Haïti and Enriquillo and Oviedo in the República Dominicana is necessary before the situation can be clarified.

IALTRIS DORSALIS Günther

Philodryas dorsalis Günther, 1858, Cat. Colubr. Snakes Brit. Mus.:126. Type-locality: Santo Domingo. Holotype: BMNH 1946.1.2.77.

Dromicus mentalis Günther, 1862, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 3(9):128. Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: BMNH 1946.1.9.34.

Ialtris vultuosa Cope, 1863, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14:73. Type-locality: Near Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haïti. Syntypes: MCZ 3600.

Ialtris dorsalis: Boulenger, 1896, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 3:137.

Dromicus w-nigrum Werner, 1909, Jahr. wiss. Anst. Hamburg 26(2):222. Type-locality: Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haïti, and Sánchez, Samaná Province, República Dominicana. Syntypes: HZM 3169, HZM 3425; the former now labeled only "Westindien."

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout Hispaniola but apparently more common in Haïti than in the República Dominicana; Ile-a-Vache; Ile de la Gonâve; Ile de la Tortue.

IALTRIS PARISHI Cochran

Ialtris parishi Cochran, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 45:189. Type-locality: 10 mi. E Baradères, Département du Sud, Haïti. Holotype: USNM 80773.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality on the Tiburon Peninsula, and from Ile de la Tortue.

LEPTOTYPHLOPS BILINEATA Schlegel

Typhlops bilineatus Schlegel, 1844, Abbild. Amph.:36 (original description in Duméril and Bibron, 1844, Erp. Gén. 6:331). Type-locality: Martinique and Guadeloupe (see REMARKS). Syntypes: MNHN 3234.

Leptotyphlops bilineatus: Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):324.

Distribution. Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and questionably Guadeloupe.

REMARKS. Despite the locality "Guadeloupe" given by Duméril and Bibron (*op. cit.*) there do not appear to be any specimens extant from that island; the syntypes bear only the datum "Martinique" (see Thomas, 1965, Breviora (222):4-5). Article 30a, 1:2, of the 1964 International Code of Zoological Nomenclature states that all generic names with the suffix "-ops" (from Greek, meaning "the face, eye, countenance") are to be treated as masculine, unless otherwise indicated by the describer. This ruling was seconded and re-enforced by a special ruling of the Washington Congress (1972, Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 29(4):177), and still later repeated and reaffirmed by Smith and Larsen (1974, J. Herpetology 8(4):375). All such rulings are in defiance of the fact that in classical Greek, the word "ops" as used in the above sense is feminine (The Classic Greek Dictionary, 1958, Berry, Follett Publishing Co.:804). We see no valid reason to consider such names as *Leptotyphlops* and *Typhlops* as masculine; if any degree of classical scholarship is to be maintained in zoological nomenclature, then generic names terminating in -ops are properly to be treated as feminine. We herein adhere to our strong feelings in such matters and consider *Leptotyphlops* and *Typhlops* feminine in the correct classical sense. We also point out that the careful worker will distinguish between an adjectival modifier (*L. bilineata*) and a noun in apposition (*Typhlops hectus*); in the latter case the appositional noun must not be modified to agree in gender with the generic name. An excellent example of such a case is *Thecadactylus rapicauda*, in contrast to the incorrect *Th. rapicaudus*.

LEPTOTYPHLOPS COLUMBI Klauber

Leptotyphlops columbi Klauber, 1939, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 9(14):62. Type-locality: Watling Island (=San Salvador), Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 1364.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: San Salvador I.

LEPTOTYPHLOPS GOUDOTI Duméril and Bibron

Stenostoma Goudotii Duméril and Bibron, 1844, *Erp. Gén.* 6:330. *Type-locality:* Valley of the Río Magdalena, Colombia. *Holotype:* MNHN 1068.

Leptotyphlops goudotii: Amaral, 1929, *Mem. Inst. Butantan* 4:139.

(1) *Leptotyphlops goudotii magnamaculata* Taylor

Leptotyphlops magnamaculata Taylor, 1940, *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* 26(15):532. *Type-locality:* Isla de Utila, Honduras. *Holotype:* USNM 54760.

Leptotyphlops goudotii magnamaculatus: Peters and Orejas-Miranda, 1970, *Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus.* (297):170.

Distribution. Isla San Andrés; Isla de Providencia; Swan Is.; Islas de la Bahía, Honduras (Isla de Utila, Isla de Guanaja, and Isla de Roatán).

REMARKS. Other subspecies occur from México (Colima and Tehuantepec) south into northern South America, east to Venezuela.

LEPTOTYPHLOPS PYRITES Thomas

Leptotyphlops pyrites Thomas, 1965, *Breviora* (222):2. *Type-locality:* Southern outskirts of the town of Pedernales, approx. 1 km from the center of town, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. *Holotype:* MCZ 77239.

Distribution. Known only from the region of the type-locality: records extend to 11 km N Pedernales and to an elevation of 900 feet.

REMARKS. *Leptotyphlops* has recently been collected in the Sierra Martín García, 3 km NE Puerto Alejandro, Barahona Province, República Dominicana, at an elevation of about 900 feet, but the specimens remain unassigned.

LEPTOTYPHLOPS TENELLA Klauber

Leptotyphlops tenella Klauber, 1939, *Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.* 9(14):59. *Type-locality:* Kartabo, Guyana. *Holotype:* AMNH 14269.

Distribution. In the Antilles, a single questionable record from Antigua; on the mainland known from Trinidad and the Guianas south to the state of Mato Grosso, Brasil, and the department of Amazonas, northeastern Perú.

MASTIGODRYAS BRUESI Barbour

Alsophis bruesi Barbour, 1914, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 44(2):337. *Type-locality:* Near St. George's, St. George Parish, Grenada. *Holotype:* MCZ 7792.

Mastigodryas bruesi: Peters and Orejas-Miranda, 1970, *Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus.* (297):190.

Distribution. St. Vincent, the Grenadines (Bequia I., Ile Quatre, Mustique I., Union I., Carriacou I., and Ile a Caille), and Grenada (including Green I.).

REMARKS. Stuart (1941, *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan* 49:1-106) reviewed the genus *Dryadophis* Stuart (= *Mastigodryas* Amaral) and correctly placed *bruesi* generically. In the original description, Barbour (*op. cit.*) specifically used the word "type" and gave MCZ 7792 as its number, whereas Barbour and Loveridge (1929, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 69(10):208) listed MCZ 7792 as five "cotypes."

NATRIX FASCIATA Linnaeus

Coluber fasciatus Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, 1:378.

Natrix fasciata: Cope, 1888, *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.* 11:392.

(1) *Natrix fasciata compressicauda* Kennicott

Nerodia compressicauda Kennicott, 1860, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 12:335. *Type-locality*: Tampa Bay, Florida. *Holotype*: USNM 1348.

Tropidonotus cubanus Gundlach, 1861, *Monatsb. Akad. wiss. Berlin*:1001.

Type-locality: Cuba. *Holotype*: ZMB 4095.

Natrix fasciata compressicauda: Conant, 1963, *Amer. Mus. Novitates* (2122):33 (combination by inference).

Distribution. Southern Florida and the Florida Keys, in marine and brackish situations; the northern coast of Cuba, from Habana Province (Punta Brava) west to Camagüey Province (Playa Santa Lucía); also known from Punta Caguanares, Las Villas Province, and the Archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey (Cayo las Brujas).

PSEUDOBLOA NEUWIEDI Duméril and Bibron

Scytale neuwiedii Duméril and Bibron, 1854, *Erp. Gén.* 7:1001. *Type-locality*: Côte Ferme and Brasil; restricted to Cumaná, Venezuela, by Hoge and Lancini, 1960, *Bol. Mus. Cien. Nat. Caracas* 6-7(1-4):59. *Lectotype*: MNHN 3779.

Pseudoboa neuwiedii: Stejneger, 1901, *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.* 24:189.

Distribution. Grenada; on the mainland, from Panamá across northern South America and south into Brasil.

TRETANORHINUS VARIABILIS Duméril and Bibron

Tretanorhinus variabilis Duméril and Bibron, 1854, *Erp. Gén.* 7:349. *Type-locality*: unknown. *Syntypes*: MNHN 7161, MNHN 7346.

(1) *Tretanorhinus variabilis variabilis* Duméril and Bibron

Tretanorhinus variabilis var. *adnexus* Bocourt, 1891, *Le Naturaliste* 2(5):122. *Type-locality*: México. *Holotype*: MNHN 7349.

Tretanorhinus variabilis var. *cubanus* Bocourt, 1895, *Miss. Sci. Mexique, Reptiles*:795 (substitute name for *T. v. adnexus*).

Tretanorhinus variabilis variabilis: Wood, 1939, *Proc. New England Zool. Club* 18:5.

Tretanorhinus gaigeae Grant, 1949, *Jour. Agri. Univ. Puerto Rico* 30(2):104.

Type-locality: Brackish tidal estuary at Rancho Gavilán, Cienfuegos, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: CAS-SU 14440.

Distribution. Cuba; from Habana Province (Lago Ariguanabo) in the west, east throughout the island into eastern Oriente Province (Guantánamo), but replaced in southwestern Oriente Province by *T. v. binghami*.

(2) *Tretanorhinus variabilis binghami* Schwartz and Ogren

Tretanorhinus variabilis binghami Schwartz and Ogren, 1956, *Herpetologica* 12(2):105. *Type-locality*: Finca Búcares, 22 km S Bueycito, in the Río Yao, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype*: ChM 55.1.61.

Distribution. Southwestern Oriente Province, from Manzanillo (Río Tana) to the type-locality, both in the lowlands and in the lower northern foothills of the Sierra Maestra.

(3) *Tretanorhinus variabilis insulaepinorum* Barbour

Tretanorhinus insulae-pinorum Barbour, 1916, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 10(12):306.

Type-locality: Isla de Pinos. Holotype: MCZ 11190.
Tretanorhinus variabilis insulaepinorum: Wood, 1939, Proc. New England Zool. Club 18:6.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos.

(4) *Tretanorhinus variabilis lewisi* Grant

Tretanorhinus variabilis lewisi Grant, 1941, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 2:46.
 Type-locality: North Side, Grand Cayman Island, Cayman Islands. Holotype: MCZ 44890.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Grand Cayman I.; common on the western end.

(5) *Tretanorhinus variabilis wagleri* Jan

Helicops wagleri Jan, 1863, Elenco Sist . . . Ofidi:248. Type-locality: Brasil.
 Holotype: unlocated.
Tretanorhinus variabilis wagleri: Wood, 1939, Proc. New England Zool. Club 18:6.

Distribution. Cuba: Pinar del Río Province, from Vallecito de San Juan in the west to San Diego de los Baños in the east, in the lowlands and in the Sierra de los Organos and Sierra del Rosario.

REMARKS. We list *T. gaigeae* as a synonym of *T. v. variabilis* since there seem to be no differences between *gaigeae* (known only from the holotype) and other local populations of *T. v. variabilis*. Neill (1965, Herpetologica 21(1):67) suggested that perhaps none of the Cuban subspecies of *T. variabilis* are recognizable, but Garrido and Schwartz (1968, Poeyana, ser. A, (53):36) felt that at least *wagleri* and *variabilis* are distinct. The species has also been recorded from Cayo Largo del Sur, in the Archipiélago de los Canarreos south of Cuba, but the taxonomic status of this population remains unknown.

TROPIDOPHIS CANUS Cope

Ungalia cana Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 20:129. Type-locality: Great Inagua Island, Bahama Islands. Syntypes: USNM 7111, USNM 26763.

(1) *Tropidophis canus canus* Cope

Tropidophis cana: Stejneger, 1905, in Shattuck, The Bahama Islands: 337.
Tropidophis canus canus: Schwartz and Marsh, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 123(3):64.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Great Inagua I.

(2) *Tropidophis canus androsi* Stull

Tropidophis pardalis androsi Stull, 1927, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan (195):34. Type-locality: Andros Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: USNM 49471.
Tropidophis canus androsi: Schwartz and Marsh, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 123(2):64.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Andros I.

(3) *Tropidophis canus barbouri* Bailey

Tropidophis pardalis barbouri Bailey, 1937, Proc. New England Zool. Club 16:49.
 Type-locality: Bannerman Town, Eleuthera Island, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 37913.
Tropidophis canus barbouri: Schwartz and Marsh, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 123(2):64.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Eleuthera I.; Long I.; Cat I.; Exuma Cays (Staniel Cay, Pipe Cay, Little Exuma I.); Ragged Is. (Great Ragged I.).

(4) *Tropidophis canus curtus* Garman

Unguialia curta Garman, 1887, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24:279. *Type-locality:* "Cuba." Although the species is not certainly known from Cuba, there is another specimen purportedly from that island (AMNH 2946, Nuevitas, Camagüey Province). *Holotype:* MCZ 6114.
Tropidophis pardalis curtus: Stull, 1928, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan (195):1.
Tropidophis canus curtus: Schwartz and Marsh, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 123(2):64.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: New Providence I.; Bimini Is. (South Bimini, Gun Cay); Cay Sal Bank (Double Headed Shot Cay, Elbow Cay).

TROPIDOPHIS CAYMANENSIS Battersby

Tropidophis melanurus caymanensis Battersby, 1938, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 11(1):558. *Type-locality:* Grand Cayman Island, Cayman Islands. *Holotype:* BMNH 1912.7.18.1.

(1) *Tropidophis caymanensis caymanensis* Battersby

Tropidophis caymanensis caymanensis: Thomas, 1963, Breviora (195):2.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Grand Cayman I.

(2) *Tropidophis caymanensis parkeri* Grant

Tropidophis parkeri Grant, 1941, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. Ser. 2:44. *Type-locality:* Little Cayman Island, Cayman Islands. *Holotype:* MCZ 44865.
Tropidophis caymanensis parkeri: Thomas, 1963, Breviora (195):2.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Little Cayman I.

(3) *Tropidophis caymanensis schwartzii* Thomas

Tropidophis caymanensis schwartzii Thomas, 1963, Breviora (195):3. *Type-locality:* The Creek, 8 mi. NE West End, Cayman Brac, Cayman Islands. *Holotype:* MCZ 69618.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Cayman Brac I.

TROPIDOPHIS FEICKI Schwartz

Tropidophis feicki Schwartz, 1957, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1839):3. *Type-locality:* Cueva de los Indios, San Vicente, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* AMNH 76224.

Distribution. Western Cuba, from Pedrera de Mendoza and Guane, Pinar del Río Province, in the west, to Pan de Matanzas, Matanzas Province, in the east; a single isolated and unverified record from Manzanillo, Oriente Province; restricted to upland caves and cliffs with associated talus.

TROPIDOPHIS GREENWAYI Barbour and Shreve

Tropidophis pardalis greenwayi Barbour and Shreve, 1936, Proc. New England Zool. Club 16:2. *Type-locality:* Ambergris Cay, Caicos Islands. *Holotype:* MCZ 42051.

(1) *Tropidophis greenwayi greenwayi* Barbour and Shreve
Tropidophis greenwayi: Schwartz and Marsh, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 123(2):64.
Tropidophis greenwayi greenwayi: Schwartz, 1963, Breviora (194):4.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(2) *Tropidophis greenwayi lanthanus* Schwartz

Tropidophis greenwayi lanthanus Schwartz, 1963, Breviora (194):1. *Type-locality:* 0.5 mi. N Cockburn Harbour, South Caicos Island, Caicos Islands. *Holotype:* MCZ 69630.

Distribution. Caicos Is.: South Caicos I., Long Cay, Middleton Cay, North Caicos I., Middle Caicos I.

REMARKS. The subspecific status of North Caicos, Middle Caicos, and Middleton Cay specimens is uncertain.

TROPIDOPHIS HAETIANUS Cope

Ungualia haetiana Cope, 1879, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 18:273. *Type-locality:* Port-au-Prince, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti, and Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti. *Syntypes:* USNM 10164, USNM 10169.

(1) *Tropidophis haetianus haetianus* Cope

Tropidophis maculata haetiana: Cochran, 1924, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 66(6):12.
Tropidophis conjunctus Fischer, 1888, Jahr. Hamburg wiss. Anst. 5:31. *Type-locality:* Cap-Haïtien, Département du Nord, Haiti. *Holotype:* destroyed.
Tropidophis haetianus haetianus: Schwartz and Marsh, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 123(2):67.

Distribution. Hispaniola; Ile de la Gonâve; Ile de la Tortue; also known from scattered localities in Cuba ("eastern Cuba"; Guardalavaca, Oriente Province).

(2) *Tropidophis haetianus jamaicensis* Stull

Tropidophis maculatus jamaicensis Stull, 1928, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan (195):12. *Type-locality:* Kingston, Kingston Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype:* MCZ 12090.
Tropidophis haetianus jamaicensis: Schwartz and Marsh, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 123(2):67.

Distribution. Southern Jamaica, from Malvern, St. Elizabeth Parish, in the west to Blue Mountain Estate, St. Thomas Parish, in the east, except for the Portland Peninsula (see *T. h. stullae*).

(3) *Tropidophis haetianus stejnegeri* Grant

Tropidophis pardalis stejnegeri Grant, 1940, *Jamaica Today*: 8 (separately paged reprint). *Type-locality:* Boston Bay, Portland Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype:* MCZ 44769.
Tropidophis haetianus stejnegeri: Schwartz and Marsh, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 123(2):67.

Distribution. Northern Jamaica from Montego Bay, Mt. Horeb, and Plum Park, St. James Parish, and Bluefields, Westmoreland Parish, in the west to the type-locality in the east; also at Balaclava, St. Elizabeth Parish.

(4) *Tropidophis haetianus stullae* Grant

Tropidophis maculatus stulli Grant, 1940, *Jamaica Today*: 8 (separately paged reprint). *Type-locality:* Portland Point, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica. *Holotype:* MCZ 44870.

Tropidophis haetianus stulli: Schwartz and Marsh, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 123(2):67.

Tropidophis haetianus stullae: Schwartz and Fowler, 1973, Stud. Fauna Curaçao and Caribbean Is. 43(142):131.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

TROPIDOPHIS MACULATUS Bibron

Leionotus maculatus Bibron, 1820, *in de la Sagra, Hist. . . de Cuba*:212. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: MNHN 7184.

Tropidophis maculatus: Duméril and Bibron, 1844, *Erp. Gén.* 6:494.

Tropidophis distinctus Jan, 1864, *Icon. Gen.*:75. Type-locality: "Charlestown." Holotype: "in Musée de Milan."

Ungalia dipsadina Cope, 1868, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 20:130. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: ANSP 10270.

Distribution. Western Cuba, from Pinar del Río Province (Guane) east to Matanzas Province (Cárdenas); Isla de Pinos.

TROPIDOPHIS MELANURUS Schlegel

Boa melanura Schlegel, 1837, *Essai Physiognomie Serpens* 2:399. Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: unlocated.

(1) *Tropidophis melanurus melanurus* Schlegel

Tropidophis melanurus: Bibron, 1840, *in de la Sagra, Hist. . . de Cuba*:208.

Notophis bicarinatus Hallowell, 1857, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 8:156.

Type-locality: Cuba. Holotype: ANSP 10308.

Distribution. Throughout Cuba with the exception of the range of *T. m. dysodes*.

(2) *Tropidophis melanurus bucculentus* Cope

Ungalia bucculenta Cope, 1868, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 20:129. Type-locality: Navassa Island. Syntypes: USNM 12377; ? ANSP 10281.

Tropidophis melanurus bucculentus: Thomas, 1966, *J. Ohio Herpet. Soc.* 5(3):83.

Distribution. Navassa Island.

(3) *Tropidophis melanurus dysodes* Schwartz and Thomas

Tropidophis melanurus dysodes Schwartz and Thomas, 1960, *Herpetologica* 16(2):79. Type-locality: 1 km N La Coloma, Pinar del Río Province, Cuba. Holotype: AMNH 82893.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

(4) *Tropidophis melanurus ericksoni* Schwartz and Thomas

Tropidophis melanurus ericksoni Schwartz and Thomas, 1960, *Herpetologica* 16(2):74. Type-locality: Bibijagua, Isla de Pinos. Holotype: AMNH 82897.

Distribution. Isla de Pinos.

REMARKS. A specimen from the Cayos de San Felipe (Cayo Real) remains unassigned subspecifically.

TROPIDOPHIS NIGRIVENTRIS Bailey

Tropidophis nigriventris Bailey, 1937, *Proc. New England Zool. Club* 16:45. Type-locality: 6 mi. E Martí, Camagüey Province, Cuba. Holotype: UMMZ 70888.

(1) *Tropidophis nigriventris nigriventris* Bailey
Tropidophis nigriventris nigriventris: Schwartz and Garrido, 1975, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 88(9):87.

Distribution. Cuba: eastern Camagüey Province; known from the type-locality and 24 km SW Camagüey city.

(2) *Tropidophis nigriventris hardyi* Schwartz and Garrido
Tropidophis nigriventris hardyi Schwartz and Garrido, 1975, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 88(9):86. *Type-locality:* 10 mi. (16 km) W Trinidad, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* USNM 138510.

Distribution. Cuba: southern Las Villas Province, from Soledad to the vicinity of Trinidad.

REMARKS. Schwartz and Garrido (*op. cit.*:85-86) noted that *hardyi* may not be correctly associated with *T. nigriventris*. This taxon may be either a distinct species or related to *T. pardalis*.

TROPIDOPHIS PARDALIS Gundlach

Boa pardalis Gundlach, 1840, Arch. Naturges. 6(1):359. *Type-locality:* Cuba. *Holotype:* unlocated (not ZMB 8043).

Tropidophis pardalis: Stejneger, 1905, in Shattuck, *The Bahama Islands*: 336.

Distribution. Cuba: islandwide, but apparently less common in the east (one record for Oriente Province at San Germán) and unreported from mainland Camagüey Province; Archipiélago de Sabana (Cayo Paredón Grande); Isla de Pinos.

TROPIDOPHIS PILSBRYI Bailey

Tropidophis maculatus pilsbryi Bailey, 1937, Proc. New England Zool. Club 16:42. *Type-locality:* Cayo del Rey, near Miranda, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* ANSP 20822.

Tropidophis pilsbryi: Schwartz and Marsh, 1960, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 123(2):72.

(1) *Tropidophis pilsbryi pilsbryi* Bailey

Tropidophis pilsbryi pilsbryi: Schwartz and Garrido, 1975, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 88(9):81.

Distribution. Eastern Cuba; known from the type-locality, Santa Faz near San Vicente, and Guantánamo, all in Oriente Province.

(2) *Tropidophis pilsbryi galacelidus* Schwartz and Garrido.

Tropidophis pilsbryi galacelidus Schwartz and Garrido, 1975, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 88(9):81. *Type-locality:* Near Cafetal de Gaviña, Sierra de Trinidad, Las Villas Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* IZ 4052.

Distribution. Cuba: southern Las Villas Province, in and adjacent to (Soledad; Guabairo) the Sierra de Trinidad.

REMARKS. There is a possibility that *pilsbryi* and *galacelidus* are separate species. There is a specimen of the latter taxon from La Asunción, Oriente Province, far removed from the Sierra de Trinidad (see Schwartz and Garrido, *op. cit.*:83-84) but specimens from the intervening area (about 575 km) are lacking.

TROPIDOPHIS SEMICINCTUS Gundlach and Peters

Ungalia (Lionotus) maculata var. *semicincta* Gundlach and Peters, 1865, Monatsb.

Berlin Akad.:388. Type-locality: Cuba. Syntypes: ZMB 5076.

Tropidophis moreletii Bocourt, 1885, Bull. Soc. Philom. 9:113. Type-locality: Vera Paz, Guatemala. Holotype: MNHN 3285.

Tropidophis semicinctus: Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):329.

Distribution. Western and central Cuba; Pinar del Río Province (Rancho Mundito; Soroa) east to Las Villas Province (northwest of Trinidad).

TROPIDOPHIS WRIGHTI Stull

Tropidophis wrighti Stull, 1938, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. (195):38. Type-locality: East Cuba. Holotype: USNM 12420.

Distribution. Eastern Cuba, from Camagüey Province (Céspedes) east to south-central Oriente Province (Santiago de Cuba).

TYPHLOPS BIMINIENSIS Richmond

Typhlops biminiensis Richmond, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novitates (1734):2. Type-locality: Near Nixon's Harbor, along trail to "Buck Lands" (=Black Lands?), South Bimini, Bahama Islands. Holotype: CM 32604.

(1) *Typhlops biminiensis biminiensis* Richmond

Typhlops biminiensis biminiensis: Thomas, 1968, Copeia (4):174.

Distribution. The Bahama Is.: North and South Bimini, Andros I., New Providence, Elbow Cay (Cay Sal Bank), and Little Ragged I. Cuba: Rancho Luna near Cienfuegos and the east side of the Bahía de Guantánamo.

(2) *Typhlops biminiensis epactia* Thomas

Typhlops biminiensis epactia Thomas, 1968, Copeia (4):715. Type-locality: 5.4 mi. E West End, southern coastal platform, Cayman Brac, Cayman Islands. Holotype: MCZ 92048.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Cayman Brac.

(3) *Typhlops biminiensis paradoxus* Thomas

Typhlops biminiensis paradoxus Thomas, 1968, Copeia (4):715. Type-locality: 7.5 mi. N Mathew Town, Great Inagua, Bahama Islands. Holotype: MCZ 92993.

Distribution. Bahama Is.: Great Inagua I.

TYPHLOPS CAPITULATA Richmond

Typhlops capitulatus Richmond, 1964, Breviora (202):2. Type-locality: Manneville, at the northwest end of Etang Saumâtre, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 62636.

(1) *Typhlops capitulata capitulata* Richmond

Typhlops capitulatus capitulatus: Thomas, 1965, Copeia (4):438.

Distribution. Hispaniola; known from the type-locality in the Cul de Sac Plain, the vicinity of Pétionville, west along the Tiburon Peninsula to the Miragoâne area (4 mi. NE Paillant), and on the south coast from 3.6 mi. E to 5.1 mi. SW Jacmel.

(2) *Typhlops capitulata gonavensis* Richmond

Typhlops gonavensis Richmond, 1964, Breviora (202):3. Type-locality: Pointe à Raquette, on the south shore of Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti. Holotype: YPM 3003. *Typhlops capitulatus gonavensis*: Thomas, 1965, Copeia (4):438.

Distribution. Ile de la Gonâve.

TYPHLOPS CAYMANENSIS Sackett

Typhlops caymanensis Sackett, 1940, Not. Nat. (48):1. Type-locality: Between Pedro Point and North Sound, Grand Cayman Island, Cayman Islands. Holotype: ANSP 22123.

Distribution. Cayman Is.: Grand Cayman I.

TYPHLOPS DOMINICANA Stejneger

Typhlops dominicana Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:687. Type-locality: Dominica. Syntypes: BMNH 65.5.4.177, BMNH 89.8.14.1-8, BMNH 91.5.11.2.

Distribution. Dominica.

REMARKS. Stejneger (*op. cit.*) proposed the name *dominicana* for the Dominica *Typhlops* on the basis of the description by Boulenger (1893, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 1:30) of specimens incorrectly identified as *Typhlops platycephalus* (=*T. richardi*).

TYPHLOPS GRANTI Ruthven and Gaige

Typhlops granti Ruthven and Gaige, 1935, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan (307):2. Type-locality: Isla Caja de Muertos, 8 mi. off Ponce, Puerto Rico. Holotype: UMMZ 76669.

Distribution. The xeric southwestern part of Puerto Rico, from Parguera east to the vicinity of Guánica; Isla Caja de Muertos.

TYPHLOPS GUADELOUPENSIS Richmond

Typhlops guadeloupensis Richmond, 1966, Herpetologica 22(2):129. Type-locality: 2 km SW Port-Blanc, the Grande-Terre portion of Guadeloupe. Holotype: CM 41216.

Distribution. Guadeloupe: of the known specimens, only the holotype and one other, also from Grande-Terre, have precise locality data. The species probably also occurs on Basse-Terre.

TYPHLOPS HECTUS Thomas

Typhlops hectus Thomas, 1974, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 87(2):12. Type-locality: Martineau, ca. 9 km (airline) W Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 81149.

Distribution. Southwestern Hispaniola, including the Tiburon Peninsula and excepting the lowland areas of the Península de Barahona, north to the region of Mirebalais and Lascahobas in Haiti and the northern Valle de San Juan (Río Arriba del Norte and 4 km N Sabaneta). No records exist for the Cul de Sac Plain of Haiti, but specimens are known from Duvergé and El Iguito, 3.1 km NE Fondo Negro, in the Valle de Neiba of the República Dominicana. Also known

from Ile Grande Cayemite. Altitudinal distribution from sea level (several localities) to 2600 feet (7 km W Vallejuelo).

TYPHLOPS JAMAICENSIS Shaw

Anguis jamaicensis Shaw, 1802, Gen. Zool. 3:588. *Type-locality:* Jamaica. *Holotype:* unlocated.

Anilios leachii Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus.:135. *Type-locality:* unknown.

Syntypes: BMNH 1946.1.12.5.

Typhlops jamaicensis: Cochran, 1924, J. Washington Acad. Sci. 14(8):175.

Distribution. Jamaica; widespread, although apparently absent at elevations above 2000 feet.

TYPHLOPS LUMBRICALIS Linnaeus

Anguis lumbricalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1:288. *Type-locality:* America. *Holotype:* unlocated.

Typhlops lumbricalis: Ossel, 1811, Ordn. Rept.:55.

Typhlops cubae Bibron, 1830, in de la Sagra, Hist. . . . de Cuba 4:233 (p. 204 in French edition). *Type-locality:* Cuba. *Holotype:* unlocated.

Typhlops silus Legler, 1959, Herpetologica 15(2):105. *Type-locality:* Banes, Oriente Province, Cuba. *Holotype:* KU 47469.

Distribution. Cuba (widespread) and the Isla de Pinos; the Bahama Is. (Grand Bahama, Water Cay, Great Abaco, South Bimini, Andros, New Providence, Eleuthera, Great and Little Exuma, Cat, Long); Hispaniola, where the distribution is apparently local, known from the Cul de Sac Plain of Haiti north to Fond Michelle in the Montagnes du Trou-d'Eau; from a circumscribed area on the southern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco-Massif de la Selle montane region (11 km SW Los Arroyos and 21 km N Pedernales, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana; Colombier near Saltrou, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti); and from a few scattered localities in the central to eastern República Dominicana (east of Puerto Plata in the north and 2.9 km W, thence 16.4 km N Azua in the south). Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 1300 feet (11 km SW Los Arroyos).

REMARKS. Records of this species from South America are based upon a mis-identification (Boulenger, 1893, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 1:31) and on an almost certainly mislabeled specimen (AMNH 67881, purportedly from Guyana) from the Haitian Cul de Sac population. There is considerable diversity among the various populations presently assigned to *T. lumbricalis*, and a taxonomic study of these populations is in progress.

TYPHLOPS MONASTUS Thomas

Typhlops monastus Thomas, 1966, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 79:257. *Type-locality:* Between Lawyer's River and Cassava Ghaut, St. Peter's Parish, Montserrat. *Holotype:* MCZ 81112.

(1) *Typhlops monastus monastus* Thomas

Typhlops monastus monastus Thomas, 1966, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 79:257.

Distribution. Montserrat.

(2) *Typhlops monastus geotomus* Thomas

Typhlops monastus geotomus Thomas, 1966, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 79:260.

Type-locality: Approximately 1 mi. N Carlisle, St. Mary's Parish, Antigua.

Holotype: MCZ 81115.

Distribution. Barbuda, Antigua (and Great Bird I.), St. Christopher, and Nevis.

TYPHLOPS MONENSIS Schmidt

Typhlops monensis Schmidt, 1926, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. Ser. 12:157.
Type-locality: Isla Mona. Holotype: HZM 1582.

Distribution. Isla Mona.

TYPHLOPS PUSILLA Barbour

Typhlops pusillus Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. 44(2):323. Type-locality: Cap-Haïtien, Département du Nord, Haïti. Holotype: MCZ 8719.

Distribution. Throughout Hispaniola, except for the Península de Barahona lowlands; known only from as far west as 0.6 km W Aquín on the Tiburon Peninsula, but its occurrence on Ile Grande Cayemite suggests that it is more widespread on the Peninsula. Also occurs on Ile de la Gonâve, Ile de la Tortue, Isla Catalina, and Isla Saona. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to about 2400 feet (15 km S Loma de Cabrera, Dajabón Province, República Dominicana).

TYPHLOPS RICHARDI Duméril and Bibron

Typhlops richardii Duméril and Bibron, 1844, Erp. Gén. 6:293. Type-locality: St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands. Holotype: MNHN 3220.

(1) *Typhlops richardii richardi* Duméril and Bibron
Typhlops richardii richardi: Thomas, 1966, Rev. Biol. Trop. 13(2):190.

Distribution. The Virgin Islands: St. Thomas, Prickly Pear I., St. John, Tortola, and St. Croix.

(2) *Typhlops richardii catapontus* Thomas
Typhlops richardii catapontus Thomas, 1966, Rev. Biol. Trop. 13(2):190. Type-locality: Vicinity of The Settlement, Anegada, British Virgin Islands. Holotype: MCZ 77220.

Distribution. British Virgin Is.: Anegada.

(3) *Typhlops richardii naugus* Thomas
Typhlops richardii naugus Thomas, 1966, Rev. Biol. Trop. 13(2):190. Type-locality: Hillside above Pond Bay, Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands. Holotype: MCZ 77221.

Distribution. British Virgin Is.: Virgin Gorda. A specimen from Beef I. at the eastern end of Tortola was considered by Thomas (1966:193) to be intermediate between *T. r. richardi* and *T. r. naugus*.

(4) *Typhlops richardii platycephalus* Duméril and Bibron
Typhlops platycephalus Duméril and Bibron, 1844, Erp. Gén. 6:293. Type-locality: Martinique (in error); corrected to Puerto Rico by Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:687. Holotype: MNHN 1060.
Typhlops richardii platycephalus: Thomas, 1966, Rev. Biol. Trop. 13(2):190.

Distribution. Puerto Rico (widespread), Isla Caja de Muertos, Cayo Palominitos, Cayo Diablo, Isla Vieques (and Cayo de Tierra), and Isla Culebra.

REMARKS. Specimens of *T. richardi* most closely resembling the nominate subspecies are known from North Caicos, Caicos Is., and Pear Cay, Turks Is.

TYPHLOPS ROSTELLATA Stejneger

Typhlops rostellatus Stejneger, 1904, Rept. U. S. Natl. Mus. for 1902:686. Type-locality: Lares, Puerto Rico. Holotype: USNM 25463.

Distribution. Puerto Rico: widespread but in general restricted to relatively mesic situations; apparently absent from much of the southern part of the island but extending into the Reserva Forestal de Susúa.

TYPHLOPS SULCATA Cope

Typhlops sulcatus Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 20:128. Type-locality: Navassa I. Holotype: USNM 12371.

Typhlops haitiensis Richmond, 1964, Breviora (202):5. Type-locality: Manneville, Département de l'Ouest, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 62635.

Distribution. Southwestern Hispaniola, including the Tiburon Peninsula of Haiti west to the Morne Dubois Peninsula east of Aquin, the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain, north to 10.1 km SE Montrouis, and the Península de Barahona; Isla Altq Velo; Ile de la Gonâve; Ile Grande Cayemite; Navassa I.

TYPHLOPS SYNTHERUS Thomas

Typhlops syntherus Thomas, 1965, Copeia (4):436. Type-locality: 5 km N Pedernales, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 77215.

Distribution. Hispaniola; known only from xeric lowlands of the Península de Barahona, north to 8 km N Pedernales and 17 km NW Oviedo Nuevo.

TYPHLOPS TASYMICRIS Thomas

Typhlops tasymicris Thomas, 1974, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ. (46):1. Type-locality: 1 mi. E Vincennes, St. David Parish, Grenada. Holotype: UF/FSM 21547.

Distribution. Known only from the type-locality.

UROMACER CATESBYI Schlegel

Dendrophis catesbyi Schlegel, 1837, *Essai Physionomie Serpens* 2:226. Type-locality: Ile de St.-Domingue. Syntypes: MNHN 8670-8671.

(1) *Uromcaer catesbyi catesbyi* Schlegel

Uromacer catesbyi: Duméril and Bibron, 1854, *Erp. Gén.*: 7:721.

Uromacer catesbyi catesbyi: Mertens, 1939, *Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges.* (449):78.

Distribution. Hispaniola: the Tiburon Peninsula in Haiti, east to about the level of Momance; specimens from Momance eastward throughout the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain are intermediate between *U. c. catesbyi*, *U. c. hariolatus*, and *U. c. pampineus*; the population on the Península de Barahona, República Dominicana, is intermediate between *U. c. catesbyi* and *U. c. pampineus*.

(2) *Uromacer catesbyi cereolineatus* Schwartz

Uromacer catesbyi cereolineatus Schwartz, 1970, *Tulane Stud. Zool. and Bot.* 16(4):138. Type-locality: Vicinity of Pointe Sable, Ile Grande Cayemite, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 92074.

Distribution. Ile Grande Cayemite and presumably also Ile Petite Cayemite.

(3) *Uromacer catesbyi frondicolor* Schwartz
Uromacer catesbyi frondicolor Schwartz, 1970, Tulane Stud. Zool. and Bot. 16(4):142. Type-locality: Degoute, Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 93162.

Distribution. Ile de la Gonâve.

(4) *Uromacer catesbyi hariolatus* Schwartz
Uromacer catesbyi hariolatus Schwartz, 1970, Tulane Stud. Zool. and Bot. 16(4):138. Type-locality: 2 mi. (3.2 km) W Trou du Nord, Département du Nord, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 165936.

Distribution. Haiti, north of the Cul de Sac Plain and west of the Dominico-Haitian border.

(5) *Uromacer catesbyi inchaustegui* Schwartz
Uromacer catesbyi inchaustegui Schwartz, 1970, Tulane Stud. Zool. and Bot. 16(4):143. Type-locality: Environs of Mano Juan, Isla Saona, República Dominicana. Holotype: CM 45876.

Distribution. Isla Saona.

(6) *Uromacer catesbyi insulaevaccarum* Schwartz
Uromacer catesbyi insulaevaccarum Schwartz, 1970, Tulane Stud. Zool. and Bot. 16(4):136. Type-locality: Western end, Ile-a-Vache, Département du Sud, Haiti. Holotype: CM 45875.

Distribution. Ile-a-Vache.

(7) *Uromacer catesbyi pampineus* Schwartz
Uromacer catesbyi pampineus Schwartz, 1970, Tulane Stud. Zool. and Bot. 16(4):139. Type-locality: 2.1 mi. (3.4 km) N Hato Mayor, El Seibo Province, República Dominicana. Holotype: MCZ 92075.

Distribution. Throughout the República Dominicana, with the exception of the Valle de Neiba and the Península de Barahona, east of the Dominico-Haitian border.

(8) *Uromacer catesbyi scandax* Dunn
Uromacer scandax Dunn, 1920, Proc. New England Zool. Club 7:43. Type-locality: Ile de la Tortue, Haiti. Holotype: USNM 59438.
Uromacer catesbyi scandax: Mertens, 1939, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges. (449):78.

Distribution. Ile de la Tortue.

REMARKS. *U. catesbyi* has been reported from Isla Catalina, off La Romana, República Dominicana, but has not been collected there.

UROMACER DORSALIS Dunn

Uromacer dorsalis Dunn, 1920, Proc. New England Zool. Club 7:43. Type-locality: Ile de la Gonâve, Haiti. Holotype: MCZ 12867.

Distribution. Ile de la Gonâve.

REMARKS. It seems likely that *U. dorsalis* should be regarded as a subspecies of *U. frenatus*, but we *pro tem* follow Horn (1969, Breviora (324):1-23) who considered *U. dorsalis* a distinct species.

UROMACER FRENATUS Günther

Ahaetulla frenata Günther, 1865, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 15:94. Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: BMNH 1946.1.6.70.

Uromacer inornatus Garman, 1887, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 24:284. Type-locality: Jérémie, Département du Sud, Haïti. Syntypes: MCZ 3345, MCZ 3610.

Uromacer frenatus: Boulenger, 1893, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus. 1:116.

(1) *Uromacer frenatus frenatus* Günther

Uromacer frenatus frenatus: Horn, 1969, Breviora (324):9.

Distribution. Haïti; the Tiburon Peninsula east to Jacmel in the south and Soliette (3.8 mi. NW Fond Verrettes, Dépt. de l'Ouest) in the north, onto northern slopes of the Sierra de Baoruco (Puerto Escondido) and in the Valle de Neiba (8 km S Jimani, Independencia Province); Ile-a-Vache; Iles Petite and Grande Cayemite; Grosse Caye. Horn (op. cit.:22) noted possible introgression between *U. frenatus* and *U. oxyrhynchus* in the Diquini region. Altitudinal distribution from below sea level (Jimani) to 2000 feet (Soliette).

(2) *Uromacer frenatus wetmorei* Cochran

Uromacer wetmorei Cochran, 1931, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 44:91. Type-locality: Isla Beata. Holotype: USNM 83891.

Uromacer frenatus wetmorei: Horn, 1969, Breviora (324):9.

Distribution. The Península de Barahona in the República Dominicana, from 4.7 mi. S Los Arroyos, Pedernales Province, in the west to Oviedo in the east, and northward along the eastern coast of the Península to the city of Barahona; Isla Beata. Altitudinal distribution from sea level to 2200 feet (4.7 mi. S Los Arroyos; 1.0 mi. N Don Juan).

REMARKS. It is likely that the *U. frenatus* populations on the Península de Barahona are not identical with that on Isla Beata.

UROMACER OXYRHYNCHUS Duméril and Bibron

Uromacer oxyrhynchus Duméril and Bibron, 1854, Erp. Gén. 7:722. Type-locality: "Senegal." Holotype: MNHN 8672.

Distribution. Hispaniola: widespread north of the Cul de Sac-Valle de Neiba plain, and occurring south of that plain west to Miragoâne on the northern coast of the Tiburon Peninsula and near Jacmel on its southern coast, and south to Oviedo on the Península de Barahona; Ile de la Tortue; Isla Saona.

CROCODYLIA

CROCODYLUS ACUTUS Cuvier

Crocodilus acutus Cuvier, 1807, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. 10:55. Type-locality: Santo Domingo. Holotype: unlocated.

Distribution. Southeastern North America (Florida Keys and extreme southern Florida mainland); Central America (both coasts of México south to Panamá), northwestern South America (Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and northern Perú); in the Antilles, known from Cuba and the Isla de Pinos including the Archipiélago de los Canarreos (Cayo Cántiles, Cayo Largo) and the Cayos de San Felipe (Cayo Real), Hispaniola including Ile-a-Vache off the southern Haitian coast; and Jamaica, where especially abundant in the marshes of the Black River in western Jamaica.

CROCODYLUS INTERMEDIUS Graves

Crocodilus intermedius Graves, 1819, Ann. gen. Sci. Phys. Bruxelles 2:344. Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: unlocated.

Crocodilus journei Bory, 1824, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. 5:111 (replacement name for *C. intermedius* Graves).

Mecistops bathyrhynchus Cope, 1861, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 12:550. Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: unlocated.

Distribution. A record exists for Grenada; on the mainland the species is known from northern South America.

CROCODYLUS RHOMBIFER Cuvier

Crocodilus rhombifer Cuvier, 1807, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. 10:51. Type-locality: unknown. Holotype: unlocated; probably in the MNHN but not so designated.

Crocodilus planirostris Graves, 1819, Ann. gen. Sci. phys. 2:348. Type-locality: Africa? Holotype: unlocated.

Crocodilus gravesii Bory, 1824, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat. 5:109 (substitute name for *C. planirostris* Graves).

Distribution. Cuba, restricted to the Ciénaga de Zapata; Isla de Pinos, restricted to the Ciénaga de Lanier.

MAPS

For the user of the present check-list who may be unfamiliar with both place names and physiographic characteristics of the West Indies, we suggest the following sources. In all cases except the smaller islands, standard oil company maps are of great value. The most accurate are those published by Esso (Exxon) and Arco, with those from Texaco and Shell generally less informative and correct. For the major islands, we suggest the following: Cuba - *Geografía de Cuba*, Marrero, 1951, Talleres Typográficos Alfa, La Habana; *Geografía de Cuba*, Núñez Jiménez, 1959, Editorial Lex, La Habana; *Atlas de Cuba*, Canet, 1949, Harvard University Press, Cambridge; also the presently unavailable *Carta Militar de Cuba*; Jamaica - *Geography and History of Jamaica* (revised), Roberts and Lowe, 1960, United Printers Ltd., Kingston; 1:50,000 map, Directorate of Colonial Surveys, 1954, Edward Stanford Ltd., Long Acre, London; Puerto Rico - 1:120,000 map (including Isla Mona, Isla Desecheo, Isla Vieques, and Isla Culebra), U. S. Geological Survey, 1951, Washington; Haiti - *Géographie d'Haiti*, Perreira, no date, Imprimerie N.A. Theodore, Port-au-Prince; 1:100,000 map (including all satellite islands), Service de Géodésie et de Cartographie, 1960, Port-au-Prince; República Dominicana - *Geografía descriptiva de la República Dominicana*, Incháustegui Cabral, 1962, Librería Dominicana, Santo Domingo; *El territorio dominicano*, Núñez Molina, 1968, Talleres Publicaciones ¡AHORA!, Santo Domingo; 1:600,000 map, Instituto Cartográfico Universitario, 1963, Santo Domingo; 1:50,000 map, 123 sheets, Army Topographic Command, Washington; 1:250,000 map, 5 sheets or 1 sheet, Instituto Geográfico Universitario, 1972, Santo Domingo. For the Bahama Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, and the British Lesser Antilles, there are archipelago or individual insular maps at 1:25,000 to 1:200,000 published by Edward Stanford, Ltd., London. For the French Lesser Antilles (including their satellites and politically associated islets), there are 1:100,000 maps available from the Ministère des Travaux Publics et des Transports, Institut Géographique National, Paris. The United States Hydrographic Office and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, have maps of various scales of coastal areas as well as archipelagos (notably the Bahama Islands and the Virgin Islands) of almost all islands in the Antilles. In addition, an excellent source for Bahamian maps and place-names is *The Yachtsman's Guide*, Etheridge and Kline, published annually, Tropic Isle Publishers, Inc., Coral Gables, Florida. For overviews of the entire West Indian region and its bordering continents, the 1:20,000 to 1:2,500,000 Operational Navigation Charts (ONC) used by airplane pilots and published by Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, St. Louis, Missouri, are of extreme accuracy and give in all cases remarkable topographic and physiographic details of at least the major land masses.

LEGENDS FOR MAPS

Fig. 1. Map of Cuba showing upland areas (shaded) and high peaks (solid circles), of which the elevations in meters are given in each case below and in following physiographic maps. 1) Sierra de los Organos; 2) Sierra del Rosario; 3) Escaleras de Jaruco; 4) Sierra de Trinidad (Loma San Juan - 1156 m); 5) Sierra de Jatibonico; 6) Sierra de Cubitas; 7) Sierra de Najasa; 8) Sierra Maestra (Pico Turquino - 1960 m); 9) Sierra de la Gran Piedra (Gran Piedra - 1250 m); 10) Sierra de Nipe; 11) Sierra del Cristal in the west (La Mensura - 1000 m) and the Cuchillas de Toa in the east (El Yunque de Baracoa - 575 m); the two shaded areas on the Isla de Pinos are, respectively, the Sierra de las Casas in the west and the Sierra de Caballos in the east.

Fig. 2. Political map of Cuba, showing names of provinces.

Fig. 3. Map of Hispaniola, showing upland areas (shaded) and high peaks (solid circles), of which the elevations in meters are given in each case below. 1) Monts Cartaches; 2) Massif de la Hotte (Pic Macaya - 2300 m); 3) Massif de la Selle (Pic la Selle - 2680 m); 4) Sierra de Baoruco; 5) Sierra Martín García; 6) Chaine des Matheux; 7) Sierra de Neiba; 8) Montagnes du Nord-Ouest; 9) Massif du Nord; 10) Cordillera Central (left, Pico Duarte - 3175 m; right, Loma Rucilla 3045 m); 11) Sierra de Yamasá; 12) Cordillera Oriental; 13) Cordillera Septentrional (Pico Diego de Ocampo - 1249 m); 14) Sierra de Samaná; 15) Cul de Sac Plain; 16) Valle de Neiba; 17) Llanos de Azua; 18) Valle de San Juan; 19) Plateau Central; 20) Plaine du Nord; 21) Valle de Cibao.

Fig. 4. Political map of Hispaniola, showing names of départements in Haiti; Dominican provinces coded as follow: 1) Monte Cristi; 2) Valverde; 3) Puerto Plata; 4) Espaillat; 5) María Trinidad Sánchez; 6) Dajabón; 7) Santiago Rodríguez; 8) Santiago; 9) La Vega; 10) Salcedo; 11) Duarte; 12) Samaná; 13) La Estrella; 14) San Juan; 15) Independencia; 16) Baoruco; 17) Pedernales; 18) Barahona; 19) Azua; 20) Peravia; 21) San Cristóbal; 22) Sánchez Ramírez; 23) Distrito Nacional; 24) San Pedro de Macorís; 25) La Romana; 26) El Seibo; 27) La Altagracia.

Fig. 5. Map of Jamaica, showing upland areas (shaded) and high peaks (solid circles), of which the elevations in meters are given in each case below. 1) Dolphin Head Mts. (Dolphin Head - 546 m); 2) Cockpit Country; 3) South-central Mts.; 4) Santa Cruz Mts.; 5) Dry Harbour Mts.; 6) Central Mts. (Mt. Diablo - 840 m); 7) Blue Mts. (Blue Mountain Peak - 2258 m); 8) John Crow Mts.; 9) Hellshire Hills; 10) Portland Ridge.

Fig. 6. Political map of Jamaica, showing names of parishes.

Fig. 7. Map of Puerto Rico showing some special upland areas (dark shading) and *bosques estatales* (light shading), and high peaks (solid circles), of which the elevations in meters are given in each case below. 1) Cordillera Jaicoa; 2) Montañas Guarionex; 3) Sierra de Cayey; 4) Sierra de Panduras; 5) Maricao; 6) Monte Guílarte; 7) Guánica; 8) Toro Negro (left, Cerro de Punta - 1338 m; center, Toro Negro - 1183 m; right, Cerro Doña Juana - 1079 m); 9) Carite; 10) Luquillo (El Yunque - 1065 m); 11) Cambalache; 12) Valle de Lajas.

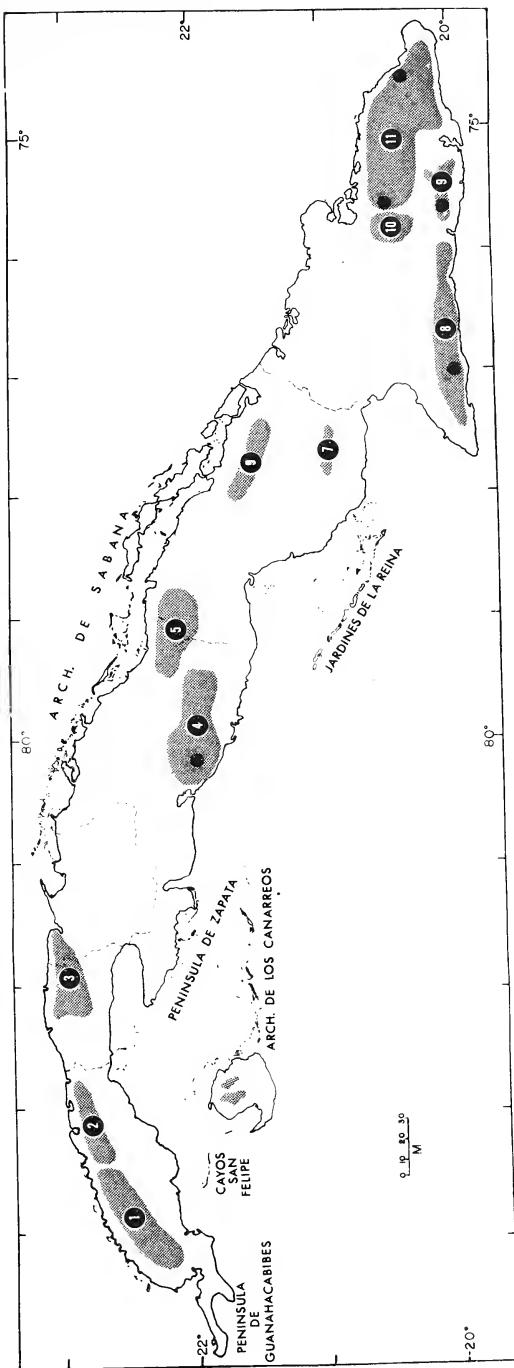


Fig. 1. Map of Cuba showing upland areas and peaks.

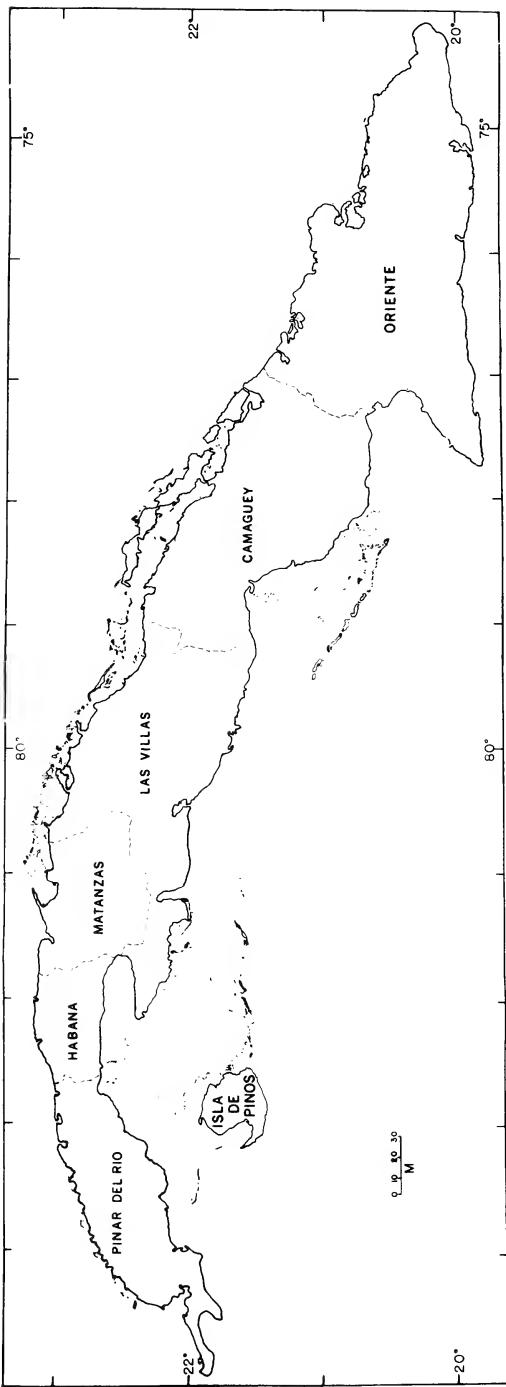


Fig. 2. Political map of Cuba.

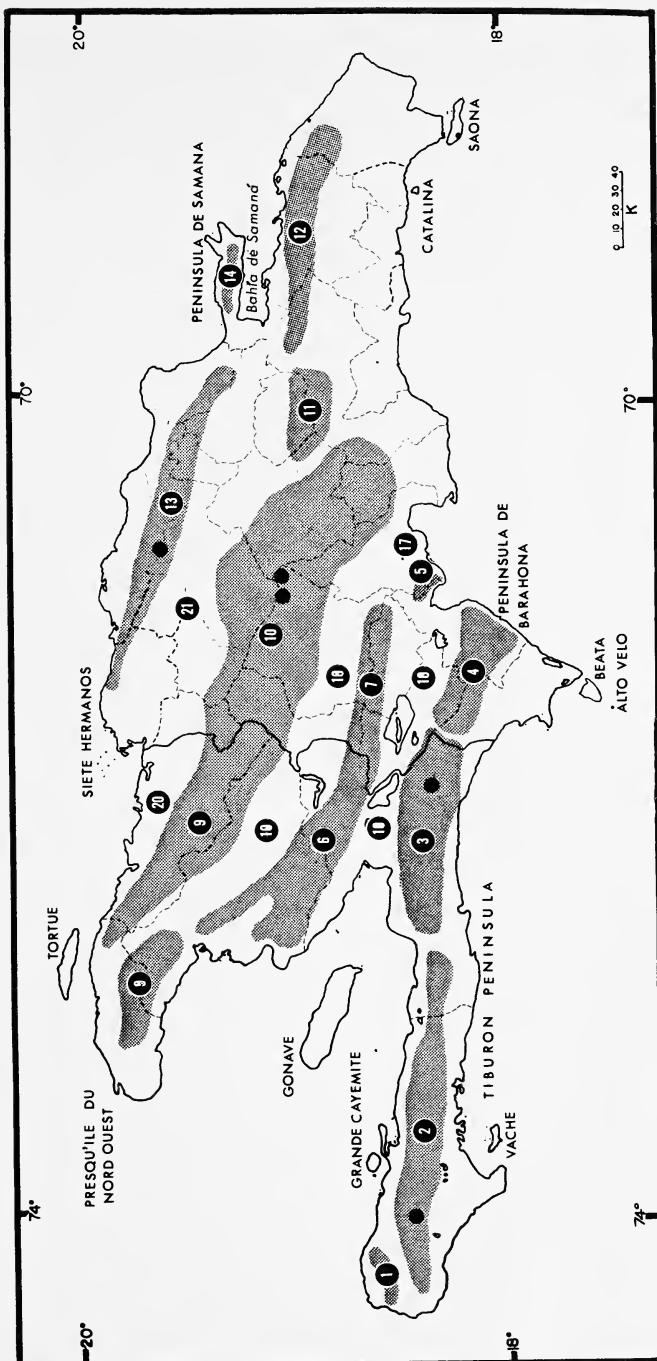


Fig. 3. Map of Hispaniola showing upland areas and peaks.

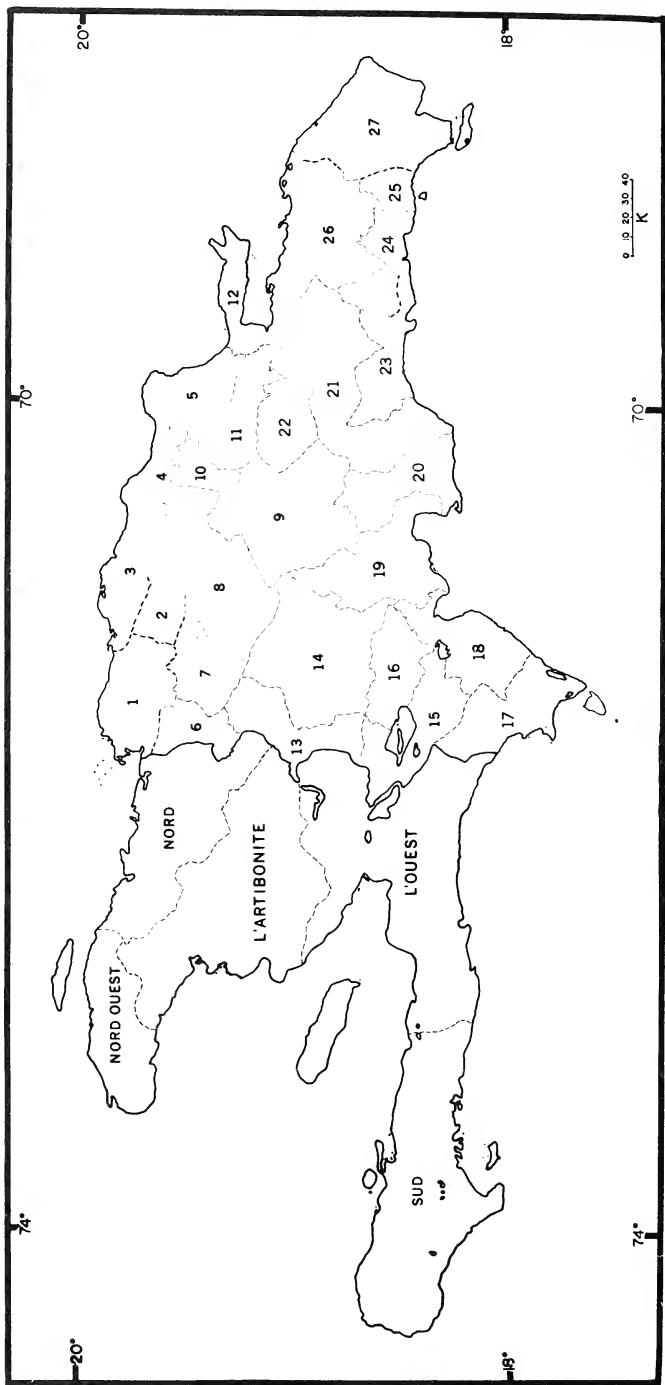


Fig. 4. Political map of Hispaniola.

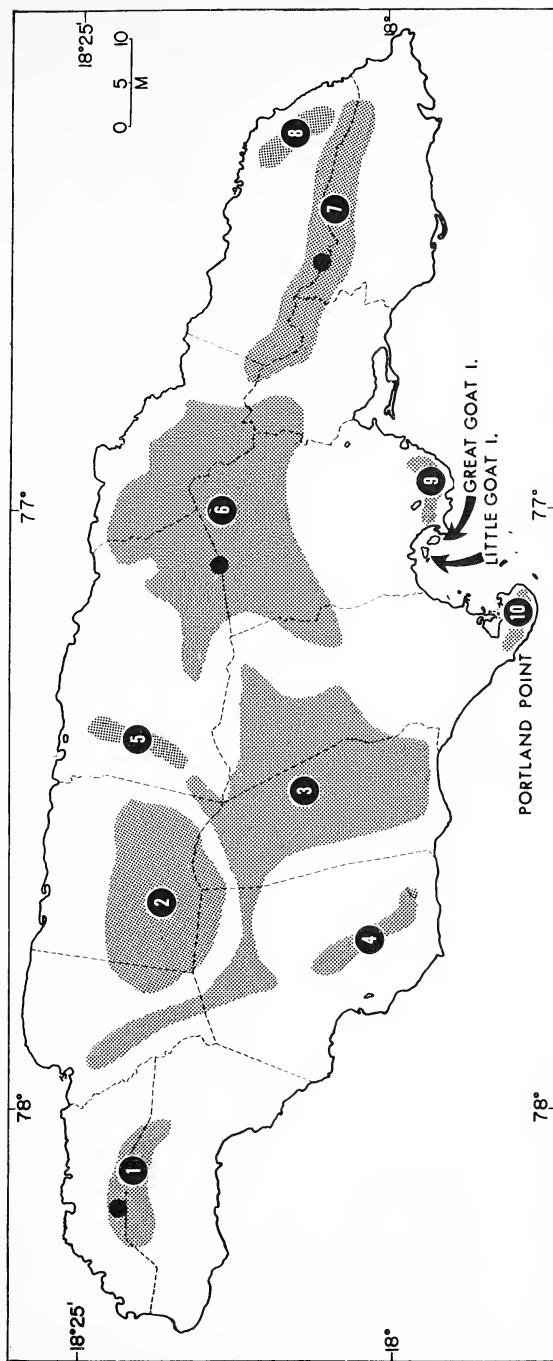


Fig. 5. Map of Jamaica showing upland areas and peaks.

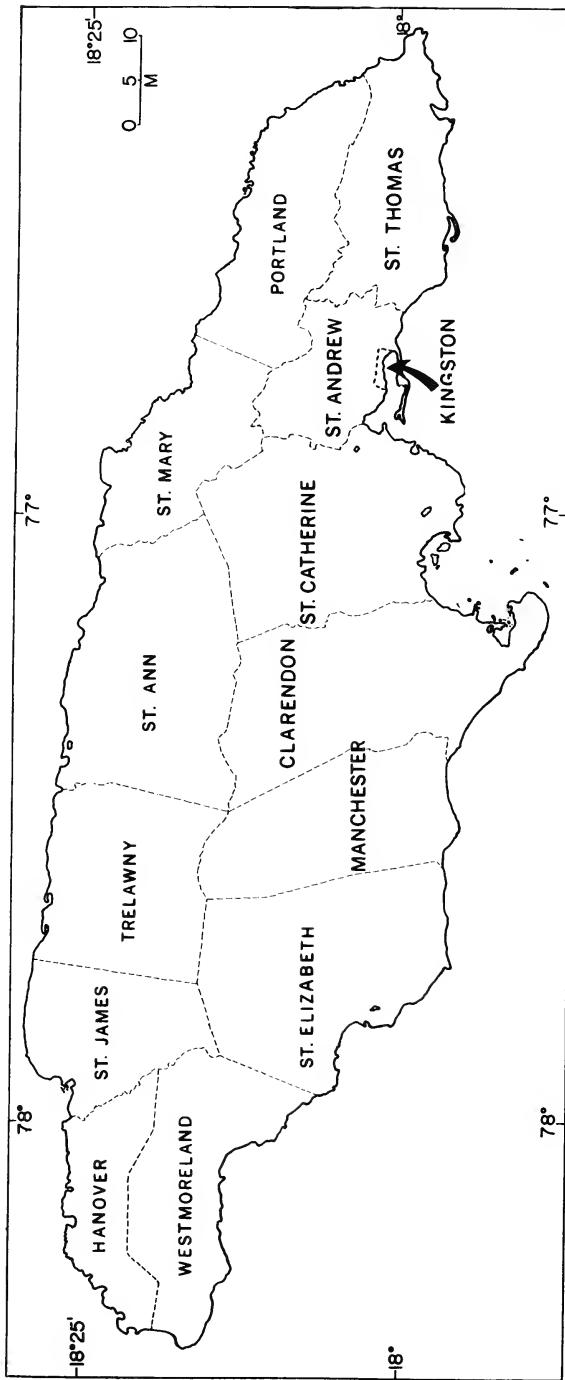


Fig. 6. Political map of Jamaica.

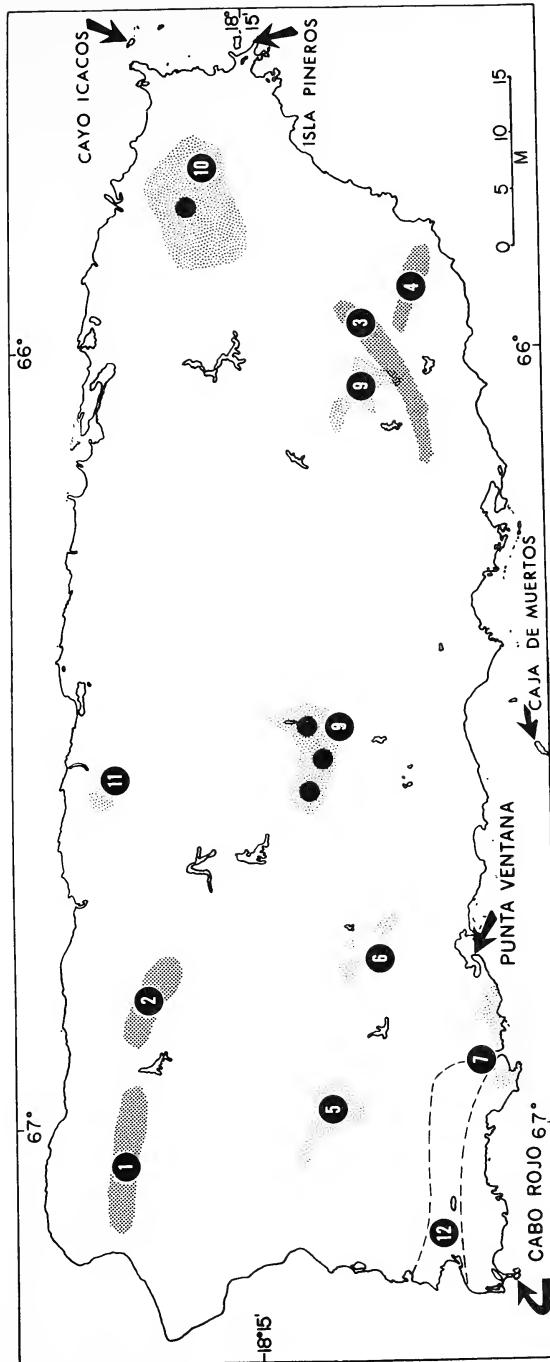


Fig. 7. Map of Puerto Rico showing uplands, state forests, and peaks.

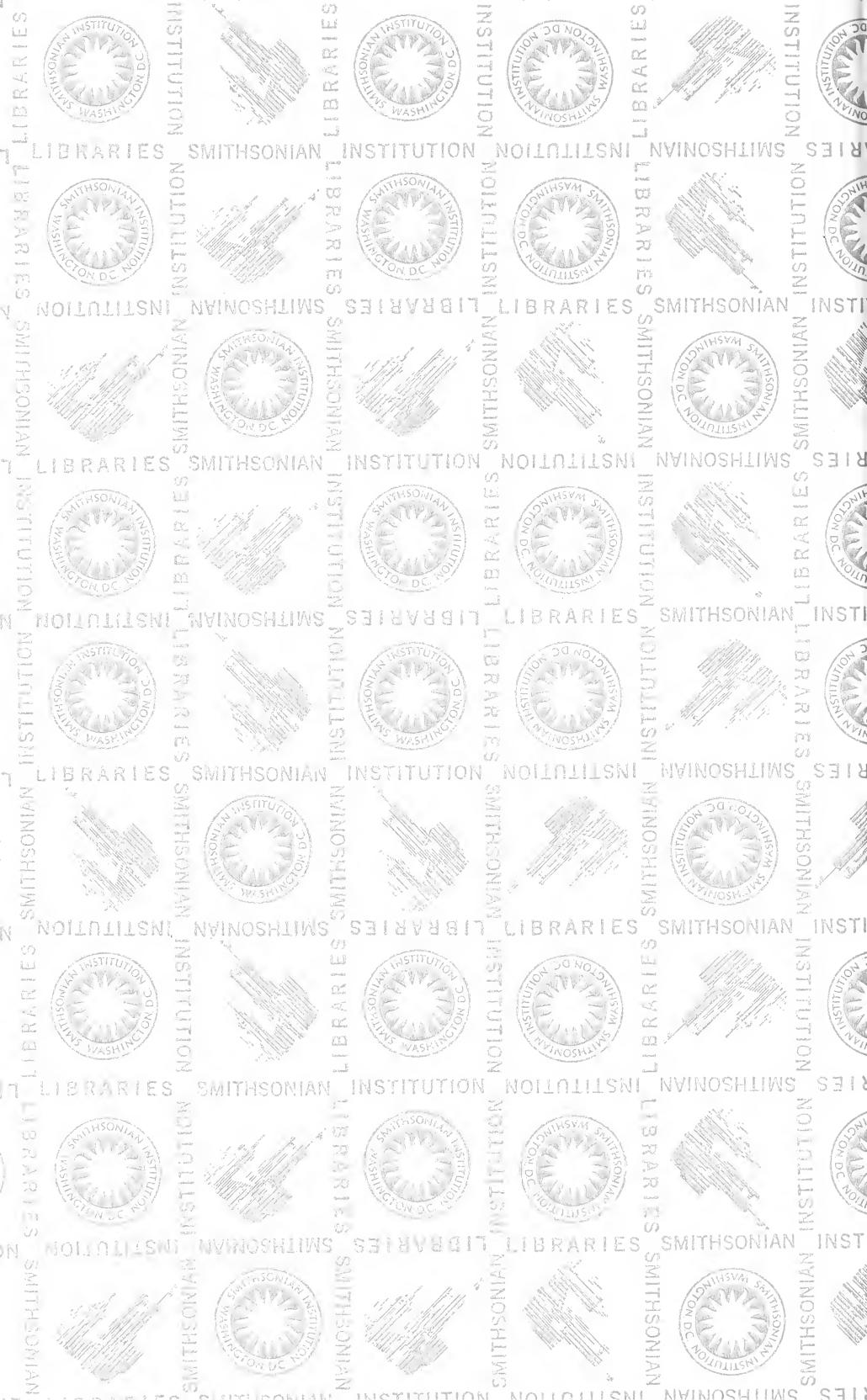
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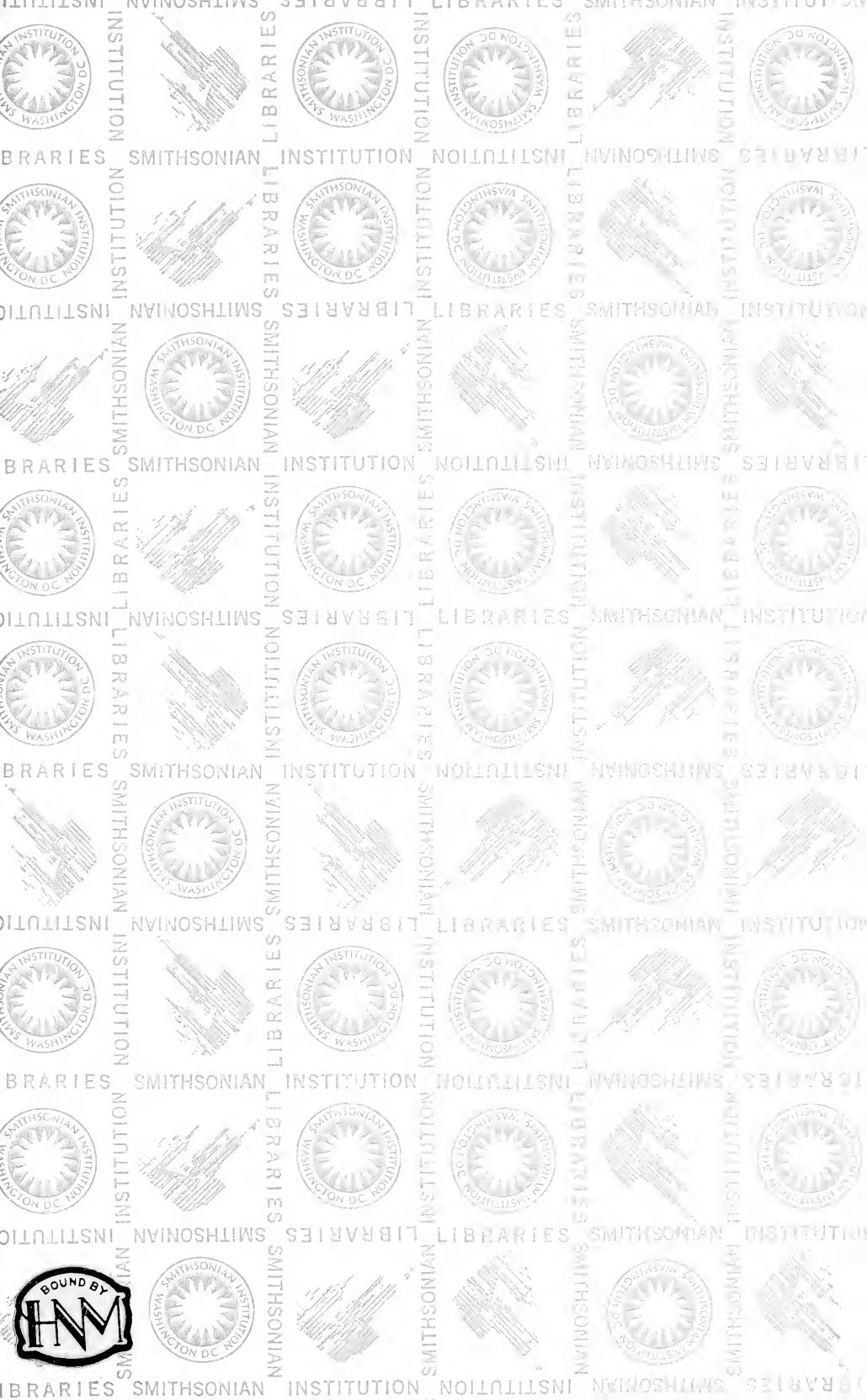
(Includes only synonyms and other names not currently in use, and subspecies names that appear in new combinations in this list.)

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